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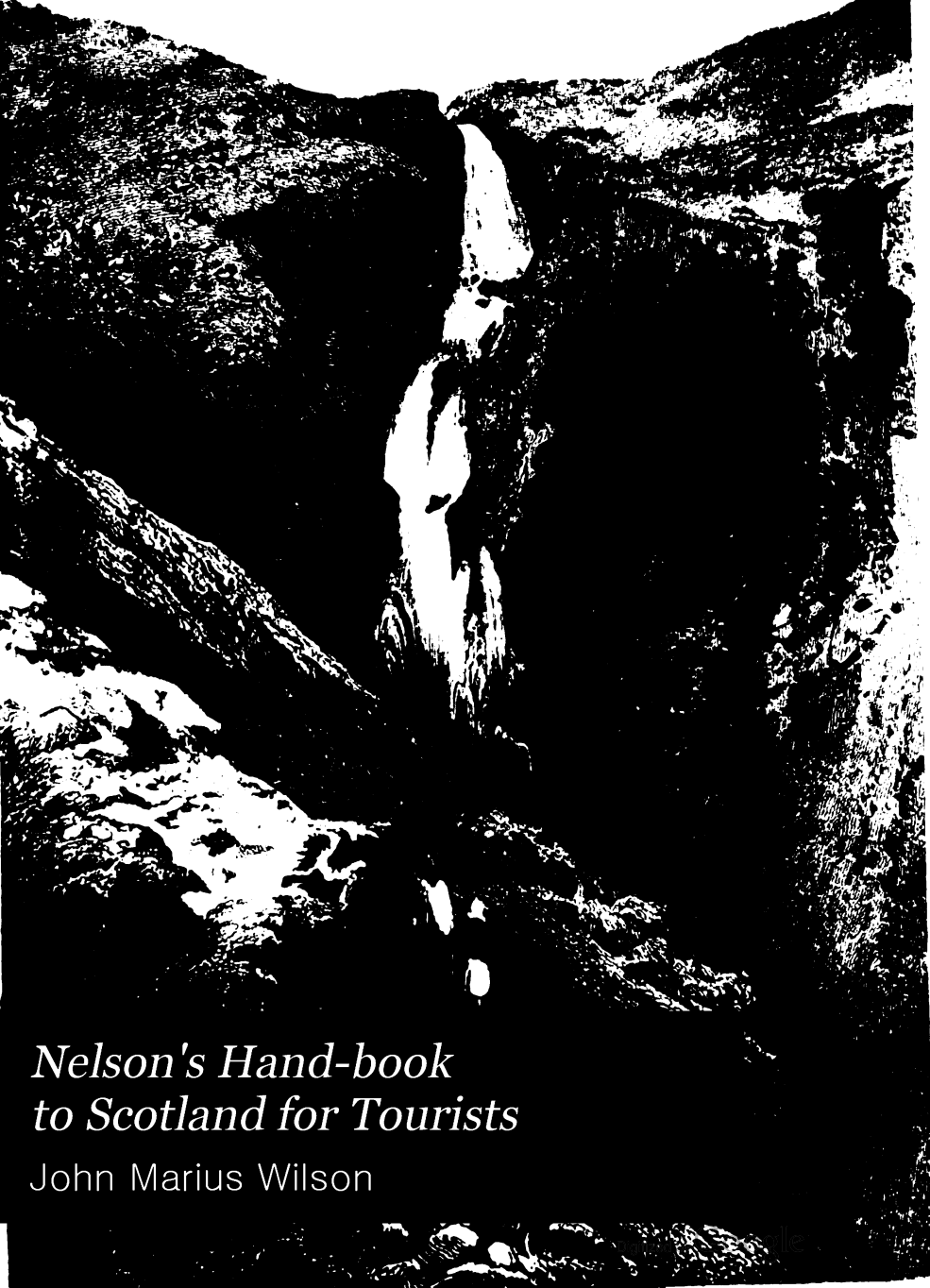

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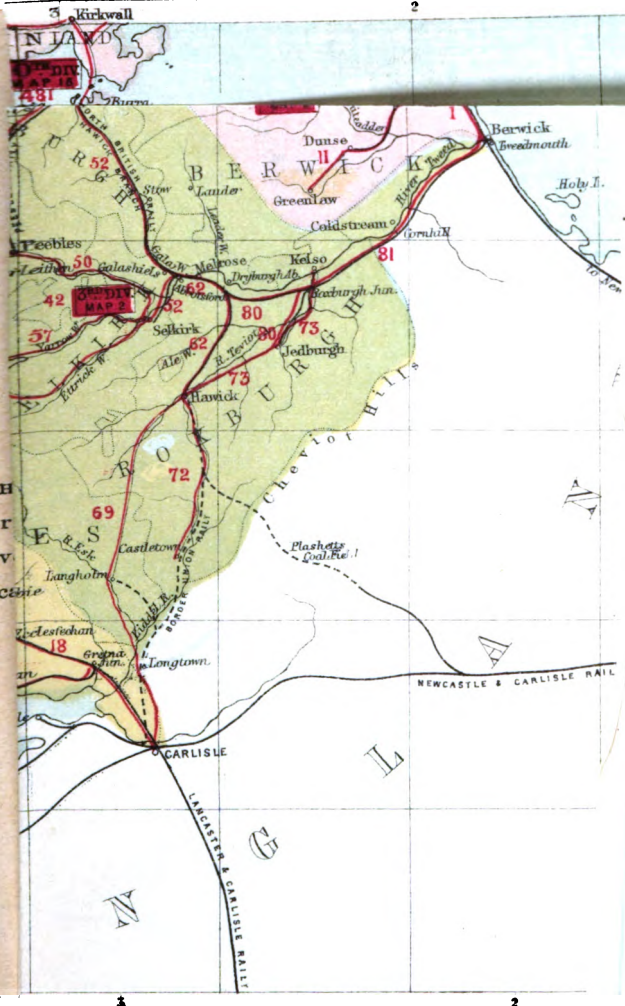

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HAND-BOOK TO SCOTLAND:

FOR TOURISTS.

Illustrated by Maps, Plans, and Views.

BY THE

REV. JOHN M. WILSON

AUTHOR OF "HAND-BOOK TO EDINBURGH," "HAND-BOOK TO THE ENGLISH LAKES," "IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF SCOTLAND," ETC.

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PREFACE.

THIS work notices every place and object in Scotland possessing interest for tourists, and supplies all necessary information respecting routes, conveyances, accommodations, amusements, curiosities, scenery, antiquities, and historical associations. The Divisions into which it cuts the country are adjusted upon the lines of travelling, and will give facility for reference. The Routes are drawn complete within each Division, but connected at the ends with the lines of progress beyond; and they link into one another over every part of the kingdom. A summary of matter belonging to each Route is prefixed to it in form of a table; and the description of all interesting places and objects on or near it follows, in a series of numbered paragraphs. Any places of note which do not occur adjacent to a Route, or which can be reached only by detour, are mentioned and described at the points of most ready access to them; and all, in any situation, either in rural districts or in towns, will be found at once by consulting the General Index.

The accuracy of the work has been secured by subjecting it, in pieces, to the criticism and correction of gentlemen residing in different places on each Route, and well acquainted with their respective localities. Some mistakes may still exist, or some things which are facts now may soon cease to be so; but any errors on coming to the knowledge of the Publishers will be corrected in subsequent editions; and any information respecting them will be thankfully received.

The Maps have been made expressly for the work; and the Views have all been taken either from photographs or from original sketches.

J. M. W.

EDINBURGH, July 1860.

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CONTENTS.

	Page
General View of Scotland, ...	ix
Hints to Tourists, ...	xxvii

FIRST DIVISION.

THE EAST BORDER, AND THENCE TO EDINBURGH.

I. From Tweedmouth to Edinburgh, ...	1
II. The Coast of Berwickshire, ...	10
III. To Dunse and Greenlaw, ...	11
IV. To North-Berwick and the Bass, ...	14
V. To Haddington and Gifford, ...	15

SECOND DIVISION.

THE WEST BORDER, AND THENCE TO EDINBURGH.

VI. From Carlisle to Edinburgh, ...	18
VII. From Carlisle to Sanquhar, ...	30
VIII. From Dumfries to Lockerby, ...	38
IX. From Dumfries to Moffat, ...	39

THIRD DIVISION.

THE MIDDLE BORDER, OR LAND OF SCOTT.

X. From Edinburgh to Peebles, ...	42
XI. From Peebles to Moffat, ...	48
XII. From Peebles to Selkirk, ...	50
XIII. From Edinburgh to Selkirk, ...	52
XIV. From Selkirk to St. Mary's Loch, ...	57
XV. From Edinburgh to Hawick, ...	62
XVI. From Hawick to Carlisle, ...	69
XVII. From Hawick to New Castleton, ...	72
XVIII. From Hawick to Kelso, ...	73
XIX. From Edinburgh to Kelso, ...	80
XX. From Kelso to Tweedmouth, ...	81

FOURTH DIVISION.

EDINBURGH AND ITS ENVIRONS.

XXI. Calton Hill, Holyrood, and Arthur's Seat, ...	95
XXII. The Castle and the Ancient City, ...	104
XXIII. The Modern Parts of the Old Town, ...	117
XXIV. The New Town and the Western Environs, ...	122
XXV. The Eastern New Town, Leith, and Granton, ...	127

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FIFTH DIVISION.

THE CENTRAL LOWLANDS.

		Page
XXVI.	From Edinburgh to Queensferry,	131
XXVII.	From Edinburgh to Stirling,	132
XXVIII.	From Edinburgh to Bathgate,	141
XXIX.	From Edinburgh to Glasgow,	142
XXX.	From Stirling to Clydesdale,	145
XXXI.	From Stirling to Loch Lomond,	145
XXXII.	From Glasgow to Loch Lomond,	149
XXXIII.	From Glasgow to Helensburgh,	152

SIXTH DIVISION.

CLYDESDALE.

XXXIV.	From Carstairs, by Coatbridge, to Glasgow,	154
XXXV.	From Carstairs, by Uddingstone, to Glasgow,	161
XXXVI.	The Falls of Clyde and Cartland Crags,	164
XXXVII.	From Lanark to Douglas,	168
XXXVIII.	From Lanark to Glasgow,	169
XXXIX.	From Douglas to Glasgow,	175

SEVENTH DIVISION.

GLASGOW AND ITS ENVIRONS.

XL.	The North-Eastern Districts, with the Cathedral,	181
XLI.	The Central Districts, with the University,	185
XLII.	The Western Districts, with the Kelvin,	190
XLIII.	The Southern Districts, with the Harbour,	198

EIGHTH DIVISION.

THE WESTERN LOWLANDS.

XLIV.	From Glasgow, by Water, to Greenock,	198
XLV.	From Glasgow, by Railway, to Greenock,	204
XLVI.	From Greenock to Ardrossan,	208
XLVII.	From Glasgow to Ardrossan,	213
XLVIII.	From Glasgow to Ayr,	217
XLIX.	From Glasgow to Sanquhar,	220
L.	From Glasgow to Neilston,	226
LI.	From Glasgow to Mearns and Eaglesham,	228

NINTH DIVISION.

GALLOWAY AND CARRICK.

LII.	From Dumfries to Kirkbean,	230
LIII.	From Dumfries to Port-Patrick,	231
LIV.	From Castle Douglas to Kirkcudbright,	239
LV.	From Newton-Stewart to Whithorn,	240
LVI.	From Stranraer to Ayr,	242
LVII.	From Ayr to Loch Doon,	246

Digitized by Google

TENTH DIVISION.

THE CLYDE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS.

		Page
LVIII.	From Greenock to Gairlochhead,	247
LIX.	From Greenock to Arrochar,	248
LX.	From Greenock, by Loch Goil, to Inverary,	250
LXI.	From Inverary to Loch Lomond,	251
LXII.	From Greenock, by Kilmun, to Inverary,	253
LXIII.	From Greenock, by Rothesay, to Inverary,	255
LXIV.	Arran,	260
LXV.	From Greenock to Campbelton,	265

ELEVENTH DIVISION.

THE WESTERN HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS.

LXVI.	From Inverary to Oban,	269
LXVII.	From Lochgilphead to Oban,	275
LXVIII.	From Ardrishaig to Oban,	277
LXIX.	From Campbelton to Oban,	281
LXX.	From Oban to Staffa and Iona,	284
LXXI.	From Oban to Fort-William,	296
LXXII.	From Loch Lomond to Fort-William,	300

TWELFTH DIVISION.

LOCH LOMOND AND THE GREATER PART OF PERTHSHIRE.

LXXIII.	Loch Lomond,	303
LXXIV.	From Loch Lomond Head to Aberfeldy,	307
LXXV.	From Inversnaid, by Callander, to Stirling,	311
LXXVI.	From Inversnaid, by Aberfoyle, to Stirling,	319
LXXVII.	From Callander to Crieff,	321
LXXVIII.	From Stirling to Crieff,	325
LXXIX.	From Stirling to Perth,	327
LXXX.	From Crieff to Perth,	331
LXXXI.	From Perth to Aberfeldy,	333
LXXXII.	From Dunkeld to Dalnacardoch,	338
LXXXIII.	From Pitlochrie to Loch Rannoch,	342

THIRTEENTH DIVISION.

THE LOWLANDS BETWEEN THE FORTH AND THE TAY.

LXXXIV.	From Stirling to Dunfermline,	344
LXXXV.	From Stirling to Kinross,	349
LXXXVI.	From Kinross to Perth,	352
LXXXVII.	From Dunfermline to Kilconquhar,	355
LXXXVIII.	From Edinburgh to Perth,	359
LXXXIX.	From Edinburgh to Dundee,	364
XC.	From St. Andrews to Crail and Pittenweem,	369

FOURTEENTH DIVISION.

STRATHMORE, ANGUS, AND MEARNS.

XCI.	From Perth to Dundee,	371
XCII.	From Perth to Aberdeen,	376
XCIII.	From Dundee to Aberdeen,	388

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FIFTEENTH DIVISION.

DEESIDE, AND THENCE TO INVERNESS.

		Page
XCIV.	From Aberdeen to Braemar,	391
XCV.	From Aberdeen to Strathdon,	400
XCVI.	From Aberdeen to Banff,	404
XCVII.	From Aberdeen to Peterhead,	407
XCVIII.	From Aberdeen to Fraserburgh,	409
XCIX.	From Aberdeen to Inverness,	410

SIXTEENTH DIVISION.

STRATHSPEY AND THE GREAT GLEN.

C.	From Inverness to Dalnacardoch,	422
CI.	From Aviemore to Elgin,	425
CII.	From Inverness to Fort-William,	427
CIII.	From Fort-William to Loch Laggan,	432
CIV.	The Coast between Ardnamurchan and Lochalsh,	434

SEVENTEENTH DIVISION.

SKYE AND THE OUTER HEBRIDES.

CV.	From Oban to Portree,	436
CVI.	From Broadford to Dunvegan,	439
CVII.	From Portree round Trotternish,	442
CVIII.	The Outer Hebrides,	444

EIGHTEENTH DIVISION.

ROSS AND CROMARTY.

CIX.	From Inverness to Cromarty,	448
CX.	From Inverness to Bonar Bridge,	450
CXI.	From Beauly to Shielhouse,	456
CXII.	From Dingwall to Poolewe,	459
CXIII.	From Kyle-Akin to Lochinver,	461

NINETEENTH DIVISION.

SUTHERLAND AND CAITHNESS.

CXIV.	From Bonar Bridge to Wick,	464
CXV.	From Wick to Tongue,	468
CXVI.	From Bonar Bridge to Tongue,	472
CXVII.	From Bonar Bridge to Lochinver,	474
CXVIII.	From Lochinver to Tongue,	476

TWENTIETH DIVISION.

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND.

CXIX.	Southern Orkney,	481
CXX.	Central Orkney,	483
CXXI.	Northern Orkney,	486
CXXII.	Shetland,	488

INDEX, ... 493

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GENERAL VIEW OF SCOTLAND.

EXTENT.—Scotland consists of mainland and islands. The mainland connects with England along a line north-eastward from the head of the Solway Frith to the Liberties of Berwick, and extends thence north-north-westward to the Pentland Frith. Some of the islands lie in estuaries or sea-lochs within the general coast line; but most form outlying archipelagoes along the west and on the north. The mainland lies between 54° 41′ and 58° 41′ north latitude, and 1° 43′ and 5° 38′ west longitude; while the islands extend to 8° 55′ west longitude, and 6° 49′ north latitude. The greatest length of the mainland, along any line which can be drawn, is 280 miles,—along a line nearly due north, 274 miles; and the breadth varies from 36 miles to 146. No spot is distant more than 40 miles from some shore. The area of the entire country, exclusive of lakes and rivers, is 29,600 square miles, or 18,944,000 statute acres; that of the islands, about 4000 square miles. The aggregate of land under cultivation is computed to be 5,043,450 acres; that of land uncultivated, 13,900,550.

COASTS.—The east coast, for 31 miles from the Liberties of Berwick, trends to the north-west; it then suffers long indentation, first by the Frith of Forth, next by the Frith of Tay; it then, for 94 miles, trends to the north-north-east; and then it suddenly yields westward to the gulf of the Moray Frith, with its triple horn of the Beauly, the Cromarty, and the Dornoch Friths. The north coast, only 71 miles long, strikes nearly due west, and is chiefly a rugged series of sharp bays, and bold, high headlands. The west coast, for 68 miles, goes south-south-westward, deeply serrated with sea-lochs and promontories; then, for 170 miles, goes prevailingly southward, intricately cut into numerous peninsulas, and much interlocked with the Western Islands; then, behind the long, narrow peninsula of Kintyre, yields northward to the broad, islanded, many-horned waters of the Frith of Clyde. The south coast, about 100 miles long, first goes somewhat directly south-south-eastward to the Mull of Galloway, then very wavingly east-north-eastward to the head of the Solway Frith.

Some reaches of the coast, as between the Friths of Forth and Tay, and

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for 10 miles north of the latter, are low, flat, and tame. Other reaches, as within the Friths of Forth, Tay, Beauly, and Cromarty, are sloping, swelling, and riant. Others, as in parts of the Frith of Clyde, are successively sea-beach terrace, gradual ascent, and overhanging hill. Others, as from the Liberties of Berwick to the Frith of Forth, from Stonehaven to Aberdeen, along much of the Moray Frith, and along all the Irish Channel, are ranges of high, mural rampart, often strikingly picturesque, and nowhere embosoming larger inlets than mere boat-coves or small rock-screened bays. Others, as round Caithness on the north, along part of the west, round much of Skye, in the west and south of Mull, in the south-west of Orkney, and through great part of Shetland, display grand cliff scenery, frequently combined with caverns, natural arches, and curious, lofty, insulated rocks. Others, though not of much aggregate extent, chiefly at Loch Staffin in Skye, at Loch Laigh in Mull, and round the islands of Gometra, Ulva, and Staffa, exhibit magnificent basaltic colonnades. Others, particularly along the west, all the way from Cape Wrath to Jura, and at the central part of the south of Skye, consist of mountains either rising sheer from the water, or starting boldly up on the near sea-board, entwined with inlets of the sea, and so amassed, arranged, or contoured, as to produce an endless diversity of the gorgeous and the sublime. Some of the coast scenes, especially in the west, throughout much of the long run from Lochinver to Jura, are scarcely excelled in power and brilliance by any coast scenery in the world.

Surface.—Scotland is remarkably diversified. Very little of it is dead plain, and not much is continuous mountain. The popular division of it into Lowlands and Highlands refers nearly as much to the two chief races, Saxon and Celtic, who inhabit it, as to its own configuration, and must not be understood to imply that the one part is all low, the other all high. The Lowlands—which commence at the boundary with England, and go up the east coast to the Moray Frith, but do not go further up the west coast than the eastern and the north-eastern sea-board of the Frith of Clyde—abound in every sort of inequality, and include, across their south centre, a broad, broken range of mountain, extending from sea to sea; while the Highlands—which comprehend all the rest of the mainland, and comprehend also the Western Islands, but not the Northern ones—contain a considerable aggregate of valley land, and include the large, low plain of Caithness. Some grand mountain scenery occurs in the Lowlands; much fine scenery of low sea-board and inland vale, backed by lofty sky-line, occurs in the Highlands; and vast wealth of glorious landscape, in all styles, occurs along the broad and fitful boundaries between the two.

Much of Wigtonshire, in the extreme south, is a sea of hillocks. Much of Carrick, the southern part of Ayrshire, is a tossed, tumbling, vexed assemblage of brae and hill. Most of Kirkcudbrightshire descends from a girdle of noble mountains, through tumulated offsets, to a brilliant sea-board variously low and high. Most of Dumfries-shire, of half-moon outline, has

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a semicircle of mountain cloven with vales, and a central plain intersected by hill. Peebles-shire, Selkirkshire, and part of Roxburghshire, are chiefly great groups of round green hills interwoven in all directions by winding vales. The rest of Roxburghshire and most of Berwickshire form the district of Merse, the largest piece of champaign in Scotland, yet not a plain, but furrowed by deep water-courses, strewn with gentle eminences, and half engirt by broad uplands. Haddingtonshire, Edinburghshire, and Linlithgowshire, or East, Mid, and West Lothian, are chiefly a great sloping plain, bordered along the south by moorish heights, chequered throughout the centre by dells and hills and crags, and bordered along the north by the Frith of Forth, with noble perspective to distant mountains. Stirlingshire is variously luxuriant carse, rich valley, craggy hill, and broken upland, and soars in the west to the summit of Benlomond. Dumbartonshire belongs at one end to the Lowlands, at the other to the Highlands, and combines at the centre the finest features of both. Lanarkshire descends from the central masses of the great intersecting mountain-range of the Lowlands; declines into a long trough, ribbed with ravines, and flanked by tabular, tumulated heights; and terminates in broad, hill-screened valley. Renfrewshire dispreads in champaign, continuous with the valley of Lanarkshire, but displays multitudes of breaks and upbursts, and is zoned round the coast by a curving, intersected, picturesque range of hills. Cunningham and Kyle, the northern and central parts of Ayrshire, have the form of an amphitheatre, rich in inner beauty, and all looking across to the grand western mountain-screens of the Frith of Clyde. Buteshire consists entirely of the islands of that frith, ranging in character from the gentle, low vales of Bute, to the pinnacled, Alpine peaks of Arran.

Fifeshire, Kinross-shire, Clackmannanshire, and two small south-eastern wings of Perthshire, collectively the subject of our Thirteenth Division, may be pronounced a good epitome of all the Lowlands, with the harsher features softened; and are bordered along the west by the romantic scenery of the Ochill Hills. Perthshire, with the contiguous basin of Loch Lomond, combines most of the glories of both Lowlands and Highlands, and contains a larger amount and a wealthier variety of first-rate landscape than any other tract of equal extent in the empire. Forfarshire and Kincardineshire are variously hanging plain, broken hill-range, rolling strath, and the frontier Grampians; and they display, in most parts, from sea-margin to mountain-crest, ever shifting change of contour. Aberdeenshire consists largely of tame levels or uninteresting tumulations, but includes the two long splendid valleys of the Dee and the Don, and ascends to the grand Grampian knot of the Cairngorm Mountains. Banffshire makes a large display of the best beauties of the Lowlands, and shares with Aberdeenshire the glory of the Cairngorms. Elginshire, Nairnshire, and the eastern part of Inverness-shire, include a band of terraced, tumulated, low ground, along the shore, and rise thence, tier behind tier, into magnificent mountains. The rest of Inverness-

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shire and all Argyleshire—comprehending part of the Central Highlands, all the Western Highlands, and all the Western Islands, except the Outer Hebrides—contain many of the loftiest and most massive heights of Scotland, many of the longest and deepest glens, many of the largest pieces of tabular moor, and are pre-eminently "the land of the mountain and the flood;" yet exhibit as many diversities of arrangement and contour, with as many reliefs and contrasts to their prevailing character, as are anywhere found in the Lowlands. Ross-shire and Cromartyshire contain a broad band of undulating and hilly country on the east; go thence, in a labyrinth of glens and mountains, to the western sea; and comprehend all the archipelago of the moorish, heaving, intricate, Outer Hebrides. Sutherlandshire comprises belts and sweeps of picturesque, low sea-board, and contains in the west the most shattered, spiry tract in Scotland, but is mainly a great tableau, intersected by glens and studded with mountains. Caithness is bordered inland with grand heights, but consists elsewhere of tame low country, either flat or but slightly waving. Orkney and Shetland display considerable variety, but are interesting mainly for their coasts.

Waters.—The chief streams running to the south coast are, the Dee, the Nith, the Annan, and the Esk; to the east coast, the Tweed, the Forth, the Tay, the Dee, the Don, the Deveron, the Spey, the Findhorn, the Ness, and the Beauly; to the north coast, the Thurso and the Naver; to the west coast, the Lochy, the Awe, and the Clyde. The courses of the streams, both small and great, not only through gorges and glens, but through more open tracts, are often followed by road and railway; and both there and elsewhere they present an enormous aggregate of picturesque scenery; yet should they not tempt any able-footed tourist to forego the grand, extensive, often panoramic prospects, which may generally be obtained from neighbouring summits. Some of the smaller streams also descend from sublime or very romantic recesses, and lead the way either to close scenes or to distant views of surpassing interest. Great waterfalls occur on the Clyde, the Tummel, and the Beauly. Waterfalls of high celebrity occur on Moness Burn at Aberfeldy, on the Bruar above Blair-Athole, and on the Foyers at Loch Ness; and waterfalls of superior character to all that exist in the Lake District of England occur on a thousand burns and on several considerable streams. Large fresh-water lakes of prime interest are, Lochs Lomond, Awe, and Maree; of secondary interest, Lochs Ness, Tay, Archaig, Lochy, and Laggan; of inferior interest, Lochs Shin, Shiel, Monar, Fannich, and Ericht. Small fresh-water lakes of prime interest are Lochs Katrine, Ard, Clunie, and Coruisk; of secondary interest, Lochs Ken, St. Mary, Doon, Castle-Semple, Eck, Leven, Achray, Vennachoir, Lubnaig, Voil, Earn, Rannoch, Tummel, Affrick, Luichart, Assynt, Naver, and Loyal; of inferior interest, Lydoch, Stenness, and multitudes more. Many estuaries, sea-lochs, and sounds, vie in attractions with the best of the fresh-water lakes; and some of these, such as the Frith of Clyde, the Frith of Lorn, the Sound of

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Mull, and the Sound of Sleat, are regularly traversed by passenger steamers; while others, such as Lochs Etive, Leven, Hourn, Duich, Torridon, and Broom, can easily be explored by road or row-boat, from points of thoroughfare. The medicinal wells most in repute are those in the neighbourhood of Moffat, that of Innerleithen, those of Airthrey at Bridge of Allan, those of Pitcaithly at Bridge of Earn, and those of Strathpeffer, four miles from Dingwall; but many others of more or less note occur at frequent intervals in both the Lowlands and the Highlands.

Minerals.—Rocks of the Cumbrian or old greywacke system occupy most of the country south of a line drawn from St. Abb's Head, through Peebles, Abington, and Sanquhar, to Girvan; rocks of the secondary systems, chiefly the old red sandstone and the carboniferous, occupy most of the country thence to a line drawn from Stonehaven, through Dunkeld, to the middle of the Isle of Bute; and rocks of the metamorphic kinds, chiefly schists and gneiss, occupy most of the country thence to the Pentland Frith. Trap rocks form a large proportion of the heights in the region of the sandstones; and granite rocks a lesser proportion in the region of the schists. Sandstones, of kinds suitable for masonry, are so generally diffused as to furnish the material for the vast majority of the buildings. Limestones, of sorts available for mortar and for manure, are extensively diffused; and of sorts capable of cutting and polishing as fine marble, occur in Glentilt, Lorn, Tiree, and other places. Paving flags are quarried extensively in Forfarshire and Caithness; road materials, from trap rocks, throughout the central counties; and granites, for causewaying, for building, and for ornamental work, in Aberdeenshire and Argyleshire. Roofing slates are worked at Luss, at Easdale, and at Ballachulish. Coal, under minable conditions, to the aggregate extent of nearly 1000 square miles, very extensively worked, lies in a series of broad deposits across all the region of the secondary rocks from the eastern shores of Lothian and Fife to the centre of Renfrewshire and the bay of Ayr; and in small deposits, occurs at Canonbie, at Sanquhar, in Kintyre, in Bute, at Brora, and in some other places. Ironstone, of excellent quality, in association with the coal, and very largely worked, occurs at Gladsmuir, Oakley, and Vale of Devon, and abounds in Lanarkshire and Ayrshire. Lead ores are worked at Leadhills, Wanlockhead, Tyndrum, and Strontian, and have been found and tried in other places. Copper ore occurs at Blairgowrie, Airthrey, and Fetlar; antimony, near Langholm; manganese, in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen; and arsenic, in some parts of the Ochills. Silver has been extracted from the lead ores; and gold found in two head-streams of the Clyde. Alum-works exist at Campsie and Hurlet; barytes-works, in Glensannox; and chromate of iron traffic, in Unst. Rare minerals and precious stones occur in great variety, in general diffusion, often with marketable value, but cannot be enumerated within our limits.

Plants.—The plants of the low fertile tracts of Scotland, whether culti-

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vated or wild, differ little from those of the south of England. A few of the ornamental and the economical are deficient in vigour; but some of the best grow luxuriantly in varieties or under modifications suited to local demand. The liriodendron thrives well, but does not flower. The walnut-tree also grows well, but does not fruit. The magnolia needs the warmth of a wall, and makes a sickly bloom. The myrtle everywhere requires winter protection. The hazel yields nuts plentifully as a wild shrub, but does not suit to be planted. The hop can be grown only as a curiosity. Wheat does not come to maturity at higher altitudes than 600 feet. Several varieties of oats, two of barley, and a number of wheat originated in Scotland, and are well adapted to its soils and climate. Bere or bigg, a four-rowed barley, is much grown in portions of the Highlands and the Hebrides. The variety of borecole, with large, open, curly-leaved head, called Scotch kale, makes a great figure in cottage gardens. Apple-trees, of delicious kinds, form large orchards in the Merse and along the trough of Clydesdale. The wild fruits, with the exception of the cloudberry, are of little note; but the cultivated fruits range through everything desirable which the open ground or the hot-house can produce. The show of farms, gardens, and parks may compare, in some sense or other, with anything in the world. Woods occupy an aggregate of about 543,000 acres; and, in many instances, are so disposed, over swell, and crag, and mountain, as to make a grander display than forests of ten times their extent in flatter countries. The birch figures largely as a native tree; and the larch and the Scotch pine in lofty plantations. Heath, with its blushing bloom, covers a vast amount of the uplands; and a good sward, either intermixed with the heath, or often entirely free from it, spreads over most of the hills and mountains. The extent of sheep-walks, as compared with the extent of waste, is about nine to two. The higher parts of the loftiest mountains contain many lichens, mosses, and other cryptogams, nearly or entirely peculiar to Scotland; and some districts, such as the basin of Loch Tay, and especially the Island of Arran, contain a greater number of botanical species, with wider range of habitat, than any district in either England or Ireland.

Animals.—Three breeds of hornless cattle—the Galloways, the Angus humlies, and the Buchan doddies—grazing the districts from which they take their name, together with contiguous ones, are well known in the English shambles. A large, ill-shaped horned breed, called the runts, common in Fifeshire and Aberdeenshire, serves chiefly for salted beef. Three small horned breeds—the West Highlanders, the North Highlanders, and the Shetlanders—are in various request, the last eminently so, for the excellence of their flesh. A horned breed, called the Ayrshire, much diffused through the Southern Lowlands, has long been in high repute for the dairy, but begins to be considerably displaced by the English short-horns. The Cheviot sheep, of good medium character for at once hardiness, fleece, and flesh, occupies nearly all the sheep-walks from the southern Border to the Central

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Highlands. The black-faced sheep, with coarse fleece but good flesh, occupies most of the other sheep-walks of the mainland, and some of those of the Hebrides. The Shetland sheep, a small, nimble animal, with short, soft, cottony wool, occupies the Shetland Islands. Hogs of various native breeds, one of them traceable to the times of the ancient Caledonians, occur throughout successive tracts, but have been generally displaced, in all the best districts, by crossings and importations from England and the Continent. The Clydesdale horse, which originated about the middle of last century, in the centre of Lanarkshire, is the common draught-horse throughout the Lowlands. The Highland pony and the sheltie, small, hardy, sure-footed animals, are used for both burden and saddle throughout respectively the Highlands and Shetland. The total of cattle at a recent return was 967,047; of sheep, 5,816,560; of hogs, 126,924; of horses, 179,853.

The ancient Caledonian ox survives, as a curiosity, under careful keeping, in the parks of Hamilton Palace and Taymouth Castle. The bear was exterminated in the 11th century; the wolf, in the 17th. The roebuck, the fallow deer, and the red deer, are kept in mountain preserves; the common hare, the Alpine hare, and the common rabbit abound; and twenty-seven other land species of wild mammals, besides sixteen sea species, exist. The domesticated fowls, with trivial variations, are the same as those of England. The wild birds, including the migratory, comprise nearly three hundred species, and include great plenty of game. Fishes of many sorts, sought by the angler and the fisherman, tenant the fresh waters and the seas; and those of the best streams and lakes will be found carefully indicated in the course of our work. Herrings are caught in the sea-lochs and sounds, to the amount of from 600,000 to 900,000 barrels a-year; and cod and ling, in the neighbouring seas, to the amount of from 160,000 to 190,000 cwts. Sea molluscs and crustaceans also, particularly oysters and lobsters, are largely obtained; and the oysters of the Frith of Forth are particularly famed. Land molluscs and many insects are more numerous and devastating than might be expected from the climate, but do not include any peculiar species; and some worms and zoophytes possess much interest for naturalists, but do not challenge the attention of ordinary observers.

Agriculture.—An old wretched system of husbandry lingers in some parts of the Highlands and Islands; but an improved system has penetrated even to Shetland; and a system so highly improved as to be a model one for the world prevails over most of the Lowlands. The arable lands were estimated by Sir John Sinclair to comprise 987,070 acres of good clays, 320,193 of firm alluviums or carse, 510,265 of cold or inferior clays, 1,869,193 of loams, 263,771 of sandy soils, 681,862 of gravelly soils, and 411,096 of reclaimed mossy soils. The occupancy of 3,556,572 acres of these lands, in 1857, as ascertained by statistical returns to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, was in the hands of 43,432 persons, paying a yearly rental of £20 or upwards, in Arran, Argyleshire, Inverness-shire, Ross, Cromarty,

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and Sutherland; and of £10 or upwards in the other counties. The distribution of the lands, according to the same returns, gave 223,152 acres under wheat, 198,387 under barley, 938,613 under oats, 5989 under rye, 21,607 under bere, 39,186 under beans, 3687 under pease, 18,418 under vetches or tares, 476,691 under turnips, 139,819 under potatoes, 2803 under mangel-wurzel, 1401 under carrots, 1704 under cabbage, 2032 under rape, 1534 under flax, 2576 under turnip seed, 577 under other crops, 18,582 in bare or summer fallow, and 1,459,805 in grass fallow or under hay. The average produce of the wheat per acre, in the several counties, ranged from 22 bushels ¾ peck in Orkney, to 37 bushels 1¾ peck in Lanarkshire; of barley, from 28 bushels 2½ pecks in Dumfries-shire, to 46 bushels in Arran; of oats, from 23 bushels 2 pecks in Shetland, to 45 bushels 1½ peck in Haddingtonshire; of bere, from 16 bushels 3 pecks in Linlithgowshire, to 41 bushels in Arran; of beans and pease, from 8 bushels in Sutherland, to 34 bushels ¼ peck in Kincardineshire; of turnips, from 11 tons in Elginshire, to 20 tons in Shetland; of potatoes, from 1 ton 8 cwts. in Nairnshire, to 5 tons 11½ cwts. in Renfrewshire.

Manufactures.—In 1835, there were in Scotland 159 cotton factories, employing 10,529 males and 22,051 females; 90 woollen factories, employing 1712 males and 1793 females; 170 flax factories, employing 3392 males and 10,017 females; and 5 silk factories, employing 763 workers. In 1857 there were 152 cotton factories, employing 7609 males and 27,089 females; 196 woollen factories, employing 4942 males and 4338 females; 168 flax factories, employing 8331 males and 23,391 females; and 6 silk factories, employing 837 workers. Hand-loom weaving, in 1839, engaged 51,060 looms, but has subsequently been much curtailed by the increased use of machinery. About five-sixths of the cotton factories are in the counties of Lanark and Renfrew; about one-half of the woollen factories in the counties of Clackmannan, Ayr, Roxburgh, and Selkirk; and nearly two-thirds of the flax factories in the counties of Forfar and Fife. About 75 printfields and bleachfields are in the counties of Dumbarton, Renfrew, Lanark, Ayr, Stirling, Perth, and Linlithgow; about 48 paper mills, producing annually about 62,000 tons of paper, throughout the Lowlands from the Border to Aberdeen; and about 156 iron furnaces, producing annually about 760,000 tons of pig iron, and 128,000 tons of malleable iron, chiefly in the counties of Lanark and Ayr. Machine-making, glass-making, chemical works, leather-making, sugar-refining, and other departments of industry, employ many hands in particular localities; and ship-building, with arts cognate to it, is carried on at all the chief ports, and very specially on the Clyde. Distilled spirits were produced in Scotland, in 1840, to the amount of 8,821,530 gallons; in 1850, to the amount of 11,638,429 gallons; in 1858 to the amount of 12,403,696 gallons.

Commerce.—The head ports, named in regular gradation from the largest downward, are, Glasgow, Leith, Greenock, Port-Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Montrose, Perth, Grangemouth, Dumfries, Arbroath Kirkcaldy, Inverness,

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Banff, Alloa, Irvine, Borrowstownness, Ayr, Kirkwall, Wick, Stornoway, Lerwick, Campbelton, Stranraer, and Wigton. The declared value of the aggregate imports in 1824 was £3,145,958; in 1838, £5,878,612; in 1851, £8,921,108. The official value of the aggregate exports in 1824 was £5,169,220; in 1838, £10,147,389; in 1851, £17,871,869. The declared value of the aggregate exports in 1824, was £2,670,134; in 1838, £3,469,051; in 1851, £5,016,116. The declared value of the exports from Glasgow, Leith, and Greenock, in 1854, was £5,987,752; in 1858, £6,565,189. The registered shipping of all the ports in 1858 amounted to 652,675 tons, and were manned by 32,862 men. The customs' revenue in 1858 was £2,266,440; the excise revenue, £3,390,352.

Towns and Territories.—Four large towns—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Perth—are always designated cities; and several other towns, anciently bishops' sees,—particularly St. Andrews, Brechin, and Dunkeld,—claim to be called cities. The four chief cities, and fifty-nine other places, ranging in bulk from large town to mere village—Annan, Anstruther-Easter, Anstruther-Wester, Arbroath, Ayr, Banff, Bervie, Brechin, Burntisland, Campbelton, Crail, Cullen, Culross, Cupar-Fife, Dingwall, Dornoch, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Dunbar, Dundee, Dunfermline, Dysart, Elgin, Forfar, Forres, Fortrose, Haddington, Inverary, Inverkeithing, Inverness, Inverury, Irvine, Jedburgh, Kilrenny, Kinghorn, Kintore, Kirkcaldy, Kirkcudbright, Kirkwall, Lanark, Lauder, Linlithgow, Lochmaben, Montrose, Nairn, New Galloway, North-Berwick, Pittenweem, Queensferry, Renfrew, Rutherglen, St. Andrews, Sanquhar, Stirling, Stranraer, Tain, Whithorn, Wick, and Wigton—are royal burghs with parliamentary representation. Seven other places—Auchtermuchty, Earlsferry, Falkland, Newburgh, Peebles, Rothesay, and Selkirk—were or still are royal burghs, but have lost their burgh franchise. Thirteen towns, not royal burghs, most of them populous—Airdrie, Cromarty, Falkirk, Greenock, Hamilton, Kilmarnock, Leith, Musselburgh, Oban, Paisley, Peterhead, Port-Glasgow, and Portobello—were vested with the parliamentary representation by the Reform Act. Thirty-two other towns—Alexandria, Alloa, Alva, Barrhead, Bathgate, Beith, Coatbridge, Crieff, Dalkeith, Fraserburgh, Galashiels, Girvan, Govan, Hawick, Huntly, Johnstone, Kelso, Kilbirnie, Kilsyth, Kilwinning, Kirkintilloch, Kirriemuir, Lennoxtown, Maryhill, Maybole, Pollockshaws, Saltcoats, Stewarton, Stonehaven, Strathaven, Tillicoultry, and Wishaw—are either seats of manufacture or centres of traffic, with each a population of from 3000 to 12,000; and a multitude of places smaller than these, such as would be pronounced mere villages in most parts of England, possess, for great tracts of country around them, a large amount of social and marketing importance.

The territorial jurisdictions of Scotland, for many centuries, were very numerous, various, and changeful; and many of them still live in a popular nomenclature which is often perplexing to strangers; but all have given place administratively to thirty-two definite sheriffdoms or counties. These are:—

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Wigton, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Berwick, Haddington, Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Stirling, Dumbarton, Lanark, Renfrew, Ayr, Bute, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, Perth, Forfar, Kincardine, Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, Nairn, Inverness, Argyle, Ross and Cromarty, Sutherland, Caithness, and Orkney and Shetland. Each of two, Kinross and Clackmannan, is of less extent than 84 square miles; each of six, Selkirk, Linlithgow, Dumbarton, Renfrew, Bute, and Nairn, less than 266; each of four, Dumfries, Ayr, Aberdeen, and Sutherland, more than 1040; and each of four, Perth, Inverness, Argyle, and Ross and Cromarty, more than 2590. The chief old territorial designations still in use are:—Galloway, comprehending Wigtonshire and Kirkcudbrightshire; Nithsdale, Annandale, and Eskdale, divisions of Dumfries-shire; Tweeddale, identical with Peebles-shire; Ettrick Forest, comprehending Selkirkshire and some tracts adjacent to it; Liddesdale and Teviotdale, the upper parts of Roxburghshire; Merse, the champaign parts of Roxburghshire and Berwickshire; Lauderdale, the western wing of Berwickshire; Lothian, East, Mid, and West, identical with the shires of Haddington, Edinburgh, and Linlithgow; Lennox, including part of Stirlingshire and all Dumbartonshire; Clydesdale, the part of Lanarkshire above Glasgow; Strathgryfe, the greater part of Renfrewshire; Cunningham, Kyle, and Carrick, divisions of Ayrshire; Menteith, Strathearn, Gowrie, Stormont, Breadalbane, Athole, and Rannoch, districts of Perthshire; Strathmore, the long, low tract of Perthshire and Forfarshire between the Sidlaws and the Grampians; Angus, including all the rest of Forfarshire; Mearns, identical with Kincardineshire; Mar, Garioch, Formartin, Buchan, and Strathbogie, districts of Aberdeenshire; Strathdeveron, Boyne, and Enzie, districts of Banffshire; Moray, either Elginshire alone, or also adjacent tracts through Nairnshire to the environs of Inverness; Strathspey, the lower part of the basin of the Spey; Badenoch, Lochaber, Moidart, and Knoydart, districts of Inverness-shire; Ardgour, Suinart, Appin, Lorn, Knapdale, Cowal, and Kintyre, districts of Argyleshire; the Black Isle, East Ross, Ardross, Kintail, Greinord, and Coigach, districts of Ross and Cromarty; Lord Reay's country, the western part of Sutherland. The only modern subdivisions are parishes; and the number of these, for political purposes as well as for ecclesiastical ones, and comprehending the whole country, is 925; the further number for ecclesiastical purposes only, and consisting of portions of the preceding, is about 100.

Population.—The population of Scotland in 1801 was 1,608,420; in 1811, 1,805,864; in 1821, 2,091,521; in 1831, 2,364,386; in 1841, 2,620,184; in 1851, 2,888,742. The increase has taken place chiefly in the manufacturing districts of the Lowlands; and a decrease, since 1831, has taken place in some parts of the Highlands. The population of Lanarkshire rose, between 1801 and 1851, from 147,692 to 530,169; while that of Argyleshire fell, between 1831 and 1851, from 100,973 to 89,298. The per centage of town population, in 1851, in the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Edinburgh,

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was respectively, 77, 79, and 80; in Orkney and Shetland and in Ross and Cromarty respectively, 13 and 16; in the entire kingdom, on the average, 52. The number of persons to a square mile in Renfrewshire was 687; in Edinburghshire, 653; in Inverness-shire, 23; in Sutherland, 14; in the entire kingdom, on the average, 92. The number of houses to every hundred persons in Nairnshire was 20·4; in Banffshire and Elginshire, 19·7; in Edinburghshire, Lanarkshire, and Renfrewshire respectively, 8·1, 7·1, and 6·7; in the entire kingdom, on the average, 12·8.

Administration.—The officers of State are:—the Keeper of the Great Seal, the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord Clerk Register, the Lord Advocate, and the Lord Justice-Clerk. The magistrates of counties are:—lord-lieutenant, deputy-lieutenants, sheriff, sheriff-substitute, and justices of peace. The magistrates of burghs are commonly provost and bailies, but vary in title and number in the different burghs. The supreme civil court, called the Court of Session, is a court both of law and of equity; sits in Edinburgh; and consists of five lords ordinary, who act singly and give separate judgment; and two chambers of four lords each, who have co-ordinate authority, and hear appeals from the lords ordinary. The supreme criminal court, called the High Court of Justiciary, consists of six lords of the Court of Session; sits in full at Edinburgh, from time to time, for the three Lothians, and for references from the rest of Scotland; and distributes itself into circuit courts, thrice a-year at Glasgow, and twice a-year at Dumfries, Jedburgh, Stirling, Ayr, Inverary, Perth, Aberdeen, and Inverness. The nobility, who comprise 8 dukes, 4 marquises, 43 earls, 5 viscounts, and 23 barons, elect sixteen of their own number at every dissolution of Parliament, to represent them during the next Parliament in the House of Lords. Each of the thirty-two counties, excepting Kinross, Clackmannan, Elgin, and Nairn, sends one member to the House of Commons; and the four excepted counties unite in pairs to send two. Edinburgh and Glasgow send two each; Aberdeen, Dundee, Paisley, Greenock, and Perth, send one each; and the other burghs and enfranchised towns unite in sets of from three to seven to send aggregately fourteen.

Education.—The universities of Scotland, at Edinburgh, at Glasgow, at St. Andrews, and at Aberdeen, confer honours, give instruction in all the higher departments of human knowledge, and have produced a vast number of famous scholars; and, exclusive of what is called the Andersonian University at Glasgow, they aggregately possess 90 professorships, besides some auxiliary lectureships, and are attended by about 4000 students; yet they differ little, in either constitution, procedure, or endowments, from the best and largest ordinary academies. The public day-schools amounted, in 1851, to 3349; included 937 parochial schools, 88 burgh schools, 3 schools of design, 5 military schools, 491 endowed schools, and 1385 schools supported by religious bodies; and were attended by 161,754 males, and 118,291 females. The parochial schools have statutory connection with the Established Church,

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are aided by small salaries from the landowners, and possess much efficiency. The burgh schools are generally under the patronage of the local magistrates; and those of the larger burghs bear the name of high schools or grammar schools, and have a lofty pitch of aim and power. The schools of design are supported by Government, and give instruction only in drawing and kindred subjects, chiefly to adults. Many of the endowed schools, as at Closeburn, Dollar, St. Andrews, Cupar-Fife, Elgin, and Inverness, are of similar character to the burgh grammar schools. The schools supported by religious bodies include four great normal establishments in Edinburgh and Glasgow, and a multitude of large and efficient seminaries in all parts of the country. The private day-schools, or schools conducted by private adventure, amounted in 1851 to 1893, and were attended by 43,594 males and 44,878 females. The total of persons under course of education in 1851, as ascertained from the returns of the householders' schedules, was 426,566.

Religion.—The three largest religious bodies in Scotland are, the Established Church, the Free Church, and the United Presbyterian Church,—the first dating from the Reformation, the second from 1843, the third from the middle part of last century; and all three hold the Westminster Confession of Faith, and are governed by a gradation of courts consisting of ministers and ruling elders. The other religious bodies are as diversified as those of England, or more so, and differ much in bulk and distribution. The number of places of worship, of all kinds, in 1851, according to the census returns, was 3395; the number of sittings in them, 1,834,805; the number of attendants at them, at the morning service of the census Sabbath, 943,951. The proportion belonging to the Established Church was 1183 places of worship, with 767,088 sittings, and 351,454 attendants; to the Free Church, 889 places of worship, with 495,335 sittings, and 292,308 attendants; to the United Presbyterian Church, 465 places of worship, with 288,100 sittings, and 159,191 attendants; to the Reformed Presbyterian Church, 39 places of worship, with 16,969 sittings, and 8739 attendants; to the Original Secession Church, 36 places of worship, with 16,424 sittings, and 6562 attendants; to the Episcopal Church, 134 places of worship, with 40,022 sittings, and 26,966 attendants; to the Independents, 192 places of worship, with 76,342 sittings, and 26,392 attendants; to the Evangelical Union, 28 places of worship, with 10,319 sittings, and 3895 attendants; to the Baptists, 119 places of worship, with 26,086 sittings, and 9208 attendants; to the Methodists, 82 places of worship, with 22,441 sittings, and 8937 attendants; to the Roman Catholics, 117 places of worship, with 52,766 sittings, and 43,878 attendants; and to each of 23 other denominations, from 1 to 15 places of worship, with from 67 to 2471 sittings, and from 28 to 863 attendants. These figures were never altogether correct, and are sensibly affected by changes since 1851; yet they form a sufficient basis for a close comparative estimate.

Religious History.—The religion of the ancient Caledonians was Druidi-

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cal. The public rulers were at once priests, magistrates, scholars, and physicians. Their belief pointed to one God, represented or impersonated in the sun, and sought to honour him by fire festivals, known as Beltane fires, and to propitiate him by human sacrifices. Their temples were great circles of upright stones, with a rude large altar, called a cromlech, in the centre. Their power was in full vigour throughout Caledonia long after it waned in Gaul, and continued unshaken in the Hebridean islands some time after being disturbed on the Caledonian mainland; and it maintained, for ages, training seminaries, or colleges, which supplied alumni, with the combined characters of priests, magistrates, scholars, and physicians, to Continental Europe. Many relics of Druidism—circles, cromlechs, standing-stones, rocking-stones, cairns, and memories of the Beltane fires—still exist throughout Scotland, particularly in the Highlands and Islands.

The polytheism of Southern Europe was introduced into Caledonia by the Roman legions, but does not seem to have spread much among the natives. The polytheism of Northern Europe was introduced by the Scandinavians, and has left some traces in local names. Christianity was introduced by missionaries, possibly before the close of the second century, to the Roman provinces, but does not appear, in its original character, to have made much way among the Caledonians. Culdeeism, or the type of Christianity which took form among the Irish, was introduced to Kintyre by St. Kiaran, and to Iona by St. Columba; and it spread from the latter place over all Caledonia, speedily acquired high predominance, and was distinctively the religion of Scotland till displaced in the eleventh and twelfth centuries by Roman Catholicity. Traditions of the Culdees, and memories of them in local names, are everywhere plentiful; but their edifices and other solid relics, having always been plain and fragile, were all swept away by the Roman Catholics.

Roman Catholicity came in with the Scoto-Saxon Kings, overran Scotland with gigantic strides, laid strong and sudden hold on all the people, strengthened its hold by a multitude of monastic establishments, and maintained universal sway, with but trivial resistance, till the Reformation. Its hierarchy comprised the archbishoprics of St. Andrews and Glasgow, and the bishoprics of Ross, Moray, Aberdeen, Brechin, Dunkeld, Dunblane, Argyle, and Galloway. The Canons Regular of St. Augustine had 28 monasteries in Scotland; and the kindred bodies of Canons Regular of St. Anthony, Red Friars, and Premonstratenses, had respectively 1, 6, and 6. The Benedictines included the Black Monks of Fleury, with 3 monasteries; the Tyronenses, with 6; the Cluniacenses, with 4; the Cistercians, with 13; and the Monks of Vallis-caulinm, with 3. The Dominicans had 15 monasteries; the Franciscans, 17; the Carmelites, 9; and the Carthusians, 1. The Knights Templars owned many buildings in Edinburgh, 8 chief mansions in the country, and houses or lands in almost every parish; and the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem inherited large portions of their property, and had nume-

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rous monastic residences, under the name of preceptories. The nuns of Augustine had 2 convents; the nuns of Benedict, 5; the nuns of Bernard, 13; and the nuns of Francis, or Clara, 2. The number of collegiate churches was 33, and that of religious hospitals at least 28. Many of the ecclesiastical edifices—cathedrals, abbeys, collegiate churches, and parish churches—were grand or ornate specimens of architecture, in the several styles and periods from the late Saxon and the early Norman down to the later Gothic; and though a large proportion were overthrown or dilapidated by armies or mobs about the time of the Reformation, a few still exist more or less entire, and a considerable number in a state of noble ruin.

No distinct indication of the subsequent religious history of Scotland can be given within the limits of a paragraph; and even the roughest outline of it which could be drawn would exhibit a sharp, long conflict for the destruction of Romanism, a severe and fluctuating struggle for the establishment of Presbyterianism, and a complicated course of controversy in the origination of the principal existing Protestant sects.

Civil History.—Twenty-one Celtic tribes inhabited Caledonia, or ancient Scotland, at the commencement of the Christian era. They lived independently of one another, each under its own chieftain, somewhat in the manner of the more modern clans, and were drawn into co-operation only by a crisis of common danger. Centres of influence, or chief seats of population, belonging to the larger tribes, were situated on Loch Ryan, at Whithorn, at Drummore near Kirkcudbright, at Wardlaw Hill near Caerlaverock Castle, at Brunswark Hill in Annandale, on Gore Water in Mid-Lothian, at Carstairs, at Paisley, on the lower part of Allan Water, at a place near Ardoch, at a place near Comrie, at the influx of Almond Water to the Tay, at Normandykes on the Dee, at the right side of the Spey, and at the mouth of Beauly Water. Hill forts, within the territories of all, especially along lines of collision with the Romans, were remarkably numerous, and continue, in multitudes of instances, to be strikingly distinct. Other great relics of them, in tumuli, earth-works, substructions, and memorial obelisks, are plentiful; and a multitude of smaller ones, illustrating their social usages, and comprising sarcophagi, urns, utensils, and warlike instruments, have been found, and are preserved.

The Romans, under Agricola, entered Caledonia in 81; overran it, from the Irish Channel to the Forth and the Clyde, in 82; crossed the Forth, and fought a battle at Loch Ore in Fife, in 83; passed through the Ochills, and fought the battle of "Mons Grampus," in 84; then rested on their arms, and made a voyage of exploration round the north coast through the Orkney archipelago. The conquered tribes retained strongly a love of independence, broke into insurrections, drove the conquerors from all the open country, sometimes from the very camps, and obliged them, in a few years, to retire into England, and to raise for their defence the great wall from the mouth of the River Tyne to the head of the Solway Frith. The Romans renewed

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the conquest in 140; carried their eagles so far north as to the Beauly Frith; maintained a long, severe, and doubtful struggle with the tribes north of the Clyde and the Forth; built the great wall between Chapelhill on the Clyde and Carriden on the Forth, to hold these tribes in check; contented themselves eventually with the portion of country south of this wall; and were compelled, in 446, to withdraw altogether from Caledonia. Many and vast works were constructed by them to secure the mastery, particularly iters, bridges, military stations, and great camps; and pieces of the iters, several of the bridges, numbers of the stations and the camps, besides hundreds of tablets, altars, utensils, coins, and other minor relics, still exist.

The tribes south of the Clyde and the Forth learned to regard the Romans as masters and as brethren; began to differ in taste and usages from the other Caledonians; became a distinct people, with attachment more to England and to the Continent than to their fatherland; and, at the downfall of the Roman power, they resolved themselves into a social condition similar to that of the Saxon heptarchy. Those of Lothian and the east border were absorbed into the kingdom of Northumbria; and those of the west and the south, together with the people beyond the Solway Frith to the centre of the Lake District of England, formed the kingdom of Cumbria or Strathclyde. The Northumbrian kingdom was so far prospectively Scottish as to give origin to Edinburgh, the modern metropolis; and the Cumbrian one maintained itself so principally within ground now Scottish as to have its centre of strength at Dumbarton.

The tribes north of Loch Lomond and the Forth, east of the Braes of Glenorchy, and north of Loch Linnhe and Lochaber, were forced by the Roman invasions to make common cause, and became consolidated, perhaps so early as the third century, into one monarchy under the name of Picts. This monarchy appears to have been gradually formed, or at least to have gradually acquired consistency and strength; and it had its first capital so far north as Inverness, but afterwards removed it first to Abernethy on the Tay, next to Forteviot in Strathearn. The Picts made many an inroad on the Romans,—are said even to have overrun their conquests all the way south to London; and they subsequently waged frequent war with the Northumbrians, the Cumbrians, and the Dalriadans.

A tribe called the Epidii held all the territory west of the Frith of Clyde and the Braes of Glenorchy, and south of Loch Linnhe and Lochaber. This tribe must have lived in a very dispersed condition, cut into sections by great natural barriers, and much separated from the neighbouring tribes; and they do not appear to have been disturbed, even remotely, by the Romans. Some of them, at an early period, probably before the Christian era, emigrated to the north-east coast of Ireland, and laid there the foundation of a prosperous settlement, under the name of Dalriada. A colony of the Dalriadans came back, in 503, to Kintyre, Islay, and Lorn, bringing with them the practices of the Christian religion, and improved practices in the common arts of

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life; and they soon acquired ascendency through all the country of the Epidii, and established at Dunstaffnage, in the neighbourhood of Oban, a monarchy which is usually considered as the parent one of Scotland. Kenneth, their king, who began to reign at Dunstaffnage in 836, was the grandson by his mother of a Pictish king, who died without any direct male heir in 833; and he made a claim to be that king's successor, fought it out for several years against two other claimants, and at length established it triumphantly, assumed the crown of Pictavia into union with his crown of Dalriad-Scotland, and removed his court in 843 to Forteviot.

Kenneth's successors were too strong to be resisted by the neighbouring states; and they soon seized and annexed their territories southward to limits not much different from the present limits of Scotland. Malcolm Canmore, who ascended the throne in 1056, married an Anglo-Saxon princess, received to his court many Saxon barons, gave protection to swarms of Saxon fugitives from the Norman power in England, and sanctioned and fostered, throughout his dominions, a vast introduction of Saxon usages. Edgar, Malcolm Canmore's second son, and remotely his successor, lived long from boyhood as an exile in England, led thence into Scotland an Anglo-Saxon army, and speedily completed, by joint force and policy, a revolution of institutes, manners, religion, and court speech, from Celtic to Saxon. Edinburgh then became, and ever since has been, the main centre of Scottish national events; and the chief of these will be found indicated in the introduction to our Fourth Division.

Orkney and Shetland, from the earliest period at which they become clearly known to history, were held by Scandinavian potentates; and they did not become annexed to Scotland till 1468. The Western Islands, also, and some adjacent parts of the mainland, were long under separate domination. Scandinavians from Norway, from Orkney, and from the Isle of Man, made many descents on them, and fought with the natives and with one another to possess them; and at length, in 1158, Somerled, a powerful descendant of a Dalriadan family, who had allied himself by marriage to one of the Scandinavian Kings, usurped authority over most of the quondam country of the Epidii, together with the Hebrides, and became so ambitious as to attempt to grasp most or all of the Scottish continent, but fell, in 1164, either in battle or by the hand of an assassin, in the neighbourhood of Renfrew. Two of his sons retained possession of his territories south of Ardnamurchan, and took the title of Kings of the Isles; while certain Scandinavian chiefs continued to rule further north, and claimed the same title. Alexander II. undertook an expedition, in 1249, to castigate or subdue them all; but, at the outset of his enterprise, died on Kerrera. Alexander III., between 1255 and 1264, overran the southern districts, overthrew at Largs an army brought against him by King Haco of Norway, and reduced all the Islesmen to submission; but he allowed the Macdonalds, the descendants of Somerled, to retain possession of the territories south of

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Ardnamurchan, in vassalage to his crown. The Macdonalds then assumed the title of Lords of the Isles, and they continued for ages to live in a style of princely splendour. The great barons of the mainland, too, through all the feudal times, wore coronets which often sought to "counterpoise the crown;" and at once the Scandinavian Sea Kings, the Lords of the Isles, and all classes of the feudal chiefs, have left numerous monuments of their ambition and their rule, in the form of towers and castles.

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HINTS TO TOURISTS.

A LARGE extent of Scotland, including many of its best parts, can be seen in very brief time. One continuous line of railway goes from the east of England, through Edinburgh and Aberdeen, to Inverness; another continuous line of railway goes from Carlisle, through Stirling and Perth, to Inverness; a continuous line of steam navigation goes from Inverness, past Fort William and Oban, to Glasgow; and a line of railway goes from Glasgow, through Kilmarnock and Dumfries, to Carlisle. The routes split and reunite over so much of their course as to give a considerable choice of line; and the chief points on them afford facilities for any desirable extent of detour or circuit. A run of one day can be taken from Edinburgh to the Land of Scott, to the Falls of Clyde, to the head of Loch Lomond, or to the east of Fife; from Aberdeen, to Braemar or to Banff; from Oban, to Staffa and Iona; or from Glasgow, to the Falls of Clyde, to the Land of Burns, to Loch Lomond and Arrochar, or to any one of many distant points within the Frith of Clyde. A circuit of two days can be made from Edinburgh, through the Trosachs, Loch Lomond, and Glasgow; of three days, from Edinburgh or from Glasgow, through all the best parts of the southern counties; and of from four to fourteen days, from Edinburgh, from Glasgow, or from other points, through all the best parts of the central counties, the Highlands, and the Western Islands.

To see the country well requires more time and some consideration. Any tourist who would fully enjoy the scenery must choose many centres, and go often aside from the beaten path. Thousands of beauties lie scattered everywhere beyond the track of coach or railway; and even many, in such places as Tweedside, Loch Lomond, and the Trosachs, are either not seen or seldom understood by persons in a passing crowd. The lines of public conveyance also differ widely in their command of views; sometimes, even in the neighbourhood of interesting spots, are tame or irksome; and often stop short of grand localities which can be explored only on horseback or on foot. Some reaches of railway, as between Lanark and Glasgow, command views much inferior to those seen from parallel lines of road travelled by public coach; while others, as between Auldgirth and Sanquhar, conceal great amount of

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fine scenery, beheld from parallel lines of road not travelled by any public conveyance. The routes taken by coaches, too, as along Loch Earn and Loch Tay, are not always the best. The scenery, by water, along the east coast, except within the Friths of Forth and Tay, possesses little interest; while that on the west coast, amid the endless interlockings of land and water, is prevailingly magnificent.

The general charge for a two-horse four-wheeled carriage is 1s. 6d. per mile, with 3d. to the driver; for a one-horse four-wheeled carriage, 1s. per mile, or 15s. a-day; for a gig, from 10s. 6d. to 12s. a-day; for a riding-horse, from 6s. to 8s. a-day; for a pony, 5s. a-day. The general charge, in the highest hotels, for breakfast, is from 2s. to 3s.; for dinner, from 3s. to 5s.; for tea, from 2s. to 3s.; for bed, from 2s. 6d. to 4s.; for private room, from 4s. to 7s.;—in good hotels, often little inferior to the highest, for breakfast, from 1s. 6d. to 2s.; for dinner, from 2s. to 3s.; for tea, from 1s. 6d. to 2s.; for bed, from 1s. 6d. to 3s.; for private room, from 2s. 6d. to 5s.

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TOURISTS'

HAND-BOOK TO SCOTLAND.

FIRST DIVISION.

THE EAST BORDER, AND THENCE TO EDINBURGH.

THE North British Railway connects at Tweedmouth with the English North-Eastern Railway coming up from Newcastle, and goes along the coast to Edinburgh. The district traversed by it is, first, the eastern part of the Merse, with tumulated surface and bold high coast; next, the broad broken eastern spurs of the Lammermoor Hills; next, the wide, rich, peninsular plain of East Lothian, diversified with terraced slopes and a few isolated hills; next, the north-eastern nook of Mid-Lothian, round the shoreward skirt of Arthur's Seat. The railway curves far enough into the Merse to leave space there for a pleasant detour on the coast; and it sends off branches of some scenic interest to respectively Dunse, North Berwick, and Haddington. We shall treat it in five pieces—first the main line, next the detour, next the three branches; and in each case—as in every other throughout our work—we shall first give the route entire, and then give notices of the several places and objects possessing special interest.

I.—FROM TWEEDMOUTH TO EDINBURGH.

Paragraph

The Tweed crossed on a long and lofty **viaduct**, with splendid view right and left..... 1

Berwick, right..... 2

Berwick Station, 1 mile. The Magdalene Fields, crossed; Marshall Meadows, left; deep precipices overhanging the sea, right; boundary between Berwick Liberties and Scotland, crossed at 2¾ miles from Berwick; **Lamberton**, left..... 3

Burnmouth Station, 6½ miles. Road to **Eyemouth**, and to detour on the coast, right..... 29

Ayton Station, 8 miles. Ayton, right..... 4

Eye Water begun to be followed up for 9 miles... 5

Reston Station, 12 miles. Reston Village, right..... 6

Branch railway to Dunse, left; Houndswood, right; commencement of close views for a run of 7 miles among the skirts of the **Lammermoors**..... 7

Grant's House Station, 17 miles. Road to **Abbey St. Bathans**, left..... 8

Penmanshiel Tunnel, 780 feet in length, passed

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Paragraph

through; **Pease Dean**, crossed..... 9
Cockburnspath Station, 22 miles. Cockburnspath, left..... 10
Dunglass Dean, crossed 11
Innerwick Station, 24½ miles. Road to Innerwick, left..... 12
Thurston, left; battle-field of battle of Dunbar, left; **Broxmouth**, right..... 13
Dunbar Station, 29 miles. Dunbar, right..... 14
Belhaven, right..... 15
Tyninghame Bay and Park, right..... 16
Bower House, Belton-Place, and Nineware House, left; **Biel**, left..... 17
Phantassie, right; **Tyne Water**, crossed..... 18
Linton Station, 35 miles. Linton and Prestonkirk, right..... 19
Traprain Law, 1¾ mile to the left; Smeaton House, a mile to the right; East Fortune Station, 37½ miles. **Garleton Hills**, 1½ mile to the left..... 45
Branch railway to North Berwick, right; **Drem** Station, 40½ miles. Drem, right..... 20
Mungo's Wells, left; Ballencrieff, left; branch railway to Haddington, left; **Longniddry** Station, 45 miles. Longniddry, right..... 21
Seaton House, right..... 22
Battle-field of Prestonpans, left; Prestonpans Station, 49 miles. Branch railway to **Tranent**, left 23
Preston Tower and **Prestonpans**, right..... 24
Dolphington, left; Carberry Hill, 2 miles to the left; **Inveresk** Station, 52 miles. Road to Inveresk, **Musselburgh**, and battle-field of Pinkie, right..... 25, 26
Esk River, crossed, with fine view right and left 27
Junction of railway from Hawick, left; **Portobello** Station, 55½ miles. Portobello, right..... 28
View of the hills and spires of Edinburgh, in front; Jock's Lodge, left; St. Margaret's Depôt and Queen's Station, passed; tunnel of 420 feet in length, through the southern spur of Calton Hill, passed; Edinburgh Station, 58½ miles.

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1. **THE TWEED VIADUCT** has twenty-eight semi-circular arches, each 60 feet in span, and is 134 feet high from foundation to roadway. It came into use in the summer of 1850, and was designated, in a happy hit of words, "the last act of the Union between England and Scotland." Works of much interest, including a five-arched bridge and a high embankment, altogether three-fourths of a mile in length, connect its south end with the Tweedmouth Station; and a branch railway diverges from the west side of the embankment, to go up the Tweed into junction with the Roxburgh railways at Kelso. See 144.

2. **BERWICK** Station, at the north end of the viaduct, is a structure 190 feet long, in the castellated style, with all its offices on the east side. The Citadel of Berwick formerly occupied its site, with commanding aspect, overhanging the high, precipitous bank of the river; and the exterior western wall, in a dilapidated state, is still standing. The Citadel is supposed to have been erected by some Northumbrian baron in the 11th century. It long possessed much strength and importance, but fell into disrepair in the time of Elizabeth, and was used as a quarry by the Corporation of Berwick in the time of the Commonwealth. The Countess of Buchan was caged in it four years by Edward I., for putting the crown on the head of Robert Bruce at his coronation.

The town of Berwick stands on ground sloping to the Tweed, about half a mile from the sea. A tract of about 8 square miles around it, and including it, bears the name of the Liberties of Berwick, and forms a peculiar jurisdiction, neither in Scotland nor in England. The town is walled. The original walls were more extensive than the present ones, and can still be distinctly traced. They comprised a circuit of nearly 2¼ miles, and included the present suburb of Castlegate. One of their towers, called the Bell Tower, situated on a commanding spot in the northern part of Castlegate, and anciently used as a watch-tower, to give an alarm

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on the appearance of an enemy, is still standing. The present walls were built in the time of Queen Elizabeth. They consist of a broad earthen rampart, faced with masonry, and defended on the north and the east by five bastions; but they were dismantled in 1822, and are now disposed in a pleasant promenade. They comprehend a circuit of about 1 mile and 3 furlongs. The promenade upon them commands a panoramic view, clear and brilliant, of the town and environs, land and sea.

Two main lines of street intersect the town, the one from north to south, the other from east to west, and divide it into four nearly equal parts. The streets are well-built, well-paved, and spacious. The general appearance of the town shows a mixture of the ancient and the modern. The Town Hall, situated at the foot of High Street, and built between the year 1750 and 1760, is a stately edifice of three storeys, adorned with a tetrastyle Doric portico, and with a spire 150 feet high. The New Jail, built in 1849, at a cost of £8000, and situated on the east side of Wallace's Green, is an imposing edifice in the Tudor style. The Barracks, built in 1719, and situated to the north-east of the town, are substantial structures, enclosing a quadrangle of 217 feet by 121. The bridge for carriages across the Tweed, though now looking low and dwarfish by vicinity to the railway viaduct, was long regarded as a wonder. It took upwards of 24 years to build, from 1609 to 1634, and is supposed to have cost, in those times of cheap money, about £15,000. It is 924 feet long, but only 17 feet wide; and it contains 15 arches gradually diminishing in size. The Tweed is navigable up to the bridge. A stone pier runs into the sea nearly half a mile from the Berwick side of its mouth, and terminates with a handsome light-house. This work was begun to be formed in 1810, at an estimated cost of £40,000, but can be maintained only by much current expenditure for constant repairs. It groups well in the scenery of the river's mouth, and serves as a pleasant and healthy promenade.

Berwick dates back to a high but unknown antiquity. It comes first authentically into view in the early part of the 12th century. It was then a town of mark,—the capital of Lothian; and it figured for some time as a great sea-port, as a place of rich churches, monasteries, and hospitals, and as one of the first four royal burghs of Scotland. The Scandinavians made some descents upon it, but did it little harm. The English acquired a claim upon it in the time of William the Lion, stormed it in the time of Alexander II., and inthralled it during the dispute for the succession of the crown. It thenceforth became an object of continual jealousy between the English and the Scotch; it was valuable during their many wars, for at once its wealth, its fortifications, and its extensive command over the Border districts; and it often suffered the horrors of siege and capture. But in 1482 it was finally relinquished by the Scotch; and in the reign of Henry VII. of England and James IV. of Scotland, it was declared to be a neutral territory.

Berwick possesses considerable trade and commerce. Its chief inns are the Red Lion, the Kings Arms, the Salmon, the Hen and Chickens, and two temperance hotels. It publishes three weekly newspapers, and has a subscription library, two elegant assembly rooms, and a set of reading and billiard rooms, with an attached bowling-green. Its accommodations for either tourist or angler are all that can be desired. Agreeable walks may be taken in its neighbourhood, to Tweedmouth, to Spittal, to the Mole, up the New Road, to the Ladies' Well, and to Halidon Hill; altogether about 10 miles. A pleasant drive may be taken, in a circuit of about 18 miles, up the right side of the Tweed, past Ord and Longridge; across the Tweed by the

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Union Chain Bridge; past Paxton House, Paxton village, and Hutton; across Whitadder Water at Hutton Bridge; past Foulden, Edrington, and Mordington, and along the Castlegate. A visit also may be made to Holy Island, going by railway 8½ miles to Beal Station, and going thence on foot across the sands. Berwick sends two members to Parliament, but includes, within its burgh limits, Tweedmouth and Spittal. Its own population in 1851 was 10,067; its population as a burgh, 15,094. See 261.

3. **LAMBERTON** was anciently a chapelry, or a parish. Its church, situated 3¼ miles north-north-west of Berwick, was the scene of the marriage contract between the Princess Margaret of England and James IV. of Scotland; the scene also of the convention in 1573, which led to the siege of Edinburgh Castle. A fragment of the church is still standing. Lamberton toll-bar was long a place for runaway marriages in the east, similar to Gretna in the west. A hill called Habchester, about 1¾ mile north-west of the toll-bar, is crowned by very distinct vestiges of a remarkable Danish camp.

4. **AYTON** is a small, neat, pleasant town, on the left bank of Eye Water. It has a key post office, two banking offices, and three inns, the Red Lion, the Black Bull, and the Nag's Head. Its population is about 850. An ancient fortalice, situated to the east of it, was built by the Norman baron De Vesci, and made a considerable figure in the Border wars, but was demolished in 1478 by the Earl of Surrey. A splendid modern mansion, in the old castellated style, the seat of Alexander M. Innes, Esq., rebuilt in 1851, and bearing the name of Ayton Castle, now occupies the site of the ancient fortalice.

5. **EYE WATER** descends from the Lammermoors, and has a total run of about 14 miles to the sea at Eyemouth. Its tortuous windings within a narrow vale are well seen, and frequently crossed, in the run along the railway. Some parts of it are excluded from the angler by preserves or by wood; but other parts, especially in the upper reaches, afford him excellent sport.

6. **RESTON** village, on Eye Water, adjacent to the junction of the Dunse Railway, has a post office under Ayton, a market cross, and an inn. Its population is about 320.

7. **THE LAMMERMOORS** are a range of bleak, heathy, pastoral hills, extending westward from the coast to Gala Water. The length of the range is about 28 miles; the mean breadth, from skirt to skirt, not less than 12. The hills have roundish, gibbous, or flattish outlines, and rise, at the main points, to altitudes of from 1000 to 1600 feet above the level of the sea. The prevailing rocks are of the greywacke kind.

8. **ABBEY ST. BATHANS** is a church hamlet on Whitadder Water, among the Lammermoors, 4 miles west-south-west of Grant's House. It contains a small hostelry, and is a centre for anglers. It took its name from Bothan, a cousin of Columba, and his successor at Iona; and it had for centuries a Cistercian nunnery, founded by the daughter of King William the Lion. Its present church is very ancient.

9. **PEASE DEAN** is a deep, picturesque ravine, cleaving a skirt of the Lammermoors to the sea. It was regarded in the old times as a natural barrier for the defence of Scotland. Oliver Cromwell, arriving at it in 1650, reported it to his Parliament as a place "where one man to hinder is better than twelve to make way." A bridge built over it in 1786, measuring 300 feet in length, 16 feet in breadth, and 127 feet in height, was long considered one of the most wonderful structures of its class in the kingdom. The railway viaduct over it is 120 feet high.

10. **COCKBURNSPATH** village has a key post office, an inn, and about 300 inhabitants. A ruined old tower, near

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the railway, about a mile to the east, called Cockburnspath Castle, belonged successively to the Earls of Dunbar, to some members of the royal family, and to the Earls of Home, and is supposed to be the Ravenswood Castle of Sir Walter Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor." See 33.

11. **DUNGLASS DEAN** is a ravine of similar character to Pease Dean, but richly wooded, looking grandly out to the sea, and embraced over the lower part of the left flank by the beautiful park of the baronet family of Hall. The viaduct which carries the railway across it is 125 feet high, and has 6 arches,—the central one 135 feet in span; and two other bridges, on the old and the new lines of road across the Dean, are adjacent. The site of Dunglass mansion and its offices was occupied for ages by a strong castle and a small town. The castle was originally a stronghold of the Earls of Home; it was besieged and destroyed by the English army under the Duke of Somerset; it rose from ruin in a style of much grandeur, and gave accommodation to James VI. and all his retinue when on his journey to London; and it was held by a party of Covenanters in 1640, watching the garrison of Berwick, and was then blown up through the firing of its powder magazine by a treacherous page.

12. **INNERWICK** is an ancient church village, about a mile from Innerwick Station, and has a post office under Dunbar. Two old fortalices, called Innerwick Castle and Thornton Castle, stood in its neighbourhood, on the opposite brinks of a rocky glen; but both were destroyed, in 1548, by the Duke of Somerset, and only fragments of them now remain.

13. **BROXMOUTH**, on the coast, about 1¼ mile east of Dunbar, is a seat of the Duke of Roxburgh. The park around it displays much decoration, and is traversed by the pleasant streamlet of Broxburn. This park was the head-quarters of Cromwell's army on the eve of the battle of Dunbar.

14. **DUNBAR** is a post and market town, a sea-port, and a royal burgh. The coast adjacent to it has a bold and broken character, and possesses much geological interest. A mass of basalt, near the mouth of the harbour, so arrested the attention of the late Emperor of Russia, when visiting Dunbar before his accession to the throne, that he requested a piece of it to be sent to his country. Two great battles were fought in the south-eastern neighbourhood—the one in 1296, when the whole force of Scotland was defeated by an English army under Earl Warrene; the other in 1650, when the Covenanters' army, under Leslie, was defeated by Cromwell. The Northumbrian prince, Cospatrick, who fled into Scotland from the wrath of William the Conqueror, got a grant from Malcolm Canmore of the lands of Dunbar, together with extensive lands in the Merse, and became the founder of one of the most potent families of Scotland. His descendants, under the title of Earls of Dunbar and March, made a grand figure in history, till they fell by forfeiture in 1435. The title of Earl of Dunbar then passed for a time into the royal family, and was afterwards borne for six years by George Home of Manderston. A viscountcy of Dunbar also was created, in 1620, in favour of the family of Constable, but became extinct in 1721, at the death of the fourth viscount.

Dunbar Castle, situated on a lofty, rugged sea-rock, at the northern extremity of the town, dates from a high antiquity, and was a series of works of successive ages. It long made a conspicuous figure both as a princely residence and as a powerful fortress. The parts of it which remain convey little idea of its ancient magnificence and strength, yet fascinate a beholder by their picturesqueness and their historical associations. Henry III. of England made an attempt on the castle, but found it impregnable. Edward I.'s general, the Earl of Warrene, besieged it with 12,000

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men, but got possession of it only through his victory over the Scottish army on the neighbouring battle-field. Edward II., after his defeat at Bannockburn, sought refuge in it, and sailed from it to Berwick. The ninth Earl of Dunbar dismantled it, to keep it from being of service to the English, but was compelled by Edward III. to reconstruct it. Often was it bravely defended against brave beleaguerment, but never more so than by one of its countesses, called Black Agnes, in 1337, against the Earl of Salisbury. On the forfeiture of the Earls of Dunbar and March it passed to the Crown, and became occasionally a royal residence. The Queen Dowager of James I. died in it in 1446. The Duke of Albany twice used it in his conflicts with the Crown. Queen Mary was four times in it, variously as a visitor, as a refugee, and as a prisoner. Long was it an object of jealousy to the liberal ascendencies in the State; and at length, in 1567, by order of Parliament, it was demolished.

Dunbar contains one principal street, spacious and pleasant, and two smaller streets parallel to the principal one. Its harbour, though situated on a rocky coast, and ranking only as a creek of Leith, has been provided, at much expense, with considerable artificial accommodations, and is reckoned an important place of refuge for vessels between Leith Roads and the English Tyne. The Parish Church is a large, conspicuous, elegant Gothic edifice, built in 1821, with a tower 108 feet high, and serves as a landmark to mariners. A grand monument, 12 feet broad and 26 feet high, stands behind its pulpit, to the memory of George Home, Earl of Dunbar. Dunbar House, at the north end of the town, an edifice with elegant façade, formerly a seat of the Earl of Lauderdale, was purchased in 1859 by Government, and is now a barrack. Lochend House, in the western vicinity, a handsome mansion, the seat of Sir John Warrender, Bart. was reduced to ruin in 1859 by fire. The railway station is a large structure in the Tudor style, with appurtenances suitable to its position, nearly midway between Berwick and Edinburgh. The chief inns are the Railway Tavern and the St. George. The town has a large weekly market, and carries on a variety of manufactures. It contains three banking offices, a suite of assembly rooms, a reading-room, a public library, and a mechanics' institution. It unites with Haddington and three other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 3038.

15. **BELHAVEN** is a village at the head of a small bay, about a mile west of Dunbar. It is frequented as a watering-place; and it once had a medicinal well, which has passed into neglect. It gives the title of Baron, in the peerage of Scotland, to a branch of the family of Hamilton. Its population is about 380.

16. **TYNINGHAME** Bay and Park,—the former a small estuary at the mouth of Tyne Water, the latter a great expanse of wooded ground on the bay's north side,—look charmingly in the view from the railway. Tyninghame House, within the park, about one-fourth of a mile from the bay, is a large mansion in the old English style, the seat of the Earl of Haddington. Tyninghame village adjoins the park, 5¼ miles west-north-west of Dunbar, and has a post office under Prestonkirk, and about 270 inhabitants.

17. **BIEL** is the seat of R. D. C. Hamilton Nisbet, Esq., with magnificent pleasure-grounds, on Biel Burn, about 1½ mile to the left of the railway, 4 miles west of Dunbar. The grounds contain an artificial sheet of water, called Presmennan Lake, formed by the erection of a breast-work across the foot of a deep ravine. The lake has a serpentine outline, is fringed with walks and woods, and composes a scene so lovely as to have been compared to some of the finest reaches of the Rhine. The grounds are accessible to strangers.

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18. **TYNE WATER** bisects all East-Lothian in a north-easterly direction, and has a total course of about 28 miles. Its banks, for the most part, have a champaign character, rich in the beauties of farm and mansion, but without any bold or striking features. Its waters are famous for superior quality of trout; but, excepting occasional reaches, seldom exceeding a few hundred yards, they are all rigidly preserved. Its salmon fisheries belong to the Earl of Haddington.

19. **LINTON** village adjoins the Railway Station, on the left bank of Tyne Water; and Prestonkirk hamlet stands about half a mile beyond. Prestonkirk has a key post office and a parish church. Linton takes its name from a linn or pool at the foot of a rapid on the Tyne. It has a post office under Prestonkirk, an office of the National Bank, and about 800 inhabitants. Hailes Castle, a ruined temporary residence of Queen Mary, stands 1½ mile to the south-west. Smeaton, the seat of Sir T. B. Hepburn, Bart., is 1½ mile to the north.

20. **DREM** village, adjacent to the junction of the branch railway to North Berwick, is a small place, but has a key post office, and dates from remote antiquity. It contains a priest's house and part of a chapel which belonged to the Knights Templars; and in its neighbourhood are vestiges of a fortified town of the ancient Caledonians.

21. **LONGNIDDRY** village, a little beyond the junction of the branch railway to Haddington, has a post office under Prestonpans, and about 220 inhabitants. Slight vestiges exist of the residence of the Douglases of Longniddry, who figured prominently in the Reformation. The ruins of an ancient chapel, in which John Knox occasionally preached, and which bears the name of John Knox's Kirk, stand a little to the east. Gosford House, the seat of the Earl of Wemyss, stands on the coast, 1¾ mile to the north. Gladsmuir village, the birth-place of George Heriot, the founder of the hospital at Edinburgh, and the scene of the ministry of Dr. Robertson, at the time when he was writing his "History of Scotland," is 2 miles to the south-east.

22. **SEATON HOUSE**, 2¼ miles west-south-west of Longniddry, is a castellated mansion, built about the year 1770, on the site of Seaton Palace, the seat of the Earls of Winton. These earls sprang from a nephew of Robert Bruce, and ranked among the most powerful nobles of Scotland. They were Lords Seaton from the 14th century, and Lords Tranent and Earls of Winton from 1600. The fifth earl took part in the rebellion of 1715, and was attainted in the following year. The palace was erected in the reign of James VI. It excelled in elegance every mansion of its own age, or of the next century; and it gave entertainment to James VI. and Charles I. on occasion of their progress through Scotland; but not a vestige of it now remains. A collegiate church stood near it, —a handsome Gothic edifice, with a spire, —richly endowed by the earls, and containing their monuments; and the walls and ancient roof of this are still entire. St. Germains, the seat of David Anderson, Esq., on the site of an establishment of the Knights Templars, is about a mile to the east.

23. **TRANENT** stands along the brow of a rising ground, about a mile from Prestonpans Station. A branch of the railway goes up to it, but is used chiefly for mineral traffic. Coal mines in this neighbourhood were among the earliest worked in Scotland, and are still in operation. The town appears on record, under the name of Travernent, so early as the 12th century. It now presents an irregular, straggling, inferior appearance, and is inhabited chiefly by miners, artificers, and farm-labourers. It has a key post office, an inn, and an office of the City of Glasgow Bank. Its population in 1851 was 2096. Stiell's Hospital, an edifice erected in 1821, for

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the free education of boys and girls, after the manner of the Heriot schools in Edinburgh, by bequest of a native of Tranent, is situated about half a mile to the north.

24. **PRESTONPANS** stands along the coast, half a mile north of the railway station. It is about a mile in length, but consists chiefly of a single crooked street, and has a poor appearance. Its population is upwards of 1800. The seaport villages of Cockenzie and Port Seaton are about a mile to the north-east, and the harbour of Morison's Haven about 5 furlongs to the south-west. Prestonpans, and other places in its neighbourhood, took the name of Preston, or Priests' Town, from being the property of the monks of Newbattle. These priests had a seat of trade at Prestongrange, and carried on here a great business in the mining of coal and the making of salt. Prestonpans and the neighbouring villages long produced all the salt consumed in the east of Scotland. A number of the deserted salt-works still exist, and give a rueful feature to the scenery of the shore. The town's chief employment in recent times is the fishing and exporting of oysters. These are in high demand for their superior quality; and having formerly been taken in the near vicinity of the salt pans, they got the whimsical name of Pan-door or Pandore oysters. Sir Walter Scott sojourned some time in 1777 at Prestonpans, and must then have noted the localities around it, which he touches so graphically in his novel of "Waverley."

The battle of Prestonpans, on the 21st September 1745, between Prince Charles Edward and Sir John Cope, was fought on ground between Prestonpans and Tranent. Bankton House, the residence of Colonel Gardiner, who fell so nobly in a vain effort to retrieve the fortune of the day, stands at the south-western verge of the battle-field, on a spot a little to the east of the railway station; but its interior was destroyed a few years ago by accidental fire. The colonel was interred at the west end of Tranent Church; and a monument to him was erected in 1854, near his death-place. Prestongrange, the ancient business centre of the monks of Newbattle, is now the property and seat of Sir G. G. Suttie, Bart. Preston Tower, in the north-eastern vicinity of Prestonpans, is the keep of an ancient fortalice, originally an outpost of the Earls of Home, afterwards the seat of the Hamiltons of Preston, twice burnt by the English, and now the property of Sir W. Hamilton, Bart. Schaw's Hospital, in the same neighbourhood, is a Tudor edifice of 1831, built for the maintenance and education of boys.

25. **INVERESK** stands on a rising ground on the right side of Esk Water, half a mile north-north-west of Inveresk Station. It is a southern suburb of Musselburgh, and has about 300 inhabitants. It contains fine villas, commands charming views, and is sheltered and environed with ornamental wood. A large Parish Church in it occupies the site of a Roman fort, and lifts into extensive view a beautiful, lofty steeple. The battle-field of Pinkie, the scene of the defeat of the Scottish army in 1547, lies about a mile to the north-east. Falside, the scene of a disastrous skirmish on the day previous to the defeat, and Falside Castle, an ancient, strong fortress of the Earls of Winton, are about 2 miles to the east. Carberry Hill, where Queen Mary, in 1567, surrendered to the insurgent nobles, is 2 miles to the south-east.

26. **MUSSELBURGH** is a post town, a sea-port, and a parliamentary burgh. It stands on both sides of the Esk; but the part on the left side bears the separate name of Fisherrow. The environs are beautiful, and abound with mansions and villas. The town comprises several spacious streets, besides a number of lanes and alleys, and presents a well-built, pleasant, urban appearance. The Town Hall, in High Street, contains an assembly room, and adjoins a renovated old tol-

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booth, with a small, curious, ancient steeple. A handsome stone bridge of five elliptic arches, erected in 1807, forms the main road communication across the Esk; and an ancient stone bridge, higher up, is supposed to have been built by the Romans, and is now used only by pedestrians. A handsome monument to the memory of the poet Dr. Moir, erected in 1853, stands adjacent to the principal bridge, and comprises a statue 8½ feet high, on a pedestal 20 feet high. A house in the vicinity of the monument is pointed out as that in which Dr. Smollet was received by Commissioner Cardonell. Another house which stood at the east end of High Street, but was removed about the year 1809, was the death-place of King Robert Bruce's companion, the Earl of Moray. A famous chapel and hermitage, dedicated to Our Lady of Loretto, anciently stood in the eastern outskirt, and made a great figure in the Roman Catholic times. Pinkie House, in the same outskirt, now the seat of Sir Archibald Hope, Bart., a large structure of various dates, was originally a mansion of the Abbots of Dunfermline. New Hailes, about half a mile west of Fisherrow, now the property of Lady Ferguson, was the residence of the distinguished historian and antiquary, Sir David Dalrymple, Lord Hailes; and a column stands on the grounds, in the vicinity of the mansion, to the memory of the great Earl of Stair.

A fine piece of downs, called Musselburgh Links, lies between the eastern part of the town and the shore. This contains an oval race-course of about 2400 yards in circumference, where races of great note are run in autumn; and it was much used in old times for the practice of archery, and is used now for golfing, for gymnastic games, and as a public promenade. A vast body of Covenanters assembled on it in 1638, to make a show of moral force at the advance of the representative of Charles I. to set up Episcopacy in Scotland; and a large portion of Cromwell's army lay encamped on it during nearly two months of 1650. A railway terminus in the upper part of the town gives communication direct to Edinburgh by a branch across the Esk to a junction with the North British Railway east of Portobello. The chief inn is the Musselburgh Arms. The town has two banking offices, a public reading-room, and a subscription library. It unites with Portobello and Leith in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 7092.

27. THE RIVER ESK is formed by the confluence of the North Esk and the South Esk in Dalkeith Park; and it runs 3 miles northward thence along a lovely vale to the sea. Both the North Esk and the South Esk rise among the Moorfoot Hills, within the border of Peeblesshire; and the former runs 16 miles north-north-eastward, the latter 13 miles northward, to their confluence. The North Esk is famous for the beauty of its dell, over great part of its course from Habbie's Howe to Dalkeith; and the South Esk also traverses scenes of much beauty. The upper waters of both afford good sport to anglers; but the middle and the lower waters have been much destroyed by factories.

28. PORTOBELLO is a parliamentary burgh, and a fashionable watering-place. It stands along the coast, in full view from the railway station. It is modern, regularly aligned, well-built, airy, and pleasant. Its length is nearly a mile; its greatest breadth about 350 yards. The beach contiguous to it is very fine bathing ground. Much space within the town and in the outskirts is disposed in villa-plots and gardens; and many of the houses are let as lodgings to summer visitors. The town has a post office under Edinburgh, an office of the Royal Bank, a public hall, and a suite of hot and cold baths. Omnibuses run from its centre many times a-day to Edinburgh. Its population in 1851 was 3497.

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II.—THE COAST OF BERWICKSHIRE.

Paragraph

The reach of coast from the mouth of Eye Water to Dunglass Dean presents numerous attractions. All of it may be travelled in one day, on foot, from Burnmouth Station, or from Ayton Station, 2½ miles northward to **Eyemouth**.... 29

Thence 3½ miles west-north-westward to **Coldingham**..... 30

Thence 2¾ miles northward to **St. Abb's Head**.....31

Thence 4½ miles west-north-westward to **Fast Castle**..... 32

Thence 6 miles west-north-westward, round by the vicinity of Cockburnspath, to **Cove**.....33

Thence back three-quarters of a mile westward, to Cockburnspath Station;—altogether 19¾ miles. Or sections of it may be taken, from Burnmouth Station to Eyemouth; from Reston Station, 3½ miles to Coldingham; from Grant's House Station, 5½ miles to Fast Castle; and from Cockburnspath Station to Cove.

29. **EYEMOUTH** stands at the mouth of Eye Water, and is reached from Ayton by a road down the left side of the stream. Netherbyres, in its neighbourhood, on the right bank of Eye Water, is an interesting mansion, built by the late Captain Sir Samuel Brown, R.N., and approached by a tension bridge 150 feet in span. The coast adjacent, and for miles north and south, is high and rocky, exhibits curiously the junctions of different formations, from the lower greywacke to the carboniferous limestone, together with masses of trap, and possesses historical interest in the science of geology for having guided Hutton to the development of his igneous theory. A good natural harbour, semicircular and beautiful, lies embayed between headlands at the town. The headland on the north side commands a noble view over sea and land, and is crowned by vestiges of a regular fort. The fort was first constructed in 1547, by the Duke of Somerset, during his invasion of Scotland; it was soon demolished, in terms of a treaty; constructed again by the French general D'Oysel for Mary of Lorraine, and demolished a second time in terms of a treaty; and it was finally rebuilt by Oliver Cromwell, and then allowed to go to ruin. Eyemouth itself is a confused, ill-contrived town, with narrow streets and blind alleys; yet contains many good houses. It was known as a port so early as the time of Alexander II.; it served till the Reformation as a special harbour for the imports and exports of the Border monks; and it was notable, during the last century and the early years of the present, for the smuggling of foreign spirits, wines, and silks. It has a post office under Ayton, two banking offices, and three inns—the Royal, the Ship, and the Cross Keys. Its population in 1851 was 1488.

30. **COLDINGHAM** stands in a vale, amid pleasant environs, about a mile from the nearest part of the coast. It has a post office under Ayton, an inn, and about 1000 inhabitants. A priory founded at it in 1098, by King Edgar, was one of the wealthiest establishments in Scotland, and made a great figure in the Border history. Its buildings were blown up by Cromwell, and afterwards extensively used as a quarry. Fragments of its church form the north wall and east gable of the present Parish Church, and are beautiful specimens of the transition from the Norman style to the early pointed.

31. **ST. ABB'S HEAD** is a peninsulated mural promontory, rising nearly 300 feet from the sea, and divided from the mainland by a deep trench. Its summit surface has an extent of about 5 acres. Its rock is trap; but the rocks adjacent to it are stratified ones, exhibiting re-

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markable contortions, and pierced with many large caves. Its name is derived from Ebba, the Christian daughter of Ethelred, king of Northumbria. Tradition says that this lady, about the beginning of the 7th century, founded upon it a religious retreat, to protect herself from the addresses of the Pagan king of Mercia, and to spend her life in devotion. The retreat became a nunnery, and was laid waste in the 9th century by the Danes. No traces of it now exist.

32. **FAST CASTLE** stands on a precipitous, maritime, peninsulated rock, commanding an extensive and brilliant view. The rock is 70 feet high, has a top surface of about 120 feet by 60, and was formerly separated from the mainland by a deep chasm about 24 feet wide. The castle originally consisted of tower and encompassing walls, and was accessible only by a drawbridge across the chasm. It was used in the 14th century as a Government strength; it fell in 1333 and in 1410 into the possession of the English; it became, in the 15th century, the property of the powerful family of Home; and it passed by marriage, about the year 1580, into the possession of the famous Logan of Restalrig. Logan wrote in it some of the letters relative to the Gowrie Conspiracy, and made a contract respecting it with Napier of Merchiston. It corresponds, in some respects, to the "Wolf's Crag" of Sir Walter Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor." Only two tall fragments of the castle now remain. Redheugh, about midway thence to Cockburnspath, contains some curious rock scenery, a winding footpath down a precipitous sea-bank, and an interesting stalactitic cave. Pease Dean is crossed, by the old road, 2 miles west of Redheugh. See 9.

33. **COVE** is a little bay engirt by cliffs upwards of 100 feet high, and containing a pretty little harbour for fishing boats. The rock scenery around it and seaward is strikingly picturesque, and takes the visitor by surprise. Cellars and a tunnel have been cut in the encircling cliffs; and the tunnel, about 180 feet in length, affords the only access at high water.

III.—TO DUNSE AND GREENLAW.

	Paragraph
A branch railway from the North British at Reston goes 8¾ miles south-westward to Dunse; and a good road goes thence 7½ miles, in the same direction, to Greenlaw. These two towns command all the central parts of the **Merse**.....	34
The railway passes **Billy Castle** on the right.....	35
Has a station at 4¼ miles for **Chirnside**.....	36
Crosses the **Whitadder Water**.....	37
Has a station at 5½ miles for Edrom; and terminates close to **Dunse**...	38
The road thence passes **Gavinton**, Langton, Polwarth, and Marchmont.....	39
To **Greenlaw**.....	40

34. **THE MERSE** is a great, fertile, champaign district, extending from the Lammermoors to the Cheviots. It looks to the eye, from any high vantage-ground, to be a continuous sea of parks and arable farms, yet is much diversified by gentle undulations, and sends up at some points, as at Dunse and Home Castle, considerable isolated heights. It is the largest and richest champaign in Scotland; or, at least, it contests that character with the Lothians, and carries off the palm, in consequence of the latter being interrupted by the Garleton, Edinburgh, and Pentland Hills.

35. **BILLY CASTLE** is the fragment of an old fortalice, on a grassy knoll, embosomed in wood, about 2½ miles from Reston. The fortalice was built in the 13th century, by one of the Earls of Dunbar; it passed into the possession of the Earls of Angus; it figured in the Border

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warfare as a place of great strength; and it was taken and demolished in 1544 by the Earl of Hertford. A dangerous morass, called Billy Mire, surrounded it, extending from the neighbourhood of the Eye to the neighbourhood of the Whitadder. This morass gave name to an international truce in 1386, and was the scene of the murder of De la Beauté by the Wedderburns in 1517. It could scarcely be passed in the old times except by a causeway, which is said to have been first made by the Romans, and which was usually broken up at a period of war; but it is now drained and cultivated, and is crossed by the railway. A large cairn and a cromlech, of Caledonian origin, stood on a spot of dry ground within the limits of the morass; and the latter, called the Pechstane, may be seen between the Draedan and the Bunkle Burns. The village of Auchincraw, with a post office under Ayton, and about 250 inhabitants, stands a mile north of Billy Castle.

36. **CHIRNSIDE** is a small town about a mile east of the Chirnside Railway Station. It consists chiefly of two streets, nearly in the form of the letter T, on the ascent of a rounded, broad-based hill, which declines gradually to the Whitadder. The hill commands a gorgeous prospect over all the Merse to the Eildon Hills and the Cheviots. The town has a post office under Ayton, two pretty good inns, and an ancient parish church, with a still more ancient Saxon door. Its population is about 1100. The estate of Ninewells, the birth-place of David Hume, and his occasional residence after he became known as an author, lies adjacent to Chirnside, on the left bank of the Whitadder. The present mansion is a recent edifice, in the Tudor style, erected by the late Miss Hume, and now the seat of M. N. M'Donald Hume, Esq. The village of Allanton, with a small inn and about 300 inhabitants, stands on the opposite bank of the Whitadder, 1½ mile south of Chirnside. The village of Hutton, about the same size as Allanton, stands 3 miles further down the river. Hutton Hall, in its neighbourhood, is a curious old edifice, of different parts and dates, embodying a very ancient peel tower, and now uninhabited. It was the seat of one of the "Seven Spears of Wedderburn," mentioned by Sir Walter Scott in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel." Edrom, on the same side of the Whitadder, about 2¾ miles west-south-west of Chirnside, is a very ancient place, but has never been more than a church hamlet.

37. **WHITADDER WATER** rises among the central Lammermoors, and has a curving course south-eastward, about 35 miles in length, to the Tweed, 2½ miles above Berwick. It makes a total descent of about 1100 feet, and is well distributed in runs, without leaps or rapids, and generally brisk and clear. About one-half of its course is among the Lammermoors; and the rest traverses a rich region of the Merse, generally along a deep bed, with bold and wooded banks, between tracts of plain, adorned with the highest culture, and much diversified with rising grounds, parks, and mansions. The Whitadder is one of the best trouting streams in the south of Scotland. Its trout are at once delicate, well-sized, and very plenteous. The reaches of it among the Lammermoors, and several of its tributaries there, are specially famous among anglers; and even some of its reaches in the Merse, notwithstanding obstructions, preserves, and excessive fishings, have no little fame. Yet even the lowest reach, in spite of its nearness to the sea, is rarely visited by salmon.

38. **DUNSE** is situated on a plain at the south side of a hill called Dunse Law. The hill has a base of between 2 and 3 miles in circuit, rises gradually on all sides to an elevation of 630 feet above the level of the sea, and terminates in a tableau of about 30 acres. The original town stood on its summit, and took from it the name of Dun or Duns, which is the Celtic name for a hill; but it was

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burnt in the 16th century by the English, and allowed afterwards to become extinct. The present town began to be built about the year 1588, and was originally defended on three sides by a deep morass. Dunse Law continued to be a position of strength, somewhat resembling the Acropolis of ancient Athens or Corinth. General Leslie, afterwards Earl of Leven, twice encamped upon it with a large army of Covenanters; the first time dictating terms to Charles I. at Berwick; the second time opening his way to Yorkshire, where he obtained a favourable treaty. The vestiges of his intrenched camp on the hill are still pointed out.

Dunse is a post and market town, and shares with Greenlaw the county business of Berwickshire. Its appearance is modern; its streets cleanly and spacious; its market-place a pleasant square; its environs studded with villas or adorned with culture. Its Town Hall is an elegant modern Gothic edifice, with a very tasteful steeple. Dunse Castle, in its north-western neighbourhood, the seat of W. Hay, Esq., is a splendid modern Gothic structure, adjoined to an ancient tower, which is said to have been built by Randolph, Earl of Moray. Wedderburn Castle (the Misses Swinton) and Manderston House (Richard Miller, Esq.), in the neighbourhood in other directions, are also fine mansions. The town has four banking offices, two excellent inns, a subscription library, and a subscription reading-room. It boasts as distinguished natives, John Duns Scotus, the "angelic doctor" of the middle ages; Thomas Boston, the author of works in theology; Dr. M'Crie, the biographer of Knox; Dr. Robertson, the Oxford professor of astronomy; and Sir Joseph Paxton, the architect of the Crystal Palace. Its population in 1851 was 2567.

39. **GAVINTON**, 1½ mile south-west of Dunse, stands on the estate of Langton, a property of the Marquis of Breadalbane. An ancient town of Langton stood half a mile to the north of it, and survived many a shock from the Border wars, but was erased in 1760 by the proprietor, to be superseded by Gavinton. This is a neat village, on a regular plan, and has a post office under Dunse, and about 240 inhabitants. Polwarth, 2½ miles south-west of Gavinton, is a small, modernized, ancient church village. The well-known song of "Polwarth on the Green" alludes to a custom which prevailed for upwards of three centuries, of bridal parties dancing round two old thorn-trees which stood in the centre of the village green. The custom fell into disuse about the beginning of the present century, and the thorn-trees have perished. The church stands on the edge of a pleasant glade within the park of Marchmont, the seat of Sir H. H. Campbell, Bart. Sir Patrick Hume, an ancient statesman and patriot in the persecuting times of the Stuarts, lay concealed six weeks in a vault beneath the church, stealthily attended by his daughter, Lady Grizel Baillie, till at length, by her contrivance, he was enabled to escape to Holland; and after the Revolution he returned to Scotland, and was advanced to the dignities of Lord Polwarth and Earl of Marchmont. The peerage fell dormant at the death of the third earl, in 1794; but the title of Baron Polwarth was adjudged in 1835 to Scott of Harden.

40. **GREENLAW** stands on the left bank of Blackadder Water. It never was more than a village; yet since 1696, either alone or with Dunse, it has been the county town of Berwickshire. It consists entirely of one long street, with a square market-place on one side, but contains an elegant modern Grecian county hall, and has a post office under Dunse, an office of the City of Glasgow Bank, and two good inns, the Castle and the Crown. Its population in 1851 was 842. Blackadder Water, for 2 or 3 miles below it, is open to all anglers, but in most other parts is carefully preserved. The stream has a total run of about 20 miles, to the Whit-

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adder at Allanton. It abounds in alternations of calm pool and rapid current; and its trout are few, large, coy, and delicate. Home Castle, 3 miles south of Greenlaw, crowns an eminence 898 feet high, and figures like a beacon-mark over all the Merse. It was for ages the chief seat of the family of Hume, and a place of great military strength. It sustained frequent sieges from the English, and passed thrice into their possession; and it always gave its masters strong power over great part of the Merse. It went to neglect and ruin after the invention of gunpowder; and a kind of restoration of it was made in the latter part of last century, but only in a rough manner, and simply with a view to picturesque effect.

IV.—TO NORTH BERWICK AND THE BASS.

A railway, 4½ miles in length, with a station at 2 miles for **Dirleton** 41
Goes north-north-eastward from Drem to **North Berwick**..... 42
The tourist may thence go 3 miles eastward along the coast to **Tantallan Castle**..... 43
And proceed by hired boat from the fishing hamlet of Canty Bay, in the neighbourhood of Tantallan Castle, 2 miles north-eastward to **the Bass**..... 44

41. **DIRLETON** is a beautiful village, arranged along the sides of a large triangular green. It has a post office under Drem, and about 450 inhabitants. Two sides of its green are occupied by pretty cottages and garden plots; the third by the stately ruin of Dirleton Castle, overgrown with ivy, and adjoined by a fine garden and a bowling-green. The castle was built in the 12th century, by the family of Vaux; it resisted Edward I. of England, at a time when he had become master of all the eastern border; it passed into the possession of the Halliburtons, who were raised to the peerage under the title of Lords Dirleton; and in 1650 it resisted Cromwell, but was captured and dismantled. The title of Baron Dirleton now belongs to the Earl of Mar. The village of Gulane, on the coast, 2½ miles west-south-west of Dirleton, contains the ruins of an ancient church, is noted for the training of race-horses on an adjacent expanse of fine downs, and has a post office under Drem, and about 280 inhabitants.

42. **NORTH BERWICK** ranks as a sea-port and a royal burgh; but is practically a sea-bathing village. Its harbour appears in history so early as the time of Robert II., but is dry at low water, and has little facility or shelter. The adjacent beach suits well for bathing, and the environs are beautiful. Traces of an ancient parish church, called Auld Kirk, famous in the annals of witchcraft, occur in the vicinity of the harbour; ruins of a Cistercian nunnery, founded in 1154, stand about a quarter of a mile to the west; and the fine conical hill of North Berwick Law, 940 feet high, skirted with wood, traced with a zigzag walk to the summit, and figuring conspicuously in all the views eastward of Edinburgh, rises immediately to the south. The town consists chiefly of two streets nearly at right angles to each other, and presents a pleasant appearance. It has a post office under Drem, an office of the British Linen Company's Bank, a subscription library, and a hotel called the Dalrymple Arms. It unites with Haddington and three other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 863. North Berwick House, the seat of Sir Hew Dalrymple, Bart., is situated 2¼ miles to the east-south-east.

43. **TANTALLAN CASTLE** stands on a lofty precipitous rock, three-fourths

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engirt by the sea. It was a fortress, in form of an irregular hexagon, so very strong in both site and structure as to be deemed impregnable. A proverbial saying prevailed for centuries, "Ding doon Tantallan! mak a brig to the Bass!"—"Knock down Tantallan! make a bridge to the Bass!"—the one achievement being reckoned as hopeless as the other. The castle was the chief stronghold of the Earls of Douglas from very early times till the period of their forfeiture. It afterwards passed to the Earls of Angus; was the retreat of the fifth earl, "Bell the Cat," in his exploits against the Crown; made triumphant resistance, under the sixth earl, to the entire forces of James V., with the king himself at their head, but surrendered under a compromise with its governor; was recovered and re-fortified by the earl after the king's death; suffered siege and capture, in 1639, by the Covenanters; and was sold, in the beginning of the 18th century, by the Marquis of Douglas to Lord President Dalrymple, and allowed then to fall into decay. Its outer walls are still tolerably entire; but its interior is a labyrinth of broken staircases, ruined chambers, and dismal vaults. Its former condition is described as follows by Sir Walter Scott:—

"Tantallan vast,
Broad, massive, high, and stretching far,
And held impregnable in war.
On a projecting rock it rose,
And round three sides the ocean flows,
The fourth did battled walls enclose,
And double mound and fosse;
By narrow drawbridge, outworks strong,
Through studded gates, an entrance long,
To the main court they cross:
It was a wide and stately square,
Around were lodgings fit and fair,
And towers of various form,
Which on the coast projected far,
And broke its lines quadrangular:
Here was square keep, there turret high,
Or pinnacle that sought the sky,
Whence oft the warder could descry
The gathering ocean-storm."

44. **THE BASS** is an insulated crag, fully a mile in circumference, and about 420 feet high. Its northern and highest side is precipitous; and only its south-east side is accessible, and only at one point; and this point was long commanded by a small fortalice, now in ruin. The Bass was a hermitage of the Culdee St. Baldred, who died on it in 606. It became a stronghold of the family of Lauder; it passed, in 1671, to the Crown, and was used as a State prison for the confinement of some of the worthies of the Covenant; and after the Revolution, it held out two years for the house of Stuart, and was the last place in Scotland to submit to the new régime.

V.—TO HADDINGTON AND GIFFORD.

	Paragraph
A branch railway, 5 miles in length, deflects from the North British at Longniddry, and goes past the south side of the **Garleton Hills**....	45
To **Haddington**.....	46
And a good road goes thence, 4 miles south-south-eastward, to **Gifford**.....	47

45. **THE GARLETON HILLS** extend about 4 miles east and west. They have no great height, yet make a conspicuous appearance, and command an extensive panoramic view. They consist of trap rocks, chiefly porphyries, merging into clinkstone. A tall monument crowns one of their highest points, to the memory of the martial Earl of Hopetoun. Garleton House, at the north foot of the Garelton Hills, was formerly a superb mansion, a seat of the Earls of Winton, but is now a ruin. Athelstaneford, in the same neighbourhood, 3 miles north-north-east of Haddington, is an ancient church village, said to have taken its name from Athelstan, a Danish general, who was slain at it, in battle with a

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Scottish army, about the beginning of the 9th century. Blair, the author of "The Grave," and Home, the author of "Douglas," were ministers at Athelstaneford. Gilmerton, the seat of Sir David Kinloch, Bart., stands a mile to the east. The mansions of Elvingston, Laverock Hall, Huntington, Alderston, Letham, and Clerkington, stand near the railway, between Longniddry and Haddington.

46. **HADDINGTON** stands on the Tyne. It was a royal burgh at least as early as the time of David I. Ada, countess of Northumberland, mother of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion, resided in it and fostered it. William the Lion also resided at times in it. Alexander II. was born in it. King John of England burnt it in 1216. Edward III. burnt it again in 1356. The English, in 1548, after the battle of Pinkie, fortified it, placed in it a strong garrison, and used it as the central point for commanding all the country between the Tweed and Edinburgh. They continued to hold it about eighteen months, in defiance of strenuous besieging operations against it, and at length were able to withdraw from it without loss of either men or stores. Its fortifications, excepting a few pieces of the wall, have entirely disappeared. It gives the title of Earl, in the peerage of Scotland, to a branch of the family of Hamilton.

The country around Haddington is rich valley land, studded with mansions, and highly embellished. The mansions of Amisfield (the Earl of Wemyss), and Stevenston (Admiral Sir John G. Sinclair), are on the east, adjacent to the Tyne; and those of Monkrig (Alexander More, Esq.), Lennoxlove (the Dowager Lady Blantyre), and Coalston (the Marquis of Dalhousie), are on the south, on the way to Gifford. The small village of Abbey, where a Cistercian nunnery was founded in 1178, by the Countess Ada of Northumberland, and where the Parliament met which sanctioned the marriage of Queen Mary with the Dauphin of France, is about a mile to the east.

The town itself stands chiefly on the left bank of the Tyne, but has a suburb, called Nungate, on the right bank. It contains three principal streets, besides smaller thoroughfares, and has a well-built, neat, and clean appearance. The Parish Church is the nave of a Franciscan friary, built in the 12th or 13th century. The nave, and the central tower, 90 feet high, are in excellent preservation; but the transepts and the choir are considerably dilapidated. The entire pile measures 210 feet from east to west, and 110 feet along the transepts. It has still an imposing appearance, and was anciently in such repute as to be called the Lamp of Lothian. Within it is a grand Corinthian mausoleum of the noble family of Lauderdale; and around it is an extensive cemetery, containing some interesting monuments. The County Buildings are in the old English style, and were erected in 1833, at the cost of £5500. The Town Buildings are a patchwork of different erections, and at different dates, embellished with a steeple, built in 1831, and 150 feet high. The Corn Exchange is a commodious structure, with a plain but massive façade, built in 1854. A monument to the memory of Robert Ferguson of Raith, comprising a base with emblematic figures, a lofty fluted column, and a surmounting statue, stands near the railway station. Haddington has a key post office, four banking offices, and a public reading-room. Its principal inn is the George. It unites with Dunbar and three other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 3883.

47. **GIFFORD** stands on a tributary of the Tyne, in a well-wooded valley, flanked by gently swelling ridges. It comprises two streets, transverse to each other, both well edificed, and one of them connecting by an avenue with the grounds of Yester House. It was the birth-place of John Knox, the Reformer, and of Dr.

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John Witherspoon, the theological author. It has a post office under Haddington. Yester House, the seat of the Marquis of Tweeddale, is about a mile to the east-south-east; and Yester Castle, the residence of the ancestors of the marquis, famous for its "Hobgoblin Hall," is further to the south. Hugh de Gifford, a gentleman of Anglo-Saxon extraction, obtained the lands of Yester from William the Lion; an heiress of his line, in the time of Robert II., conveyed them by marriage to Sir William Hay of Locherwart; and their descendants were elevated to the dignities of Lord Yester in 1488, Earl of Tweeddale in 1646, and Marquis of Tweeddale and Earl of Gifford in 1694.

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SECOND DIVISION.

THE WEST BORDER, AND THENCE TO EDINBURGH.

THE Caledonian Railway, connecting at Carlisle with railways from the south and the south-west of England, goes north-north-westward to Carstairs on the Clyde, splits there into two lines, towards respectively Edinburgh and Glasgow, and proceeds thence north-north-eastward, by the right-hand line, to Edinburgh. The country traversed by it to Carstairs is, first, a low, flat tract along the head of the Solway Frith; next, the broad, rich valley of Annandale; next, a chain of defiles through the Southern Highlands of Scotland; next, the upper part of the Strath of Clyde: and from Carstairs to Edinburgh, first a bleak, moorish, broad-based range of semi-tabular hills; and next, the fertile, brilliant, undulated, hanging plain of Mid-Lothian. The Glasgow and South-Western Railway deflects from the Caledonian in the neighbourhood of Gretna Green, goes along the Scottish champaign sea-board of the Solway Frith to Dumfries, and proceeds thence up Nithsdale into Ayrshire, toward Glasgow. Coaches, in connection with the railway trains, run from Dumfries to Lockerby, from Dumfries to Beattock, from Moffat to Beattock, and from Biggar to Symington. A railway from Dumfries to the Caledonian, either at Lockerby or in the neighbourhood of Dinwoodie, is under discussion; and one from the Tweed, by Broughton and Biggar, to Symington, is partly under consideration, partly in progress. We shall, in the present division, trace the routes by railway from Carlisle to Edinburgh, by railway from Carlisle to Sanquhar, by road from Dumfries to Lockerby, and by road from Dumfries to Moffat.

VI.—FROM CARLISLE TO EDINBURGH.

Paragraph

By the Caledonian Railway. Carlisle Castle, right; Caldew and Eden Rivers, crossed; King Moor, traversed; Rockcliffe Station, 4 miles. **Solway Frith**, left 48

Floriston Station, 6 miles. **Esk River**, crossed on a seven-arched viaduct 49

Langholm Hills, with Sir John Malcolm's monument, 10 miles to the right..... 219

Gretna Station, 8½ miles. **Sark Water** crossed, and Scotland entered, 50

Gretna, right and left... 51

Extensive view over the Solway basin, left; Kirkpatrick Station, 13 miles. **Kirkpatrick**, right..... 52

Kirtle Water, followed up 1½ mile, then crossed on a nine-arched viaduct 53

Kirtle Bridge Station, 17 miles. An extensive

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MAP FOR SECOND DIVISION.

Railways ——— 0 5 10 15 20 *Miles* *Roads* ———

The Routes described in the Guide are coloured Red.
The Tinted portion shews the extent of the Division.
The Map is divided into 10 Mile Squares.

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Paragraph

cutting and an embankment passed; **Mein Water** crossed 54

Ecclefechan, left 55

Ecclefechan Station, 20 miles. Brilliant view over Annandale, and away to Skiddaw, left; **Brunswark Hill**, right 56

Milk Water, crossed.... 57

Lockerby town and station, 26 miles..... 58

Tinwald Hills, 6 miles to the left..... 128

Dryfe Water, crossed on a five-arched viaduct..... 59

Nethercleugh Station, 28½ miles. **Applegarth**, left 60

Dinwoodie Station, 32 miles. Fine view of the upper part of Annandale, right and left, closed round in front, and on the right, by the **Southern Highlands**..... 61

Wamphray Station, 34½ miles. **Wamphray**, left..... 62

Queensberry Hill, 8 miles to the left 116

Annan Water, crossed by a wooden-topped viaduct, 350 feet long, 63

Fine view of the vale and town of Moffat, right front..... 132

Beattock, right..... 64

Beattock Station, 39½ miles. The hill-vale of **Evan Water**, followed up to its head..... 65

The **Basin of the Clyde**, entered among wild uplands, which feed also the head-streams of the Annan and the Tweed..... 66

View up Daer Water, left; Elvanfoot Station, 53½ miles. View up **Elvan Water**, left..... 67

The Clyde, crossed..... 68

Crawford village and castle, right..... 69

The Clyde recrossed; Kirktown burying-ground, mouth of **Glengonnar Water**, and road to Leadhills, left..... 70

Arbory Hill, right..... 71

Abington Station, 58 miles. **Abington**, left 72

Mouth of **Duneaton Water** and road to Crawfordjohn, left..... 73

Wandell Burn, crossed; **Roberton** village, Roberton Law, and Dungavel Hill, left..... 74

The Clyde again crossed; **Lamington** Kirk, right..... 75

Lamington Station, 63½ miles. **Tinto**, filling the horizon, 2 or 3 miles in front..... 76

Wiston, a mile to the left..... 77

Lamington Tower, three furlongs to the right; Garf Water, crossed; eastern skirts of Tinto, left; Symington Station 66½ miles. **Symington**, and road to **Biggar**, right.....78, 79

Culter Water and **Culter** village, 1 mile and 2 miles to the right..... 80

View along the vale of Biggar, into the basin of the Tweed, right; Kirkhope Burn, crossed; Carmiston House, about a mile to the right; **Quothquan Law**, right 81

Thankerton Station, 68½ miles. **Thankerton**, left 82

Covington, three-fourths of a mile to the right... 83

Carmichael House, 1½ mile to the left..... 84

Road to **Libberton** and to Walston, 3 and 9 miles distant, right..... 85

Pettinain village, right; **Westraw House**, left 86

The Clyde, crossed on a long wooden viaduct; **Carstairs** Station, 73½ miles..... 87

White Loch, left; Carnwath Station, 75 miles. **Carnwath**, a mile to the right..... 88

Pleasant view of Clydesdale, around and below Tinto, in the rear; Auchengray Station, 79½ miles. Bleak moorlands right and left; the summit level and watershed between Clydesdale and the Lothians, crossed 3 miles beyond Auchengray; Cobinshaw reservoir, right; Harburn Station, 85¾ miles. Road to **West-Calder**, 2 miles distant, left..... 89

Range of **the Pentland Hills**, at a short distance on the right, onward to near Edinburgh..... 90

Commencement of a series of brilliant views over the basin of the Forth, left front; Linhouse Water, crossed on a six-arched viaduct, upwards of 100 feet high; Kirknewton and Mid-Calder Station, 91 miles. **Kirknewton**, right..... 91

Road to East-Calder and to **Mid-Calder**, left.... 92

Kaimes Hill, right; **Dalmahoy**, left..... 93

Currie Station, 95½ miles. Road to **Currie**, right 94

Riccarton, left; Baberton and Juniper Green, right; Kingsknowe Station, 98 miles. Hailes House, and road to **Colinton**, right..... 95

View of western environs and Castle of Edinburgh, left front; the **Union Canal**, crossed on a skew bridge, 63 feet in span..... 96

Redhall, right; **Water of Leith**, crossed on a fourteen-arched viaduct, adjacent to the

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Paragraph

loftier and grand aqueduct of the Union Canal..... 97

Slateford Station, 98¾ miles. **Slateford**, right..... 98

Paragraph

Craiglockhart Hill, right; Gorgie Mills, left; Merchiston Castle, right... 350

Donaldson's Hospital, left..... 368

Dalry House, left; tunnel beneath a short range of lofty houses, passed through; Edinburgh Terminus, 101 miles.

Paragraph

48. **THE SOLWAY FRITH** separates the western part of Cumberland from Scotland. It receives the Eden, the Esk, and the Sark at its head, and all the streams of Dumfries-shire and Kirkcudbrightshire at its north side. Its length west-south-westward, till it begins to be lost in the Irish Sea, is about 33 miles. Its breadth over the first 12 miles averages about 2½ miles, and afterwards increases somewhat regularly to about 19. Its tides are peculiar, the ebb leaving all the upper reaches dry, except the ruts of the streams; and the flow commencing with a breast of waters from 3 to 6 feet high, with a velocity, in springs, of from 8 to 10 miles an hour.

49. **THE RIVER ESK** is formed 7 miles north-west of Langholm, by the confluence of the Black Esk and the White Esk, both descending about 10 miles from the centre of the Southern Highlands; and it runs about 20 miles south-eastward and southward in Dumfries-shire, and about 8 south-south-westward in Cumberland, to the Solway Frith about a mile beyond the railway. Its chief tributaries are the Stennis, the Ewes, the Tarras, the Liddel, and the Line, all on its left bank, and the last within England. Its upper parts among the hills, and its middle parts both above and below the debouche into the plain, abound in charming scenery. Its waters contain river trout and herling of superior quality, and are sparsely frequented, as far up as Netherby, by sea-trout, grilse, and salmon.

50. **SARK WATER**, rises 3½ miles south-west of Langholm, and runs southward about 5 miles within Scotland, and about 6 on the boundary between Scotland and England. Its basin is chiefly low ground; and its bed, over a great part, in a droughty season becomes almost dry. Its waters contain trout, and are ascended by salmon.

51. **GRETNA** is a parish of about 11 square miles in area, lying along Sark Water and the Solway. It was long, till checked by a recent Act of Parliament, notorious for the celebration, in the slimmest Scottish manner, of marriages between runaway parties from England. Three hamlets stand in it, Old Gretna, Rigg of Gretna, and Gretna Green, and the last bore the blame of most of the marriages; but Springfield, a pleasant village on the Sark, 1½ mile from the Solway, was the real culprit. The highest ground, called Gretna Hill, has an altitude of about 250 feet above the level of the sea, and commands an extensive panoramic view. Several strong towers existed in the old times, for the defence of the Border, but have all disappeared. Gretna has a post office of its own name under Carlisle. Its population in 1851 was 1830.

52. **KIRKPATRICK** is a pleasant, small, church village on the left bank of Kirtle Water. It has a post office under Ecclefechan. The mansions of Mossknow, Cove, Kirkpatrick, Wyesbie, and Langshaw, and the ruins, remains, or vestiges of eight Border fortalices, stand in its neighbourhood. Redhall Tower, the old extinct residence of the family of Fleming, was the scene of a surpassing display of heroism and of a fearful catastrophe, in warfare with the English. Woodhouse Tower, on the Kirtle, near the village, said to have been the first house in Scotland which Robert Bruce entered when fleeing from Edward Longshanks, fell with a crash in 1830. Merk-

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land Cross, a little to the north of it, is an octagonal stone, 9 feet high, on a socket of 2½ feet, supposed to have been erected in 1483, in memory of a warder of the Marches who discomfited the forces of the Duke of Albany. Robgill Tower and Bonshaw Tower, on the Kirtle toward Kirtle Bridge Station, continue to be striking objects.

53. **KIRTLE WATER** rises 10 miles north of Kirkpatrick, and runs 14 miles southward to the Solway, about a mile from the Sark. It contains eels, perch, and trout, and is frequented by salmon. Its vale possesses much beauty, and is largely adorned with wood. Kirtle Bridge, on its right side, adjacent to the Kirtle Bridge Station, is a pleasant village, with a post office under Ecclefechan. *Springkell House*, on the left side, 2 miles above Kirtle Bridge, is an elegant Grecian edifice, the seat of Sir John Heron Maxwell, Bart. Kirkconnel cemetery, on a meadow within a fold of the Kirtle, contains the ashes of "Fair Helen of Kirkconnel Lee," and of her lover, Adam Fleming, celebrated in one of the sweetest and most celebrated of Scottish ballads. Wordsworth has sung:

> "Fair Helen Irvine, as she sat
> Upon the braes of Kirtle,
> Was lovely as a Grecian maid
> Adorned with wreaths of myrtle."

54. **MEIN WATER** rises 5 miles north-north-west of Kirtle Bridge, and runs 9 miles southward and south-westward to the Annan, three-quarters of a mile south of Hoddam Church. Its lower reaches sometimes change their channel, and frequently overflow their banks. The ancient Castle of Hoddam, the seat of a branch of the family of Bruce, stood at Hallyards, on the Annan, near the mouth of Mein Water, about 1½ mile below Ecclefechan, but was early demolished, in terms of a Border treaty. Another and grander castle of the same name was built on the opposite side of the Annan, in the 15th century, by Lord Herries, and still stands there, in the form of a modernized mansion, commanding one of the most beautiful views in Annandale. The estate of Hoddam passed from the Lords Herries to, successively, the Earls of Annandale, the Earls of Southesk, and the family of Sharpe.

55. **ECCLEFECHAN**, on the right side of Mein Water, about half a mile from the Ecclefechan Station, is a village with a key post office, an office of the Royal Bank, a manufacture of ginghams, and about 800 inhabitants.

56. **BRUNSWARK HILL**, immediately to the right of the railway, about 1¾ mile beyond the Ecclefechan Station, is an isolated, tabular-topped eminence, 740 feet high, dominating over the prospects throughout the straths of the Annan, the Solway, and the Eden. It was a central station of the Romans, whence their iters diverged to all the southern parts of Scotland; and it contains well-preserved vestiges of two Roman camps. The summit of it commands a gorgeous, extensive, panoramic view.

57. **MILK WATER** rises among the mountains 9 miles north-north-east of Lockerby, and runs 15 miles south-south-westward to the Annan, half a mile above Hoddam Castle. Its upper parts traverse a hill-vale, full of fine subjects for the pencil; and its lower parts share largely the softer beauties of the How of Annandale. Numerous small, old camps, vestiges of a Roman iter, and some Druidical stones, occur within its hill-vale. Castlemilk, the seat of A. Jardine, Esq., on its left bank, a little to the left of the railway, is a mansion of 1796, on the site of a strong edifice which was built by the Bruces, passed to the High Stewards of Scotland and to the Maxwells of Nithsdale, and sustained sieges by the English in the times of Edward VI. and Oliver Cromwell.

58. **LOCKERBY** is a well-built small town, with a key post office, three banking offices, a reading-room, a public

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library, and two good inns,—the Blue Bell and the King's Arms. It rose around an old baronial tower of the Johnstones of Lockerby, a branch of the Johnstones of Annandale; but it acquired its modern character from becoming the seat of great Border fairs after the union of the crowns. A remarkably large lamb fair is held at it in August; and other fairs and markets are held, chiefly for live stock, and for pork. Its population is about 1800.

59. **DRYFE WATER** rises on Lochfell, one of the central heights of the Southern Highlands, and runs 16 miles south-south-westward to the Annan, 1½ mile west of Lockerby. It traverses first an upland district, entirely pastoral; next a hilly district, green and leafy; next a low, fertile, ornate plain. It changes, according to the weather, from a limpid stream full of the angler's delights, to a wild, impetuous torrent, devastating the rich fields around the lower part of its course, and sometimes overspreading them with the debris of a new channel. Its shingly banks on the plain bear the name of Dryfe Sands, and were the scene, in 1593, of a sanguinary contest between the Maxwells and the Johnstones. Its banks and screens further up contain vestiges of eight camps or forts, variously Caledonian and Roman, and of five strong baronial towers.

60. **APPLEGARTH** is a parish of about 18 square miles, bisected by the Dryfe, lying along the left side of the Annan, and including Nethercleugh and Dinwoodie. Jardine Hall, on its Annan margin, about a mile west of the Nethercleugh Station, is an elegant modern edifice, the seat of Sir William Jardine, Bart., the distinguished naturalist. Spedlin Tower, on the opposite bank of the Annan, is a strong, turreted, ivy-clad pile, the residence of Sir William's ancestors, and the scene of a notable ghost story.

61. **THE SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS** are a broad assemblage of mountains and hills, disposed partly in ranges, but chiefly in groups, and extending quite across Scotland, from the Cheviots and St. Abb's Head to the coast of Ayrshire opposite Ailsa Craig. Many of their summits around the sources of the Annan, the Tweed, and the Clyde, have altitudes of from 2000 to 2360 feet above the level of the sea. Their prevailing rocks are of the kind called graywacke, often on a basis of clayslate, and generally presenting a resemblance to the great silurian tract of Wales.

62. **WAMPHRAY** is a pleasant, modern, dispersed, church village, with a post office, under Moffat. A streamlet of its own name, 9 miles in length of run, descends to it from a mountain vale, and passes on to the Annan. The streamlet makes three pretty waterfalls, called the Pot, the Washing-pan, and Dub's Caldron, and is overlooked by several ancient standing-stones, vestiges of camps, and traces of a Roman iter.

63. **ANNAN WATER** rises among the Hartfell Mountains, one of the loftiest groups of the Southern Highlands, and runs about 30 miles southward to the Solway Frith, 1¾ mile below the town of Annan, and nearly opposite the English town of Bowness. Its chief tributaries are the Evan, the Moffat, the Kinnel, the Dryfe, the Milk, and the Mein. Its waters contain eel, pike, and roach, and are rich in chub, river trout, parr, herling, and salmon. The trout occurs in all its varieties, of superior quality, weighing commonly from 1 lb to 1½ lb, but sometimes so much as 5 lb or 6 lb. The stream is subject to strong freshets, and is then, what an old ballad calls it, "a drumlie river;" but, in its ordinary conditions, it has a limpid character, and merits well the name given to it by Allan Cunningham, of "the silver Annan." Its basin, for the first 5 miles, is a mountain glen; but it then suddenly expands at the tremendous hollow of the Deil's Beef Tub, and it thence to the frith comprises a valley which, at no

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distant geological period, lay under the sea, and has in some places a breadth of from 15 to 18 miles. This valley is called the How of Annandale. Much of it lay waste or in commonage during the times of the Border feuds; but all is now in a high state of cultivation and embellishment. Annandale was given by David I. to an ancestor of King Robert Bruce; and it passed, after the death of David Bruce, to successively the Earl of Moray, the Earls of Dunbar, and the Earls of Douglas; and it now belongs chiefly to the Earl of Hopetoun and to Johnstone of Annandale. It gave the title of Earl from 1643, and of Marquis from 1701, till the death of the third Marquis in 1792, to the family of Johnstone.

64. **BEATTOCK** is a refreshment station for passengers by the trains. It has a neat, capacious station house, in the early English style of architecture, and a good commodious inn. The neat modern village of Craigielands stands adjacent to it, and has a post office under Moffat.

65. **EVAN WATER** rises 4½ miles east-south-east of Elvanfoot, and runs 14 miles south-south-eastward to Annan Water, 1½ mile below Beattock. Its course, to the vicinity of Beattock, lies down a hill glen, along a rocky bed, with an aggregate descent of about 1000 feet. Auchincass, on its right side, near the railway, about 1¼ mile above Beattock, shows ruins of an extensive ancient fortress, first constructed by Randolph Earl of Moray, and afterwards held by the Douglases of Morton. The railway ascends the glen, over a run of about 8 miles, with so steep an ascent as often to require a second engine for an ordinary train. The mountains here, though rising steeply from the streamlet's banks to near altitudes of upwards of 2000 feet above the level of the sea, are green and curved; and they possess an interest to the fancy for containing the sources of streams which flow in different directions—by the Annan to the Irish Sea, by the Tweed to the German Ocean, and by the Clyde to the Atlantic. The scenery, though relieved by an occasional dwelling in the deep bottom of the vale, is profoundly sequestered, presenting a strong contrast to the usual scenery of railway transit. Much romance hangs round the vale, all the way up the incline, and is heightened by a series of deep cuttings through the live rock; but on reaching the summit the romance melts away into the commonplace of outspread table-land, largely clad in moss, and poorly relieved by tame flanking heights.

66. **THE HEAD OF CLYDESDALE**, for many miles to the left, to the right, and downward, is high, bare, rolling upland, cut into pieces by the courses of the Clyde's head-streams,—bleak, tame, and lumpish, a weary wild of brown heath and stunted pasture, with few features of grandeur, fewer still of beauty, yet full of interest to the angler, to the sportsman, to the sheep-farmer, and to the lover of old Nature in her moods of least acquaintance with man. The head-streams are numerous; they come together in a manner not unlike the spokes of the greater half of a wheel; and several of them, at the points of confluence, are so similar in volume as to compete sharply for the honour of being the parent river. The largest is the Daer, which rises on Queensberry Hill, situated 12 miles geographically south by east of Elvanfoot; while the shortest is the Little Clyde, which rises on Tippet Hill, situated 3½ miles east of Elvanfoot. All the head-streams are rapid, noisy, and frolicsome; all are trouting streams of very high character; and all begin and end within the Southern Highlands.

67. **ELVAN WATER** has a course of 8 miles north-eastward to the Clyde at Elvanfoot. A part of its bed was formerly noted for yielding gold, and still bears the name of Goldscourse. An inn at Elvanfoot used to be an important stage on the great road from Carlisle to Glasgow, and still serves as a good cer

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tre for anglers. The Clyde makes a serpentine fold of about 5 miles from Elvanfoot, past Crawford, to Abington, sweeping round the base of several pleasant hills, overlooked on bank or height by several interesting relics of the Caledonian and the Roman times; and receiving on the right, opposite Crawford, Midlock and Camps waters; and on the left, a little above Abington, Glengonnar Water.

68. **THE CLYDE** has a course of about 60 miles, from Elvanfoot to Dumbarton; it begins to expand into estuary; and it makes great variety of expansion, and sends off a ramified system of sea-lochs and sounds over 80 miles thence to the sea. It is only the fourth of the Scottish rivers in volume of fresh water; but it excels them all in diversity of character, and in breadth and grandeur of sea-board basin. Its course to Dumbarton is prevailingly north-westward, but makes a grand curve round the east base of Tinto. Its chief tributaries, below Glengonnar Water, are, on the left, the Duneaton, the Douglas, the Avon, the Rotten Calder, and the Cart; on the right, the Medwin, the Mouse, the South Calder, the North Calder, the Kelvin, and the Leven. Its famous falls commence a little below the influx of the Douglas, 2 miles above Lanark. Its basin, down to the curve of Tinto, continues to be a system of hill-girt vale among the Southern Highlands; it then, to the head of the frith, has a lowland character, but with many diversities; and it thence to the sea forms the boundary between the Western Highlands and the Lowlands. The parts of it below the falls are frequented by salmon, abound with pike and perch, and contain a few roach, and, below Hamilton, some sea-trout. The salmon fishings below Glasgow used to have much value, but have been nearly destroyed by sewerage and navigation. The Clyde is the subject of a descriptive poem by John Wilson of Greenock; and it recently gave the title of Baron to Sir Colin Campbell, the hero of the recent Indian war. See 72 and 82.

69. **CRAWFORD** is a poor, scattered, ancient church village, on the left side of the Clyde, adjacent to the railway, 2½ miles below Elvanfoot. The estate around it was long the property of the family of Lyndsay, and it gives them the title of Earl of Crawford, first conferred in 1398, and now conjoined to the Earldom of Balcarres. A ruined baronial fortalice, called Tower-Lyndsay, stands on the right bank of the Clyde, opposite the village; and either this structure, or a predecessor of it on the same site, is said to have been the scene of a grand exploit of Sir William Wallace against an English garrison.

70. **GLENGONNAR WATER** has a total run, in a north-easterly direction, of 7 miles. Its hill-vale is rich in several ores, and yielded, in the time of James VI., considerable quantities of gold. A road ascends it to Leadhills, 6½ miles from Abington, and passes over to Sanquhar. Leadhills stands about 1300 feet above the level of the sea, surrounded by heights which soar 1000 feet higher, and command a prospect from Cumberland to Ben Lomond, and from the Pentland Hills to Jura. The Romans had several camps in its neighbourhood, and are believed to have been well acquainted with the place's mineral wealth. Lead veins of great value were discovered here in 1517, and have been regularly worked, with more or less vigour, since 1600. Leadhills has a post office under Glasgow, a public library, and an inn called the Hopetoun Arms. Its population is about 950. See 123.

71. **ARBORY HILL**, of somewhat conical form, rising about 500 feet above the level of the Clyde, on the river's right side, opposite the mouth of Glengonnar Water, is crowned by extensive rude relics, which have been variously pronounced a Druidical temple and a Caledonian fort. First are a broad ditch and a rampart; next, about 6 yards further

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up, are another ditch and a large earthwork; next, about 16 yards still further up, is a ring of stones, 4 feet high, and upwards of 20 feet thick, enclosing a summit space of about 44 yards in diameter.

72. **ABINGTON** village stands on the left side of the Clyde, about a quarter of a mile from the railway station. It has a post office under Glasgow, and an inn, and is a great meet of huntsmen, and a good centre for anglers. Its population is about 140. The Clyde, for 10 miles below it to the neighbourhood of Biggar, runs nearly in a straight line, or with but slight sinuosities, and is well stored with large and excellent trout. A recent experiment was made to introduce to it the grayling from England, first by committing to it at Abington three dozen healthy fish in December 1855; next by placing in a small neighbouring tributary brook, 18,000 ova in the spring of 1857. Several of the hills on its flanks, downward from Abington, show interesting vestiges and remains of at once the Caledonian, the Roman, and the feudal times.

73. **DUNEATON WATER** rises on Cairntable, and runs 13 miles southeastward to the Clyde, 2 miles below Abington. Cairntable has an altitude of 1949 feet above the level of the sea, dominates over Ayrshire, and commands an extensive view. The church village of Crawfordjohn, with about 150 inhabitants, stands on Duneaton Water, 3¾ miles from the Clyde. Baronial towers stood here, and at three neighbouring places, in the feudal times; but only one, at Snar, now remains.

74. **ROBERTON** village, with about 250 inhabitants, stands on Roberton Burn, near its influx to the Clyde, 2 miles below the mouth of Duneaton Water. The burn has a run of 5 miles. Roberton Law, a conspicuous hill, overhangs the middle of its right side; and Dungavel Hill, lofty, bold, verdant, and biforked, rises at the foot of its left side, and overhangs the Clyde.

75. **LAMINGTON** village, with a post office under Biggar, and an inn, stands on the opposite side of the Clyde from Lamington Station. It now contains only about 130 inhabitants, but is an ancient place, and was at one time a market town. Its church, well seen from the railway, retained "the cutty stool," or seat of repentance, and "the jouggs," or old Scotch pillory, till a very recent period; and contains a marble tablet to the memory of Lady Ross Baillie, who died in 1817. The surrounding barony belonged, in the latter part of the 13th century, to Marion Braidfoot, who became the wife of Sir William Wallace; and it passed by inheritance to the patriot's lineal descendants, the family of Baillie. Lamington Tower, in which the Baillies resided, about three-quarters of a mile below the church, and also well seen from the railway, was blown to ruin in 1780, but still retains part of the walls of the original height.

76. **TINTO** forms a vanguard to the Southern Highlands, and looks in many views to be grouped with them, yet is perfectly isolated. Its base extends 5 miles from east to west, and 2¾ from north to south. Its outline is flowing and graduated, rising from slopes and offsets to a grand domical centre. The summit has an altitude of 1740 feet above the Clyde at its base, and 2312 feet above the level of the sea; and commands a magnificent view to Cumberland, to Ireland, to the Bass, and down all Strathclyde to the Grampians and Arran. Its lower parts consist of palæozoic rocks, chiefly old red sandstone conglomerate; while its upper parts consist of eruptive rocks, chiefly claystone and felspar porphyries, with subordinate masses of greenstone. The fragment of an ancient castle, called Fatlips, stands on its south-east skirt; and an immense cairn, probably belonging to the Caledonian times, crowns its summit. This mountain is believed to have been anciently a scene of Druidical rites, and

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was long a beacon post of the international and feudal wars, and a site of the Beltane fires; and it took thence its name of Tinto, which signifies, "the hill of fire." Some old rhymes, too coarse to be quoted, show that both its natural grandeur and its antiquarian associations have been well appreciated by the popular fancy; and John Ramsay says,—

"Adorned with diadem of dawning's cloud,
Hail! Tinto, stately monarch of the scene;
Ten thousand years hast thou beheld unbowed,
Clyde roll his waves the rugged banks between,
Yet look'st as everlasting, as serene,
As when the pillars of thy strength were laid.
Child of the earthquake! frequent hast thou seen
Those deeds of darkness Druid rites display'd,
When Nature stood aghast, and Truth retired dismay'd."

77. **WISTON** church village stands on Garf Water, about 1¼ mile from the Clyde, at the south base of Tinto. A mound near the middle of it is believed to have been the market-place, in old times, of a great periodical wool-market. Garf Water has a total run of about 6 miles, in an easterly direction, to the Clyde below Lamington Tower.

78. **SYMINGTON** Station is the point of communication with Biggar and Tweeddale. Symington village stands adjacent to it, and has a post office under Biggar, a parish church, and about 260 inhabitants. An adjoining eminence, covered with wood, is crowned with vestiges of a Caledonian camp, and had at one time a baronial castle. This place, together with surrounding lands, belonged, in the time of Malcolm IV., to Symon Lockard, the progenitor of the Lockharts of Clydesdale, and took from him the name of Symontown, altered into Symington.

79. **BIGGAR** stands on Biggar Water, within the basin of the Tweed, 3½ miles north-east of Symington. It has a key post office, three banking offices, three public libraries, and three chief inns, the Elphinstone Arms, the Commercial, and the Crown. It consists principally of one very wide street, on a rising ground, a little apart from the left bank of the stream; but comprises also a suburb, partly on a steep brow, partly on lower ground, on the right bank. Its parish church is a cruciform structure, built in 1545, and originally endowed for a provost, eight prebendaries, and some other officiates. A battle was fought, at the east end of the town, between a Scottish army under Sir William Wallace, and an English army, partly under Lord Whichenow. Boghall Castle, the seat of the Earls of Wigton, which stood half a mile to the south, but is now nearly obliterated, maintained the cause of the English commonwealth against General Leslie. The mansions of Biggar Park, Carwood, Cambus Wallace, Loaningdale, and Edmonston Castle, are in the vicinity; and the last is a splendid edifice, after a design by Gillespie Graham. The population of Biggar in 1851 was 1530.

80. **CULTER** village stands on a rivulet of its own name, about a mile from the right side of the Clyde, opposite Symington. It consists chiefly of neat houses, dispersed among embowering trees, and has a parish church and about 210 inhabitants. The rivulet rises among high hills, runs 7 miles north-westward to the Clyde, and makes several fine cataracts and falls. Its vale changes gradually from narrow glen to open plain, and displays a pleasing amount of picturesque feature, both natural and artificial. The right flank of the Clyde here suddenly changes from hill to dingle, formerly a morass, elevated only a few feet above the river's ordinary level. The dingle strikes away to Biggar, and is prolonged thence by the low, flat, meadowy vale of Biggar Water to the Tweed. A portion of the Clyde in high freshets flows over it into Biggar Water; and a wild belief of the middle ages asserted that the famous reputed wizard, Sir Michael Scott, was hardly deterred from turning off the whole of the Clyde, by a stroke of his wand, through it, permanently to the Tweed.

81. **QUOTHQUAN LAW** rises from the right bank of the Clyde, beyond the

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dingle, 2½ miles north of Symington. It is a verdant hill, with an altitude of about 600 feet above the level of the river. A large unhewn stone on its summit bears the name of Wallace's chair, and is said to have been occupied by the Scottish patriot, amid a council of his followers, on the eve of the battle of Biggar. The name Quothquan signifies "the beautiful hill," and is borne by an ancient barony which has belonged from remote times to the family of Chancellor. Their residence, at the village of Quothquan, a little north of the hill, appears to have been a fortalice of considerable strength, and was destroyed by the troops of the Regent Moray, after the battle of Langside, to prevent it from being used in any fresh attempt to support the cause of Queen Mary. A successor to it was built at Shield Hill, 1½ mile to the north-east, originally a square tower of no great size, but afterwards extended and modernized into a good mansion.

82. **THANKERTON** village is a small ancient place in the vicinity of Thankerton Station. The barony around it belonged, at one time, to Lord Fleming, but passed to the family of Howieston. The Clyde, from a little above Thankerton village to the near neighbourhood of its famous falls, is a sluggish stream, generally slumbering in mazy folds among expanses of marsh or meadow, and has left broad marks of disaster done, at various periods, by changes of its bed. Its waters here, though cut off from the lower parts of the river by the falls, sometimes yield salmon and their fry, brought over, in times of freshet, by way of Biggar, from the Tweed.

83. **COVINGTON** church village is situated 1¼ mile north of Thankerton, on the road thence to Carnwath. A fine ruin stands adjacent to it of a castellated tower, built in 1442, by Lyndsay of Covington. Donald Cargill, the famous Covenanter, was taken prisoner at Covington Mill.

84. **CARMICHAEL** Park lies about 2 miles west of Thankerton, near the north base of Tinto. The mansion was the seat of the Lords Carmichael, who were raised to the peerage in 1647, and advanced to the dignity of Earl of Hyndford in 1701. The plan of it was princely; but only a part of it was ever executed, comprising two wings with a long connecting corridor. The church hamlet of Carmichael stands about a mile further west, and has a post office under Lanark.

85. **LIBBERTON** church village stands on the right side of the Clyde, 3½ miles north-north-east of Thankerton. A Caledonian camp of about 1½ acre in area, with a double wall of earth, crowns the rim of a high barren moor about half a mile to the south of it, and commands an extensive view up and down the Clyde. The decayed, ancient church village of Walston, long celebrated for copious mineral wells, stands in the vale of the South Medwin, 4½ miles east-north-east of Libberton.

86. **WESTRAW HOUSE**, now the seat of Sir W. C. Anstruther, Bart., of Carmichael, was the favourite residence of the last Earl of Hyndford, who died in 1817. It is a capacious edifice, formed by additions to an originally small nucleus. The estate around it, forming the parish of Pettinain, is all champaign.

87. **CARSTAIRS** Station is a refreshment station for travellers by the railway, and a key station for re-arranging the trains toward, respectively, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Carlisle. The station buildings form a long, spacious, glazed arcade, divided longitudinally into two sections, with offices and refreshment rooms along the middle. Carstairs House, the elegant seat of Robert Monteith, Esq., stands south of the station, adjacent to the Clyde; and a Roman camp, effaced not long ago by the plough, formerly occupied a rising ground at Corbiehall, a little further down the river. Carstairs village stands about a mile north of the station, on the site of the

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Caledonian and the Roman town of Coria. It has a parish church with a small tower and spire, and contains about 300 inhabitants. There is a post office of Carstairs under Lanark.

88. **CARNWATH** village stands half a mile east of Carnwath Station. It consists chiefly of one old street, fully half a mile long, but contains a parallel new street, and a number of other new houses. Its parish church is a capacious building of 1798, repaired in 1833, but adjoins some fine remains of a previous structure, in the Gothic style, built in 1424. The old church was collegiate, in the Romish times, for a provost and six prebendaries. An elliptical artificial mound, at the west end of the village, formerly encompassed with a deep ditch and an earthen rampart, and now covered with wood, is supposed to have been constructed by the first Baron Somerville, as a defensive work in the interest of Robert Bruce. The village has a post office under Lanark, and a subscription library. Its population is about 950.

Carnwath barony belonged for four and a half centuries to the Somervilles; it passed successively to the Mars and to the Dalziels; and it is now the property of Sir N. M. Lockhart, Bart. The ruin of Cowthalley Castle, the ancient seat of the Somervilles, stands on the edge of a moss about 1½ mile north-west of the village. It was surrounded by moat and rampart, and must have been a place of very great strength. It suffered destruction by fire in 1320, during an inroad of the English, but was afterwards rebuilt. James VI. often resorted to it for hunting, and issued from it some of his charters. A lake of about 30 acres, called White Loch, three-quarters of a mile west of the ruin, contains eel and perch, and has long been famous as a resort of curlers from a large extent of surrounding country. Carnwath House, a seat of Sir N. M. Lockhart, stands adjacent to the west end of the village. An Earldom of Carnwath was created in favour of Robert Lord Dalzell in 1639, but fell under attaint in 1715, and was restored to General Dalzell in 1826.

89. **WEST-CALDER** church village stands about 2 miles north-north-west of the Harburn Station. It has a post office under Ratho, and about 450 inhabitants. Hermand House, in its eastern vicinity, the seat of Mrs. Maitland; and Harburn House, near the station, the seat of James Cochrane, Esq., are large mansions. An old castle, said to have been a fortalice of Cromwell for overawing the moss-troopers, stood on the Harburn estate. Traces of a Roman camp occur about 2 miles to the south-east. Cobinshaw Reservoir, seen close to the right side of the railway, about 3 miles before reaching the station, was formed for supplying the Union Canal. A brook which issues from it, and flows past the western neighbourhood of the station to Linhouse Water at Mid-Calder, is an excellent trouting stream. Linhouse Water itself, which descends from the Pentlands, and runs beneath the railway 3 miles beyond the station to a confluence with the Almond a little below Mid-Calder, having altogether a course of about 10 miles, is well stored with trout, and shows some good ravine scenery.

90. **THE PENTLAND HILLS** commence about 8 miles north-east of Carnwath, in slender connection with the Southern Highlands, and extend 12 miles north-eastward to a sudden termination about 4 miles from Edinburgh. Their mean breadth is about 4 miles; and their altitudes, at the highest points, are from 1600 to 1898 feet. They do not form strictly a ridge, but are much dissevered by ravines and hollows. They present, for the most part, a bleak, barren appearance, yet are clothed with fine pasture, and embosom some charming close landscapes. Their rocks are all porphyries, most of them of the claystone and felspar varieties. Some copious springs and large reservoirs near their north-east end supply Edinburgh with water.

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91. **KIRKNEWTON** church village stands in the eastern vicinity of Kirknewton Station. It has a post office under Ratho, and about 200 inhabitants. The mansions of Meadowbank, Ormiston Hill, Hill House, Linburn, and Bellfield, are in its neighbourhood. Meadowbank, now the seat of Alexander Maconochie Wellwood, Esq., has given title to two lords of Session, father and son; and Ormiston Hill, now the seat of Archibald Wilkie, Esq., was the property and residence of the famous Dr. Cullen.

92. **MID-CALDER**, about 2 miles west of Kirknewton Station, is a church village, with a post office under Ratho, a banking office, and about 550 inhabitants. East-Calder, about midway between Mid-Calder and the station, is a village with a ruined ancient church, and about 420 inhabitants. Calder House, a little west of Mid-Calder, is the seat of Lord Torphichen. Part of it is very ancient, and was one of the first places in Scotland in which John Knox celebrated the Lord's Supper, and contains a portrait of him, supposed to be genuine. Greenbank, in the vicinity, was the birth-place of Archbishop Spottiswoode.

93. **DALMAHOY**, near the left side of the railway, 2½ miles from Kirknewton, is a seat of the Earl of Morton. Its grounds possess much beauty, and are open to strangers. The hills of Kaimes, Dalmahoy, and Ravelrig, on the other side of the railway onward from Kirknewton, show precipitous, craggy fronts, and figure grandly in the view from the plain of West Lothian. Kaimes and Ravelrig are crowned by ancient camps, the latter Roman, faced with stone, and encompassed by two ditches.

94. **CURRIE** village stands on the Water of Leith, about half a mile east of Currie Station. It is a sweet place, and has a post office under Edinburgh, a parish church, and about 300 inhabitants. Lennox Castle, on a rising ground on the right bank of the stream, a little above the village, with a pleasant outlook on the Frith of Forth, is the ruin of a very strong ancient fortalice which belonged to the Earls of Lennox, was inhabited for a time by Queen Mary and by the Regent Morton, and came into the possession of George Heriot, the founder of the hospital at Edinburgh. Currie Hill, on the opposite bank, is the ruined ancient seat of the Skenes. Balerno village, 2 miles above Currie, has a post office under Edinburgh, a paper mill, and about 320 inhabitants. Malleney House, in its neighbourhood, now the seat of C. G. Scott, Esq.; and Baberton House, near the right side of the railway, a mile beyond Currie Station, are said to have belonged to James VI.; and the latter was a temporary residence of Charles X. of France. Riccarton House, a little north-west of Currie Station, is the seat of Sir James Gibson Craig, Bart.

95. **COLINTON** village stands on the Water of Leith, about 1¼ mile east of the Kingsknowe Station. It is a charming place, with a post office under Edinburgh, a parish church, and about 130 inhabitants; and it was the head-quarters of the Covenanters' army on the night before the battle of Rullion Green. The pleasant village of Juniper Green, with a post office under Slateford, and about 340 inhabitants, stands further up the stream, in the near neighbourhood of Kingsknowe Station. Colinton House, Lord Dunfermline; Comiston House, Sir James Forrest, Bart.; Craig Lockhart House, Dr. Alexander Monro; Bonally, John Gray, Esq.; Hailes House, Edward Cruickshank, Esq.; and several other interesting residences, adorn the vicinity of Colinton. Hailes Quarry, contiguous to the railway, supplied much of the stone with which the modern parts of Edinburgh are built. Lords Colinton, Redford, Dreghorn, and Cockburn—Judges of the Court of Session; Dr. Alexander Munro, Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, and James Gillespie, the founder of Gillespie's Hospital at Edin-

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burgh, were all connected with the neighbourhood of Colinton.

96. **THE UNION CANAL** goes from the western part of Edinburgh to the Forth and Clyde Canal, 1½ mile west of Falkirk. Its length is 31½ miles; its depth, 5 feet; its breadth, 40 feet at the top and 20 at the bottom. It goes for 30 miles on a level, and then falls 110 feet by 11 locks. It was begun to be cut in 1818, and was completed in the early part of 1822. It long served for passenger traffic between Edinburgh and Glasgow; but it became the property of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company, and is now used chiefly for the conveyance of minerals.

97. **THE WATER OF LEITH** rises among the Pentland Hills, 4½ miles south-east of Harburn, and runs about 20 miles north-eastward to the Frith of Forth at Leith. Its volume differs, according to the weather, from the insignificance of a brook to the importance of a considerable river. Its water-power for the driving of machinery is economized by such a multitude of small dams as to exceed the water-power of any other stream of its size in Scotland. The trout fishing in it, down to Balerno, used to be excellent, but has just undergone great change by extension of the Edinburgh water works. Its basin abounds in pleasant scenery, varying from the wooded glen to the meadowy plain, and largely gemmed with parks and mansions.

98. **SLATEFORD** village stands on the Water of Leith, contiguous to Slateford Station. It has a post office under Edinburgh, and about 240 inhabitants. The bridges of the road, the canal, and the railway here, from their different heights and their near vicinity to one another, make a curious scene. The canal bridge is 65 feet high, and 500 feet long. Robert Pollok sojourned in Slateford during part of the period of his writing his "Course of Time." An ancient castle, now extinct, on the estate of Redhall, in the southern neighbourhood, was a place of strength, and stood a regular siege in 1650 from the army of Cromwell. Craiglockhart Hill, in the same vicinity, has an altitude of 540 feet above sea-level, shows some fine basaltic columns, and commands a charming view.

VII.—FROM CARLISLE TO SANQUHAR.

Paragraph

By the Glasgow and South-Western Railway. Same as VI. to the deflection of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway from the Caledonian Railway beyond the **Sark**, ... 50, 51

Gretna Green Station, 9 miles. **Kirtle Water**, crossed..... 53

View across the Solway to Skiddaw, left; **Dornock**, left..... 99

Annan Station, 17¾ miles. **Annan**, right..... 100

Annan Water, crossed 63

Road to **Bridekirk**, right 101

Repentance, 3 miles to the right..... 102

Paragraph

Cummertrees Station, 21¼ miles. **Cummertrees**, left..... 103

Ruthwell Station 24¾ miles. **Ruthwell**, left, 104

Road to **Dalton**, right... 105

Mouswald, right..... 106

Colin village, three-quarters of a mile to the right; **Lochar Moss**, crossed..... 107

Criffel mountain, 8 miles to the left..... 675

Road to **Caerlaverock**, left..... 108

Dumfries Station, 33 miles. **Dumfries**, left 109

Railway to Castle Douglas, left; **Nith River**, crossed..... 110

Lincluden, left..... 111

Paragraph

Duncow Burn, and Kirkmahoe, right..... 112

Holywood Station, 36¾ miles. **Holywood**, left 113

The Nith recrossed; Dalswinton, right; **Ellisland** and Friars' Carse, left..... 114

Auldgirth Station, 41 miles. **Auldgirth Bridge**, left..... 115

Keir Hills, left; **Queensberry Hill**, right..... 116

Closeburn Station, 44¾ miles. **Closeburn**, left 117

Wallace Hall and Closeburn Hall, right; Cample Water, crossed; view up the hill-vale of **Skarr Water**, left 118

Thornhill Station, 47½

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Paragraph
miles. **Thornhill**, left 119
Fine view of **Drumlanrig Castle**, left front 120
Morton Castle, right; Carron Water, crossed; Carron Bridge Station, 50¾ miles. **Carron Bridge**, left..... 121
Durrisdeer and Lowther Mountains, right 122
A tunnel 4200 feet in length passed through; pleasant close views along the vale of the Nith, right and left; **Minnick Water** and road to Wanlockhead, crossed..... 123
Sanquhar Castle and town, left..... 124
Sanquhar Station, 59½ miles.

99. **DORNOCK** village stands between the railway and the shore, 3 miles east of Annan. It has a post office under Annan, a parish church, and about 230 inhabitants. Two English generals fell in battle with the Scotch at Swordswell, in the neighbourhood; and two curious old monumental stones in the churchyard mark the spot where they were interred. Great fishing is done in the neighbouring parts of the Solway for the supply of the market of Carlisle.

100. **ANNAN** is a post and market town and a royal burgh. It stands on the left bank of Annan Water, adjacent to the railway station, about a mile from the Solway. Its environs are pleasant, and contain many good villas and ornate cottages. Its streets are spacious, clean, and well edificed. The bridges of the public road and the railway, the town-house, the parish church with a spire, and several other churches, are substantial structures. The principal employments are cotton-spinning, hand-loom weaving, and the curing of pork. A harbour at the mouth of the river, with two jetties 140 yards long, gives facility for commerce. The chief hotel is the Queensberry. There are two banking offices, a subscription library, a mechanics' institute, and a large academy. A castle, built by Robert Bruce, combining the characters of a fortress with those of a royal residence, stood adjacent to the river, on ground now occupied by an old cemetery; and hither Edward Baliol, after being crowned at Scone, summoned the Scottish nobles to do him homage. The castle often stood the shock of war, and was more than once demolished and rebuilt; and now the only vestige of it is a fragment of wall absorbed into the town-house. Annan suffered much in the civil wars of Scotland, and excessively in the wars and forays of the Border. It had strong defences of wall and fosse, but was compelled, on one occasion, in the 16th century, to seek large grants from Government to repair and strengthen them. The town now unites with Dumfries and three other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. It numbers among distinguished natives, Thomas Blacklock the blind poet, Edward Irving the pulpit orator, and Hugh Clapperton the African traveller. Its population in 1851 was 4570.

101. **BRIDEKIRK** is a village on Annan Water, 3 miles north-north-west of Annan. It has a post office under Annan, a church, and about 400 inhabitants. Mount Annan, in its neighbourhood, further down the river, the seat of Colonel Dirom, is a mansion amid charming grounds, with an extensive, brilliant view. Warmanbie, still further down, the seat of David A. Carruthers, Esq., is also a delightful residence.

102. **REPENTANCE** is a hillocky ridge, about 200 feet high, 3 miles from the railway. An old strong square tower crowns it, 25 feet high, seen on all sides over upwards of 30 miles. This tower, called the Tower of Repentance, is said to have been built, in the 15th century, by Lord Herries, as a solatium for carnage and rapine done in a foray into England. Its top was used for the raising of beacon fires. Hoddam Castle stands at the north base of the ridge. See 54.

103. **CUMMERTREES** is a pleasant

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village, with a post office under Annan and a parish church. Kinmount House, 1½ mile to the north, a seat of the Marquis of Queensberry, is a modern mansion, built at the cost of £40,000. The shores and seaboard in the neighbourhood are the chief scene of Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Redgauntlet."

104. **RUTHWELL** is an ancient church village, made a burgh of barony in 1509, rebuilt about the beginning of the present century, and now consisting of a double row of houses, with about 180 inhabitants. Dr. Duncan wrote here his "Philosophy of the Seasons," and established here the earliest of all the savings' banks. A famous Runic monument stands in the manse garden, originally about 18 feet high, richly sculptured with religious simulacra, and supposed to have been erected in the 9th century, by some followers of Halfden, the Dane. The small village of Clarencefield, 2 miles to the east, has a post office under Annan. The decayed village of Brow, at the nearest part of the shore, has a chalybeate spring, and was formerly in repute as a watering-place for both the spring and sea-bathing. Burns the poet spent some of the last weeks of his life at it, in a vain effort to retrieve his shattered health. Comlongan Castle, 1¼ mile to the west, is an ancient, strong, baronial fortalice, of quadrangular form, and in good preservation, measuring 60 feet along each side, and 90 feet high, long the residence of the Murrays of Cockpool, and now the property of the Earl of Mansfield.

105. **DALTON** is a church village 3½ miles north of Ruthwell, with a post office under Lockerby. It stands within 1½ mile of Annan Water, in an alluvial hollow, which the Annan is believed to have formerly traversed, toward an embouchure at Cummertrees. Dormont, about a mile north of it, and Rammerscales, about 2 miles to the west, are fine mansions. Almagill Hill, 2 miles to the north-west, and about 500 feet high, is crowned by a very distinct Caledonian camp, and commands a view of nearly all Annandale.

106. **MOUSWALD** is a church village near the edge of Lochar Moss, 3½ miles north-west of Ruthwell. It has a post office under Dumfries, and about 150 inhabitants. Its present church is a handsome modern edifice on a conspicuous site. Its former church, still standing, is a very ancient structure, and contains a monumental effigy of Sir Simon Carruthers, an ancestor of the Marquis of Queensberry. Remains of Sir Simon's baronial tower, and vestiges of four other Border fortalices, together with several ancient camps and cairns, are in the neighbourhood. Rock Hall, in the vicinity, is a modern mansion, the seat of Sir Alexander Grierson, Bart. Hills, 680 feet high, the commencement of a ridge extending 7 miles northward to Ae Water, rise immediately to the east, and command an extensive view.

107. **LOCHAR MOSS** is a morass 10 miles long, and from 2 to 3 miles broad, extending southward to the Solway. It is almost a dead level. A stagnant stream, called Lochar Water, bisects it from end to end, with a total fall of only 11 feet. Much of the moss has been reclaimed, and much lies cut in pieces of turbary, but great part is still monotonous waste. Excavations in it discover many prostrate old trees, and have brought up ancient anchors and canoes, proving it to have been, in former times, both a forest and an estuary. An old rhyme says respecting it—

> "First a wood, and then a sea;
> Now a moss, and e'er will be."

108. **CAERLAVEROCK CASTLE** stands on the left side of the mouth of the estuary of the Nith, 5 miles from the railway between Ruthwell and Mouswald, and 7 miles south-south-east of Dumfries. The suitable mode of reaching it is by special conveyance from Dumfries; and this, at respectively 4 and 5

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miles, will pass Kelton and Glencaple, both out-ports of Dumfries. Glencaple is a pretty village, opposite Newabbey, with a post office under Dumfries, and about 300 inhabitants. Caerlaverock Castle is a massive, imposing, well-preserved ruin, formerly the stronghold of the Maxwells. The original pile was besieged by Edward I. in 1300; and the present castle was built about the year 1420. It combined the characters of a strong fortress and a noble residence. It has a triangular form, and was defended by a fossé, successive portcullises, machicolated gates, and flanking towers. Its east side, measuring 123 feet, divided into three storeys, and handsomely sculptured on the doors and the windows, was the family residence. The entire structure exhibits features of much interest to both the artist and the antiquary. It witnessed great vicissitudes of politics, and was held at one time by James V. in person, at another by the Covenanters. It is the Ellangowan of Sir Walter Scott's "Guy Mannering." The tract upward from it is an elongated hill, naturally strong in the old times of warfare by peninsulation between Lochar Moss and the Nith; and it shows vestiges of both Caledonian and Roman works.

109. **DUMFRIES** is a post and market town, a royal burgh, a seat of justiciary courts, and practically the metropolis of the south-west of Scotland. It extends about a mile along the Nith, Dumfries proper on the left bank, the suburb of Maxwelltown on the right. Its general appearance is clean, well-built, and pleasing. Its principal street wends, with various width, through nearly its whole length, and presents a series of striking views. The newer streets are regular, spacious, and neat. The building material is a blood-coloured sandstone, producing heaviness of aspect, but is masked in many houses with light-tinted paints. Two bridges connect the town and its suburb; the one a structure of the 13th century, now used only by foot passengers; the other built in 1794. A cluster of edifices, including the Town Hall, stands in the middle of High Street, splitting it for a brief way into two thoroughfares, and is surmounted by a beautiful steeple, built after a design by Inigo Jones. A columnar monument, to the memory of the Duke of Queensberry, stands in the market-place. The County Buildings, the Assembly Rooms, and the Academy, are good public edifices. The New Church, across the head of High Street; St. Mary's Church and the Roman Catholic Church, in English Street; and St. Michael's Church, at the foot of the town, are surmounted by steeples. A cemetery around St. Michael's is crowded with obelisks, columns, elevated urns, and other monuments of the dead; and contains, prominent over all, a splendid mausoleum to the memory of the poet Burns,—a structure of a domical form, after a design by J. F. Hunt, of London, with a white marble sculpture of the bard at the plough, by Turnerelli. The Dumfries and Galloway Infirmary, in the same neighbourhood, is a capacious, sombre-looking building. The Crichton Royal Institution, a short way down the river, is an elegant Grecian edifice, built from a bequest of upwards of £100,000 by Dr. Crichton of Friars' Carse, and used as a lunatic asylum. A gently outlined small hill at the lower end of Maxwelltown, is crowned by an observatory, and commands a brilliant panoramic view. Dumfries conducts a vast country trade, and has perhaps the largest weekly market in Scotland. Its chief inns are the King's Arms and the Commercial. It publishes three newspapers, and has seven banking offices, and a great variety of local institutions. It unites with Kirkcudbright and three other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851, including Maxwelltown, was 13,166.

An ancient castle stood on the ground

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now occupied by the New Church, and seems to have served as the nucleus of Dumfries. A Franciscan friary was founded, in the 13th century, by Dervorgilla, mother of King John Baliol, near the foot of a thoroughfare, to which it has bequeathed the name of Friars' Vennel. The Red Comyn was slain in the church of this monastery, in 1305, by Robert Bruce. The English burnt the town previous to 1448, and again in 1536. The Maxwells, about the latter time, built a magnificent castle out of the ruins of the friary, and made severe retaliations upon the English. A strong structure, called the New Wark, was erected in 1583, to serve the double purpose of a fortress against the English and a place of retreat to the inhabitants. No vestiges now exist either of this structure, or of the Maxwells' castle, or of the friary, or of the early castle. In 1570 the town was taken and sacked by the English. In 1617 James VI. made it a visit, and gave its incorporated trades a small silver gun, to be held, from time to time, by their best marksman. In 1666 the Covenanter movement, which led to the battle of Rullion Green, made a preliminary demonstration in Dumfries. In 1715 the townsmen raised such defences and made such warlike demonstrations as overawed the rebel force under Viscount Kenmure; but in 1745 they were smartly mulcted by the rebel army of the Pretender. Mr. Veitch and Mr. Blackadder, the famous Covenanters, were connected with Dumfries, the former as minister of St. Michael's, the latter as minister of Troqueer, the parish in which Maxwelltown stands. The poet Burns spent the last days of his life, and died in the house No. 1 of a small street, now called Burns Street, adjacent to St. Michael's Church. Dumfries gives the title of Earl in the peerage of Scotland to the Marquis of Bute.

110. **THE RIVER NITH** rises 7 miles south-west of New Cumnock, runs 11 miles in an easterly direction to Kirkconnel, and goes thence about 39 miles south-south-eastward to the Solway Frith, in the neighbourhood of the eastern base of Criffel. Its chief tributaries are the Crawick, the Minnick, the Carron, and the Cample on its left bank; and the Afton, the Kelloe, the Euchan, the Skarr, and the Cluden on its right. Its basin, for the first 12 miles, is chiefly bleak moorland; for the next 21 miles, a picturesque vale, narrow in some parts, wide in others, screened with noble hills in all; and thence to the Solway, a broad, rich valley, diversified at the right foot by Criffel. Its waters contain trout, herling, and salmon, but afford less sport than the waters of any other considerable Scottish river; and the salmon in it are computed to be not more than one-twentieth of the salmon in the Tweed. The river is tidal and navigable to Dumfries; but its tides share the character of the tides of the Solway, rushing up with a breast of waters, and leaving a long blank recess between the flows. All its basin was anciently called Nithsdale, or Strathnith; but only the parts of it in Dumfries-shire, amounting to little more than two-thirds of the whole, now bear the name of Nithsdale. An Earldom of Nithsdale was created in 1620 in favour of the eighth Lord Maxwell, but suffered attaint through the fifth earl's participation in the rebellion of 1715.

111. **LINCLUDEN** is an ecclesiastical ruin at the influx of Cluden Water to the Nith, 1½ mile north of Dumfries. The establishment was originally a Benedictine nunnery, founded at an early period of the Scoto-Saxon monarchy, but was changed about the end of the 14th century into a collegiate church for a provost, eight prebendaries, and some other officiates. The ruin comprises part of the provost's house and of the church, is much overgrown with ivy, shows interesting features of florid Gothic, and contains the tomb of Margaret, daughter of Robert III. Lincluden House, a mansion in the Tudor style, the seat of the

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Hon. Mrs. Young, adjoins the ruin. Some beautiful lines by Burns give an "Evening view of Lincluden Abbey." Cluden Water, which gives name to the place, is formed 6 miles to the west, by the confluence of Old Water and Cairn Water, the former coming eastward to it 8 miles, the latter south-south-eastward 15. It is known in Scottish pastoral poetry as "Lonely Cluden's hermit stream," yet has a soft and ornate character. Its waters differ remarkably, in fish, from those of the Nith, containing great store of excellent trout, a fair quantity of salmon of a peculiar variety, and some herlings, sea-trout, and a few pike.

112. **DUNCOW BURN** has a southerly course of 7 miles to the Nith 1¾ mile north of Lincluden. The village of Kirkmahoe, with a neat modern Gothic church, and the village of Duncow, with about 130 inhabitants, stand on its left bank, respectively three-quarters of a mile and 2¼ miles from its mouth. James V. spent a night at Duncow on occasion of his angry visit to Amisfield. Dalswinton village, with about 100 inhabitants, stands near the Nith, about 1½ mile west of Duncow. The estate of Dalswinton belonged, in old times, to successively the Comyns, the Stuarts, and the Maxwells; passed, in the latter part of last century, to Patrick Miller, Esq., the projector of steam navigation; and is now the property of James Macalpine Leny, Esq. The first steamboat ever tried was launched on a lake here in 1788. An elegant and commodious mansion was built by Mr. Miller on the site of the ancient castle of the Comyns. Kirkmahoe, Duncow, and Dalswinton have each a post office under Dumfries.

113. **HOLYWOOD** is a church village near Holywood Station, with a post office under Dumfries, and about 180 inhabitants. A Premonstratentian abbey was founded here in the 12th century, and possessed much property in Nithsdale and in Eastern Galloway. Its church was an elegant cruciform Gothic edifice; and part of it continued to be used as the parish church till 1779, but was then taken down as building material for the present parish church, a plain structure with a square tower. The site of the abbey, prior to the abbey's erection, was occupied for centuries by a Culdee cell, founded by an Irish missionary of the name of Congal. A Druidical circle, 240 feet in diameter, stands about half a mile to the north-west; and a grove of oaks or "holy wood," which anciently surrounded it, is supposed to have given name to the parish. Six modern mansions stand in the neighbourhood,—Newtonairds, Dalawoodie, and Gribton on the Cluden; Broomrig, Cowhill, and Protract on the Nith. Dr. Bryce Johnstone, the author of a work on the Apocalypse, was minister of Holywood.

114. **ELLISLAND**, on the right bank of the Nith, 2½ miles above Holywood, is a farm which was tenanted by the poet Burns at the best period of his life, and where he wrote his "Tam o' Shanter" and his "Mary in Heaven." Friars' Carse, around and above Ellisland, is an estate which anciently belonged to the monks of Melrose, and contained one of their subordinate monasteries. A few stones, showing antique sculptures, are the only remains of the monastery. Cottack village, with about 260 inhabitants, the parish church of Dunscore, and a post office of Dunscore under Dumfries, stands on Cairn Water, at a convergence of three hill vales 3¾ miles west of Friars' Carse. Lag Tower, a massive, ruined, square keep, built in the reign of James III., and belonging to the family of Grierson, stands 1¾ mile north-east of Cottack. The Towers of Bogrie and Sundaywell, possessions of the family of Kirk, and frequent asylums of the persecuted Covenanters, stand among the recesses of the hills to the west. John Welsh, the son-in-law of John Knox, was a native of Dunscore. The hills in the neighbourhood of Friars' Carse begin to come close to the Nith, and render its

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vale for some little distance upward little more than a curving gorge.

115. **AULDGIRTH BRIDGE**, in the neighbourhood of Auldgirth Station, has a post office under Dumfries. The scenery in the gorge of the Nith around it is good, and the scenery of the vale all up thence to Sanquhar is more or less brilliant; and nearly all is well seen from the public road, but, excepting in snatches, is either hid or marred by the course of the railway. Blackwood House, the seat of William Copland, Esq., a little above Auldgirth Bridge, but not seen from the railway, is one of the most charmingly situated mansions in Scotland. Blackwood Hill, behind it on the west, commands a view from the mountains north of Drumlanrig, along all the vale of the Nith, to the Solway Frith and the Cumberland Mountains. The hill ridge of Keir, with a regular ascent of 2½ miles from the Nith to a summit altitude of 1172 feet above the level of the sea, extends 5 miles from the vicinity of Blackwood to the banks of the Skarr, and is everywhere green or ornate. The mansion and the hamlet of Barjarg stand on its skirt, 2¾ miles above Blackwood.

116. **QUEENSBERRY HILL**, culminating about 7 miles from the railway in the vicinity of Closeburn, is a salient mass of the Southern Highlands, with a summit altitude of 2259 feet above the level of the sea. Its north side is lost amid the huddled masses of the head of Clydesdale; but its south side stands out like a rampart, and gives much force to the scenery of both Nithsdale and Annandale. It gave the titles of Earl in 1633, Marquis in 1682, and Duke in 1684, to a branch of the house of Douglas, which became extinct, in the direct line, in 1810. The earldom and the marquisate then went to Sir Charles Douglas of Kelhead, Bart., and the dukedom went to the Duke of Buccleuch.

117. **CLOSEBURN** village, adjacent to Closeburn Station, has a post office under Dumfries, an inn, a neat parish church, a mineral well, and about 130 inhabitants. Wallace Hall, on the other side of the railway, is a large endowed school of high provincial note. Closeburn Hall, a little to the north-east, is an elegant, spacious, Grecian mansion, formerly the seat of Sir J. S. Menteath, Bart., now the property of Mrs. Douglas Baird. Closeburn Castle, in the same neighbourhood, is an ancient baronial tower, 50 feet high, and in good preservation, long the seat of the family of Kirkpatrick, to whom the present Empress of France is related. Crichup Linn, 3½ miles to the north-north-east, is a romantic waterfall, with a leap of 85 feet, in a dark, rugged, sandstone chasm, taken by Sir Walter Scott, in his "Old Mortality," as the prototype of the haunt of Balfour of Burley. Cample Water, crossed by the railway, 1½ mile beyond Closeburn Station, has a south-westerly run of about 8 miles to the Nith, and is an excellent trouting stream.

118. **SKARR WATER** rises among high mountains, 9 miles west-south-west of Sanquhar, and runs 15 miles south-eastward to the Nith, nearly opposite Closeburn. Shinnel Water, rising 1¾ mile south of it, and running nearly parallel, on the other side of a dividing hill range, joins it about 2½ miles above its influx to the Nith. The convergence and the debouche of the two glens, as seen from the railway in the neighbourhood of the Thornhill Station, presents a grand appearance; and much of their upper parts is picturesque. Glenquhargen Crag, on the left side of the Skarr, adjacent to verdant heights, soars almost murally aloft, in rocky nakedness, to the altitude of about 1000 feet. Cairnkinna Mountain, further down, rises gradually to the altitude of 2086 feet, and commands a prospect from Clydesdale to Cumberland. Tynron Doon, at the convergence of the glens, projects saliently with a profile which has been fancied to resemble that of a human face, and is crowned by

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vestiges of an ancient fortalice which probably gave shelter to Robert Bruce after his killing the Red Comyn at Dumfries. Traces of a Roman road are visible up the lower part of the Skarr, past Tynron Doon, and some way up the Shinnel. A Roman bridge bestrode the Skarr at Penpont village, but was destroyed in 1801. This village stands on the left bank of the Skarr, 2 miles west-south-west of Thornhill, and has a post office under that town, a parish church, and about 450 inhabitants. The hamlet of Tynron, also with a post office under Thornhill and a parish church, stands on the Shinnel, 2¾ miles west-south-west of Penpont. The small town of Minniehive, with a post office under Thornhill, an office of the Union Bank, two inns, two subscription libraries, an ancient market cross, a monument to the martyr Renwick, and about 1100 inhabitants, stands at the confluence of three streams which form Cairn Water, 2 miles south-west of Tynron.

119. **THORNHILL** stands along a tabular rising ground, midway between the railway station and the Nith. It is a small modern town, with spacious streets and pleasing appearance, and commands a charming view. It contains an ornamental market cross, a key post office, three banking offices, the parish church of Morton, and two good inns, the Buccleuch and Queensberry and the George. Its population is about 1800. Morton Castle, about 1½ mile north-north-east of the railway station, is a massive remnant of an ancient, large, strong fortalice, which is supposed to have been held by the Earl of Moray during the minority of David Bruce. Traces of a strong Roman fortification are seen in its vicinity.

120. **DRUMLANRIG CASTLE**, a seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, stands on the right bank of the Nith, 3½ miles north-north-west of Thornhill. It took ten years to build, and was finished in 1689. It is a quadrangular pile, four storeys high, turreted at the corners, and enclosing an open court. Its style of architecture resembles that of Heriot's Hospital in Edinburgh, and has been ascribed to a design by Inigo Jones. The grounds connected with it are of great extent, and contain some picturesque natural features, and a large amount of artificial embellishment. The valley of the Nith expands to more than its usual width in their neighbourhood, and shows them and the castle to striking advantage from the surrounding braes and hills. Traces of an ancient fortification, believed to have been Roman, occur on the Nith, about a mile below the castle, and bear the name of Tibbers,—supposed to be a corruption of Tiberius, with allusion to Tiberius Cæsar. The fortification was sufficiently entire in the time of Edward I. of England, to be held by a garrison of his invading army, and was surprised and captured by Sir William Wallace.

121. **CARRON BRIDGE** village, with a post office under Thornhill, and about 260 inhabitants, stands on Carron Water, near its influx to the Nith. Carron Water rises among the Lowther Mountains, and has a southerly course of about 9 miles. The viaduct of the railway over it is a noble structure. The upper part of its glen, as seen from the railway, has a grand appearance. A remarkable Alpine pass, called the Wallpath, goes from the head of one of its head-streams through a curving gorge among the Lowthers, and leads the way thence down Powtrail Water to the road through the head of Clydesdale, at Elvanfoot. The Wallpath was traversed by a Roman road connecting Nithsdale with Strathclyde, and contains vestiges of a Roman camp. A public modern road also lies through it, and used to be travelled by the stage coaches from Carlisle to Edinburgh, by way of Dumfries. Much of the scenery along this road, for several miles among the mountains, presents considerable resemblance to the best scenery of Wales.

122. **DURRISDEER** church village,

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with a post office under Thornhill, and about 110 inhabitants, stands on the Wallpath road, 3½ miles north-north-west of Carron Bridge. Its church contains a gorgeous mausoleum, in a style more fantastic than chaste, of the Douglas Dukes of Queensberry. Durrisdeer figures in an old ballad as the scene of Johnie o' Breadislee's "woeful hunting."

123. **MINNICK WATER** rises among the Lowther Mountains, and runs 5½ miles south-westward to the Nith, 2 miles below Sanquhar. A road goes up its vale to Wanlockhead and Leadhills, to pass on thence to the Strathclyde road at Abington. Wanlockhead is a mining village, 1¾ mile south of Leadhills, has a post office under it, and about 900 inhabitants, and closely resembles Leadhills in situation, employment, and character. See 70.

124. **SANQUHAR** is a post town and a royal burgh. It consists chiefly of a single street of about half a mile in length extending along the Nith. The Parish Church, an elegant edifice with a tower, stands at its head; the Town Hall, also an edifice with a tower, stands a short way down the street; and the ruin of Sanquhar Castle, anciently the seat, first of the Crichtons, next of the Drumlanrig Douglases, stands about 250 yards below its foot. Many of the inhabitants are supported by a woollen factory, by hand-loom weaving, and by the working of neighbouring coal mines. The town has two banking offices and a number of fairs, and forms a good centre for angling the head-streams of the Nith. It unites with Dumfries and three other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 2381. A medicinal spa in its neighbourhood was recently fitted out to attract visitors, but does not seem to have drawn much attention. Elliock House, the birth-place of the Admirable Crichton, stands on Elliock Burn, about 2 miles to the south-south-west. Euchan Water, a stream of 7 miles, falls into the right side of the Nith, in the neighbourhood of the castle; and Crawick Water, a stream of 10 miles, falls into the left side, a short way above the town. The surrounding glens and mountains abound with relics and memories of the times of the persecution, well rendered in Dr. Simpson's "Traditions of the Covenanters." A famous document, known as the Sanquhar Declaration, renouncing allegiance to the Stuarts, and declaring war against them, was affixed to the cross of Sanquhar in 1680, by a small party of armed Covenanters, with Michael Cameron at their head.

VIII.—FROM DUMFRIES TO LOCKERBY.

	Paragraph
By road with daily public coach. Leave by English Street; road to Annan, right; **Lochar Moss**, crossed.....	107
Tinwald House, half a mile to the left.....	128
Commencement of the ascent of the Torthorwald Hills; Roucan village, right and left.	
Torthorwald Castle, right; **Torthorwald** village, 4 miles.....	125
Splendid view of the valley of the Nith from Queensberry to Criffel, in the rear; commencement of descent into Annandale; **Brunswark Hill**, 7 or 8 miles distant, right front.....	56
Road to **Hightae**.....	126
Kirk Loch, right; **Lochmaben**, 8 miles.....	127
Castle Loch, right; Halleaths House and Loch, left; **Annan Water**, crossed.....	63
Lockerby, 12 miles.....	58

125. **TORTHORWALD** village has a post office under Lockerby, a parish church, and about 180 inhabitants. Torthorwald Castle is a curious ruin, with very thick walls. It was inhabited by a natural son of Regent Morton, and

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gave him the title of Lord Torthorwald. Traces of two Caledonian camps occur on the neighbouring hills.

126. **HIGHTAE**, 2¼ miles south-south-east of Lochmaben, is the largest of four villages situated in a tract of fertile alluvial land adjacent to Lochmaben Castle, and called the Four Towns. The inhabitants of the villages are owners of the land, divided into pendicles, and held by a peculiar tenure direct from the Crown. Their ancestors appear to have been the domestic servants of the Bruce of Annandale, and are supposed to have received the land in commonage at his accession to the throne. Hightae has a post office under Lockerby. The population of the Four Towns is about 700; of Hightae alone, about 460.

127. **LOCHMABEN** is a small ancient royal burgh. It stands on flat ground, nearly engirt by eight lakes, aggregately covering about 532 acres. It consists mainly of small houses, yet has spacious streets and a pleasant appearance. The parish church, at the foot of it, is a large, neat, Gothic edifice with a tower, built in 1819. The town contains a post office under Lockerby, an office of the National Bank, an inn, and a subscription library. It unites with Dumfries and three other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 1498. The lakes around it are rich in fish. The Castle Loch, which is the largest, contains a peculiar, delicate species, called the vendace, a loch trout weighing from 12 to 14 pounds, another loch trout weighing from 2 to 5 pounds, bream, roach, chub, perch, very large pike, and seven other species. The original castle of the Bruces of Annandale, believed to have been the birth-place of the first royal Bruce, appears to have stood on a spot, still called Castle Hill, in the vicinity of the parish church. Some ruins of their subsequent castle, long a place of great note both as a residence and as a fortress, still stand on a peninsula on the south side of the Castle Loch. This castle contained three courts, and a suite of outworks, covered nearly 16 acres, and was surrounded by three deep fossés. It remained entire till the union of the crowns, but was then allowed to be used as a quarry. An artificial mound, called Rockhall Moat, on a spur of the hills overlooking the castle, served in the feudal times both as a seat of justice and as a beacon-post against the English forays. Corncockle Moor, about 2 miles north of the town, yields a building stone, famous among geologists for peculiar fossil footprints. The mansions of Elshieshields, Halleaths, Todhillmuir, and Broadchapel, are in the neighbourhood; and the first of them, the seat of John E. Dickson, Esq., has a massive ancient tower in junction with a modern edifice.

IX.—FROM DUMFRIES TO MOFFAT.

	Paragraph
By road with daily public coach. Leave by the townhead; river Nith, left, and followed up for 1½ mile; road to Kirkmahoe and **Duncow**, left	112
Lochar Moss, crossed	107
Tinwald, right	128
Locharbriggs village; **Amisfield**, 5 miles	129
Glenae House, left; Ae Water, crossed; Kirkmichael Church, left; Woodhill, 2 miles to the left; Garrel Burn, crossed; Courance, left; **Kinnel Water**, crossed at St. Ann's Bridge, 13 miles	130
Raehills, left; **Queensberry Hill**, 5 miles to the left	116
Lochwood Tower, right	131
Kirkpatrick-Juxta, right; **Beattock**, left	64
Evan Water, crossed	65
Lochhouse Tower, right; **Moffat**, 21 miles	132

128. **TINWALD** is a parish, variously hill and dale, of 9405 acres. Its hills are a continuation of the ridge northward from Mouswald, rise to the altitude of

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682 feet above the level of the sea, and command extensive views. Tinwald House, at the hither skirt of the hills, is a seat of the Marquis of Queensberry. Tinwald Downs, contiguous to the highway, contain the extensive racing-ground of the Dumfries races. Paterson, the projector of the Bank of England, and of the Darien colony, was a native of Tinwald.

129. **AMISFIELD** village has a post office under Dumfries, and about 140 inhabitants. Amisfield House, in its neighbourhood, is the seat of the ancient Anglo-Norman family of Charteris. Amisfield Tower, the old baronial fortalice of this family, still stands, and is one of the most interesting antiquities of its class in Scotland. Sir John Charteris, who resided in the tower in the time of James V., and held the office of warden of the west marches, received a sudden, stolen, angry visit here from his sovereign, and suffered in connection with it a reverse of fortune. Vestiges of a Roman fort and traces of a Roman road are in the vicinity. Ae Water, crossed 2 miles beyond Amisfield, is an impetuous, fitful, sprawling stream, running 16 miles south-eastward from the skirts of Queensberry Hill to the Kinnel, 2 miles north-north-west of Lochmaben. Kirkmichael House, on its left bank, is an elegant modern mansion in the old manorial style. Garrel Burn, crossed 2¾ miles beyond the Ae, makes a series of pretty cascades.

130. **KINNEL WATER** rises among the mountains, 2½ miles north-west of Queensberry Hill, and runs 19 miles south-south-eastward to the Annan, about 1¼ mile north-east of Lochmaben. Its vale is successively grand glen, striking defile, and fertile strath, with large amount of artificial decoration. The piece of it around St. Ann's Bridge, where it is crossed by the public road, forms a brilliant picture. Raehills House, the seat of J. J. H. Johnstone, Esq., of Annandale, a little above the bridge, is a magnificent mansion in the castellated Tudor style, amid very beautiful grounds.

131. **LOCHWOOD TOWER**, 2½ miles north-north-east of St. Ann's Bridge, is the ruined ancient seat of the Johnstones, Lords of Annandale. It stands on a rising ground amid a flat expanse, which anciently was all morass; and it possessed great strength of both situation and structure. It was built in the 14th century, burnt about 230 years afterwards by the Maxwells, restored by the first Marquis of Annandale, and abandoned to decay about 1721.

132. **MOFFAT** stands on the right bank of Annan Water, 2 miles north-north-east of Beattock. Its site is a very gentle eminence, sloping toward the How of Annandale. Its principal street is neat and spacious, and expands in the centre into a large oblong. Its general appearance is modern, clean, and agreeable. Three spas in its neighbourhood, the beauty of its environs, the salubriousness of its climate, and the pleasantness of its dwellings and lodging-houses, combine to make it a favourite summer retreat of persons in quest of health or relaxation. An elegant edifice, with a Doric portico, contains a set of baths, a public reading-room, and an assembly room. The principal spa is about 1½ mile distant, and is reached by a very pleasant, well-kept road. The town has a key post office, three banking offices, a public library, and three chief inns,—the Annandale Arms, the Black Bull, and the Star. A public supply of pure water is brought by pipes from beyond the Annan. The winter population is about 1500.

A grand semi-amphitheatre of the Southern Highlands sweeps round at a near distance, and gives shelter from all winds except the southerly. Annan Water descends from the mountains in a southerly direction 7 miles to the town, and Moffat Water 11 miles in a south-westerly direction to a point 2 miles below it; and public roads go up both streams to interesting scenes among the

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GREY MARE'S TAIL.

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mountains,—up the Annan to the Deil's Beef Tub and Hartfell; up the Moffat to the Grey Mare's Tail and Loch Skene, and thence over to the Vale of Yarrow. The nearer environs also are replete with interest. Either the town itself, or some place near it, was the scene of Burns's song, "O Willie brewed a peck o' maut." Moffat House, a large mansion, now the seat of W. Hope Johnstone, Esq., was built in 1761, by the second Earl of Hopetoun. Dumcrief House, an elegant edifice, on Moffat Water, 1¾ mile east-north-east of the town, now a seat of Lord Rollo, was inhabited some time by Dr. Currie, the biographer of Burns; and afterwards by Dr. Rogerson, the Russian millionaire. Craigie Burn, about a mile further up Moffat Water, figures in Burns's song, "Sweet fa's the eve on Craigie Burn," and in Hogg's wild ballad of "Mess John." Larch Hill, the seat of James Johnstone, Esq.; Granton; the seat of William M. Jardine, Esq.; and several other pleasant residences, are in the neighbourhood. The wooded eminence of Gallows Hill, behind the town; the Victoria Bowling-green, a quarter of a mile distant; the banks of Annan Water, the skirts of Hartfell, and many other places, afford good scope for sauntering or recreation. The Beld Craig Glen, 1¼ mile beyond Dumcrief House, is a romantic dell, with fine subjects for the pencil. An ancient high hill fort, a Caledonian camp, several Roman camps, vestiges of a Roman road, ruins of several peel-houses or feudal keeps, the Johnstones of Corehead's Tower of Lochhouse, and Randolph Earl of Moray's ruined great Castle of Auchincass, are all within 3 miles. George Buchanan, the historian, and Dr. Walker, the professor of natural history, were for some time ministers of Moffat. A sharp action, with victory on the side of the patriots, was fought in the vicinity, in 1332, between Edward Baliol and Sir Archibald Douglas. See 65, 149, and 186.

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THIRD DIVISION.

THE MIDDLE BORDER, OR LAND OF SCOTT.

THIS district consists chiefly of the basin of the Tweed, but may be taken to include also the tract to the south of it drained by the Esk to the head of the Solway Frith, and the tract to the north-west drained by the other Esk to the Frith of Forth at Musselburgh. The district, thus understood, comprises the champaign country of the Tweed, the vales of the Tweed's head-streams, of its tributaries, and of the two Esks; and the several ranges of the Southern Highlands, the Cheviots, and the Moorfoot Hills, by which the vales are separated or screened. A ramified system of railway, diverging from the main line of the North British 4 miles from Edinburgh, runs through all the central parts of the district, has termini at Peebles, at Selkirk, at Hawick, and at Jedburgh, and connects at Kelso with the Tweed branch of the English North-Eastern coming up from Tweedmouth. A railway is partly in progress, partly under consideration, to go from Galashiels up the Tweed, beyond Peebles, and past Broughton and Biggar, into junction with the Caledonian at Symington. Another railway is in progress from Hawick, up Slitrig Water, through Liddesdale, and down the North Tyne, into junction with the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway at Hexham. Public coaches run from Leadburn to Broughton, from Peebles to Innerleithen, from Melrose to Earlston, and from Hawick to Carlisle. We shall trace all the routes by railway, and the principal ones by road.

X.—FROM EDINBURGH TO PEEBLES.

Paragraph

By the North British Railway. Eastern outskirts of Edinburgh, with **Arthur's Seat** and **Calton Hill**, right and left.....268–281
Queen's Station, passed; **Restalrig**, left..... 284
Jock's Lodge, right..... 282
Splendid view over **Aberlady Bay**, left front... 280
Portobello Station, 3 miles. **Portobello**, left..... 28
Railway to Berwick, left; **Duddingstone** House and village, at the south-east base of Arthur's Seat, right..... 277
Magdalene Burn, crossed; Branch railway to **Musselburgh**, left.... 26
Niddry Station, 4½ miles. Niddry House and **Craigmillar Castle**, right..... 133
Collier villages, right and left; **Dalkeith Park**, left; **North Esk** Water crossed on a high viaduct..... 27
Railway to **Dalkeith**, left 134
Eskbank Station, 8 miles. Road to **Lasswade**, right..... 135
Railway to Selkirk and Kelso, left; fine view up the vale of the **South Esk**, left..... 27
Bonnyrigg Station, 9½

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Paragraph

miles. Road to Rosewell, passed under; Hawthornden Station, 11¼ miles. **Hawthornden**, right..... 136

Branch railway to Rosewell Colliery, left; Roslin Station, 12½ miles. **Roslin**, right 137

View over the battle-field of Roslin to the **Pentland Hills**, right..... 90

Vale of **Glencorse**, right..... 138

Penicuick Station, 15 miles. **Penicuick**, right..... 139

Howgate, left; Kingside Edgehill begun to be ascended; **Leadburn** Station, 17½ miles. Road to West Linton, Romanno Bridge, and Broughton, right..... 140

Watershed between the basin of the Esk and the basin of the Tweed, crossed at an elevation of 800 feet above the level of the sea; bleak pastoral view, downward and to the left; the Burn of Cowie's Linn, crossed on a wooden viaduct; **Eddlestone Water**, begun to be followed down, and repeatedly crossed, to Peebles..... 141

Portmore House, left; Dundreich or Druid's hill, left; Darnhall, right; Eddlestone Station, 22¾ miles. **Eddlestone**, right..... 142

Powbate Hill, left; Cringletie, right; Windylaws Burn, crossed; Kidston, Chapelhill, and Rosetta, right; Winkston, Swinton Bank, and Venlaw, left; **Peebles** Station and town, 27 miles..... 143

133. **CRAIGMILLAR CASTLE**, on a gentle eminence, 1½ mile south-west of Niddry Station, is an imposing ruin, comprising a square tower of several storeys, a large embattled square wall, with round towers at the corners, and an encompassing rampart-wall, with remains of a deep moat. It belonged for 300 years to the Prestons of Gowrton, and passed in 1661 to the Gilmours. A brother of James III. was confined in it in 1477; James V. resided in it during part of his minority; and Queen Mary used it as a favourite residence after her return from France. Niddry House, between Craigmillar Castle and the station, is a very ancient baronial fortalice, with a large handsome modern addition. Brunstain House, seen a little to the left of the railway, in the neighbourhood of the station, was built in 1639 by Lord Lauderdale.

134. **DALKEITH** stands about half a mile east of the Eskbank Station, but is reached, along a short branch, by trains of its own. It crowns a gently swelling peninsular tract of much beauty between the North Esk and the South Esk. Its principal street is about two-thirds of a mile in length, and extends parallel with the rivers to the gate of Dalkeith Park. Part of the street is very spacious; and the town, as a whole, contains many good houses, and has a pleasant appearance. The Parish Church is the nave of an ancient Gothic edifice, adorned with a steeple 85 feet high. The choir of the same edifice, though unroofed, still stands, and contains the burying-vault of the ducal family of Buccleuch. The West Church is an elegant, conspicuous, cruciform, Gothic structure, with a spire 167 feet high, built in 1840. The Episcopalian Chapel is a very ornate Gothic edifice, situated immediately within the gate of Dalkeith Park, and built in 1844. The Corn Market is a spacious covered area, with market hall, constructed in 1855. The town has a key post office, four banking offices, a subscription library, and a distinguished grammar school. The chief inn is the Cross Keys. There have been many distinguished natives or residents,—among others, Mr. Mushat, Dr. Pitcairn, Dr. Hope, Principal Robertson, Lord Polton, Lord Melville, and Lord Loughborough. The population in 1851 was 5086.

Dalkeith Palace, a seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, is environed by a splendid park of 800 acres around the confluence of the Esks. An ancient castle occupied its site, surmounting a steep rock on the North Esk, and was both a place of military strength and a noble residence. It stood some sieges; belonged, for cen-

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turies, to the family of Morton; and was visited in 1633 by Charles I. The present edifice was built about the commencement of last century. It is a large pile, more stately than elegant, with recessed Grecian centre and projecting wings. George IV. spent some days in it in 1822, and Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in 1842.

135. **LASSWADE** village is reached by public coach 1½ mile from the Eskbank Station, or on foot about a mile from the Bonnyrigg Station. It stands in the hollow and on the steep sides of a romantic part of the dell of the North Esk. It has a post office under Edinburgh, a parish church, and about 500 inhabitants. A ruined part of a previous church contains the burying-vault of the noble family of Melville. Numerous villas and ornate cottages, situated in the neighbourhood, are occupied either by wealthy annuitants or by summer residents from Edinburgh. One of these was inhabited by John Clerk, Lord Eldin; another, for some time, by Sir Walter Scott. Melville Castle, the seat of Viscount Melville, about a mile below the village, is a splendid castellated edifice, with circular towers, built near the end of last century. Bonnyrigg village, adjacent to the left side of Bonnyrigg Station, was originally a humble place, inhabited chiefly by colliers, but now includes a string of genteel summer residences in the direction of Lasswade. Its population is about 650.

136. **HAWTHORNDEN HOUSE**, the seat of Lady W. Drummond, near the station, stands on the edge of a cliff overhanging the North Esk. The grounds connected with it are highly romantic, and combine rich ravine scenery with good artificial embellishment. Some caves below the house, and further up the ravine, appear to have been hiding-places amid the tumults of the feudal times, and were a retreat of Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalwolsie, the ancestor of the Marquis of Dalhousie, amid his military exploits. The poet Drummond resided at Hawthornden, repaired the house in 1638, and was visited here by Ben Jonson. Strangers are admitted to the grounds only on Wednesdays, and only by the gate in the neighbourhood of Hawthornden Station. Rosewell, about a mile to the south, is a collier village, with a post office under Lasswade, and about 150 inhabitants. Whitehill House, 5 furlongs south-east of it, the seat of R. B. Wardlaw Ramsay, Esq., is a very elegant modern mansion, in the Tudor style, from designs by Burn and Bryce.

137. **ROSLIN** village, on the left bank of the North Esk, near Roslin Station, was for some time the third largest town in the Lothians, but is now a rural place, with only the adjunct of one or two small manufactories. It has a post office under Edinburgh, and a small inn. The stretch of the vale around it shows a combination of the romance and beauty seen at Hawthornden. An ancient church at Roslin, popularly but improperly called Roslin Chapel, and celebrated in Sir Walter Scott's ballad of "Rosabelle," is a brilliant specimen of the peculiar variety of Gothic architecture which belonged to Spain. The church was founded in 1446 for a provost and six prebendaries, and was intended to be cruciform, but was never completed; and it consists of a chancel and part of a transept. It measures 68 feet in length, and 35 feet in breadth, and is divided interiorly into centre and side aisles by two rows of exquisitely sculptured pillars, supporting Saxon-Gothic arches. Remains of an ancient castle, the seat of the St. Clairs, Earls of Orkney, stand on a peninsulated rock overhanging the Esk, in the neighbourhood of the village, surmounted by a comparatively modern pile. Three victories were achieved in one day, in 1303, in the vicinity of Roslin, by the Scotch forces over the English. Roslin gives the title of Earl in the peerage of Scotland to the

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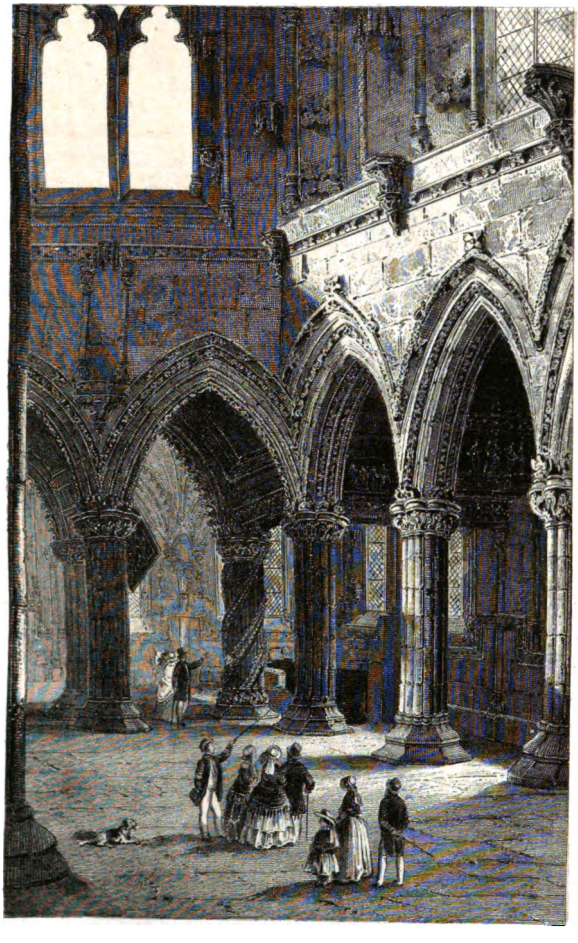

INTERIOR OF ROSLIN CHAPEL.

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family of St. Clair Erskine; but the name, as used in the title, is spelled Rosslyn. Loanhead, 1¾ mile north-north-east of Roslin, on one of two roads thence to Edinburgh, is a village with about 850 inhabitants. Coaches run in summer from Edinburgh, both to Loanhead and to Roslin.

138. **GLENCORSE** Burn descends from the Pentland Hills, 7 miles eastward, to the North Esk 1¾ mile above Roslin. Its vale contains some pretty pastoral scenery, and has been thought by many persons, but incorrectly, to embosom the Habbie's How of Allan Ramsay's "Gentle Shepherd." An extensive reservoir of the Edinburgh water works lies in its upper part; and the mansions of Bellwood, Baroness Sempill; Glencorse, the Lord Justice-Clerk; Loganbank, H. M. Inglis, Esq.; and Bush, stand within its screens. Greenlaw Barrack, a group of dark wooden structures, erected in 1813 as a depôt for French prisoners, and seen distinctly from the railway, stands near the foot of Glencorse Burn. The village of Auchindenny stands in a hollow below the barrack; and some vestiges of the mansion of Old Woodhouselee stand on a neighbouring cliff overhanging the North Esk. Old Woodhouselee, in the middle of the 16th century, was the seat of Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh; but the Regent Moray summarily seized it, expelling Hamilton's lady in so barbarous a manner as to drive her suddenly mad; and this event led to Hamilton's assassination of the regent at Linlithgow, and is the subject of Sir Walter Scott's first ballad of "Cadzow Castle." New Woodhouselee, well known in connection with the literary celebrity of its proprietors, the Tytlers, stands 2¾ miles to the north-west. Rullion Green, the disastrous battle-field of the Covenanters in 1666, lies 1½ mile west of Greenlaw Barrack.

139. **PENICUICK** village stands on the North Esk, at the foot of a steep descent from Penicuick Station. It has a key post office, a banking office, an inn, and about 950 inhabitants. Large structures adjacent to it were used, during the war with Buonaparte, as depôts for prisoners of war and as cavalry barracks, and were afterwards converted into paper mills and an iron foundry. A neat monument marks the spot where upwards of 300 of the prisoners of war were interred. Penicuick House, the seat of Sir George Clerk, Bart., stands in a well-wooded park, 1½ mile south-west of the village, but is not seen from the railway. It is an edifice in florid Grecian, erected in 1761, and contains some fine paintings and interesting antiquities. An obelisk to the memory of Allan Ramsay, and a tall round observatory tower, stand within the grounds, and overtop the trees. Brunstane Castle, 1¼ mile further to the south-west, is the ruin of a large strong fortalice of the year 1580. Newhall House, 2 miles further up the North Esk, includes part of an ancient strong castle, and stands within romantic grounds containing the undoubted localities of Habbie's How. It belonged for centuries to the Crichtons; passed, in 1646, to Dr. Penicuick the poet; was acquired, in 1703, by Sir David Forbes the eminent lawyer; became, in the time of Sir David's son, a resort of some of the most distinguished literati of the age; and is now the property of Hugh H. Brown, Esq. Bevelaw House, among the Pentlands, 4½ miles west-north-west of Penicuick, is an old royal hunting box, still entire, but uninhabited.

140. **LEADBURN** has a post office under Penicuick, and an inn, and communicates by public coach with West Linton, Romanno Bridge, and Broughton. These villages have inns, and are centres for anglers. The first stands on Lyne Water, 8 miles west-south-west of Leadburn; the second stands on the same stream, 2½ miles further down; the third stands near Biggar Water, 5 miles east of Biggar. The road to them from Leadburn to the Lyne goes down the vale

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of Leadburn, and passes the seats of Whim, George Brodie, Esq.; Lamancha, James Mackintosh, Esq.; Magbiehill, Captain G. R. Beresford; Hallmyre, Richard Gordon, Esq.; Romanno, Major Kennedy; and Romanno House, Benjamin Wilson, Esq. Lyne Water rises among the Pentland Hills, 8 miles west of Penicuick, and runs about 17 miles south-south-eastward to the Tweed, 3 miles west of Peebles. Its waters abound in trout, and may be conveniently fished downward from Linton or upward from Peebles. Its vale is all flanked by hills, but has a various character, and receives on the right side, 4 miles below Romanno Bridge, the deep, dull, muddy stream of Tarth Water, coming down 8 miles from the north-north-west. Drochil Castle, on the angle of ground at the influx of the Tarth, is a massive edifice, in the form of a baronial fortalice, said to have been built about 1578, by the Regent Morton, but never finished and never inhabited, yet still in tolerably good preservation. The fragmentary outline of a Roman camp, 850 feet by 750, occupies the flat summit of an eminence overlooking the Lyne, in the vicinity of Lyne-Church, about 2 miles from the Tweed.

141. **EDDLESTONE WATER** rises 1½ mile east of Leadburn, and runs 12 miles southward to the Tweed at Peebles. A burn which falls into its right side at Early Vale, 3½ miles south of Leadburn, makes a fine waterfall of about 30 feet, called Cowie's Linn. A rocky gorge, immediately below Early Vale, has a width of only about 60 feet for the passage of river, road, and railway. The parts of the vale thence to Peebles, though all screened with hills, contain much embellishment of wood and mansion; and the waters, especially below Eddlestone village, are attractive to anglers. Portmore, the seat of W. Forbes Mackenzie, Esq., 1½ mile south-south-east of Early Vale, is a new mansion in the style of the old Scottish manor-houses. A lake in its vicinity, about 2 miles in circuit, is the source of the South Esk, and abounds in pike, perch, and eels. Dundreich Hill, overhanging the south side of the lake, has a lofty rounded summit, and commands a very extensive prospect. Powbate Hill, south-east of Dundreich, is the subject of some whimsical popular rhymes and fancies, which allege it to be hollow and full of water. Darnhall, the seat of Lord Elibank, on a rising ground in the northern vicinity of Eddlestone village, is a renovated mansion in the pointed style of the French chateau. Cringletie, on a lofty site among woods, nearly 2 miles below Eddlestone, was the seat of the late Lord Cringletie, and is now the property of his son, James Wolfe Murray, Esq. Rosetta, a mansion about a mile from Peebles, now occupied by Mrs. Young, was built about the year 1816, by the late Dr. Young, and took its name from his recollections of Rosetta while with the army in Egypt. Venlaw House, a white edifice on lofty ground overlooking the Railway Terminus, the seat of John Erskine, Esq., occupies the site of an ancient castle, of much note, which belonged to the family of Hay.

142. **EDDLESTONE** village has a post office under Edinburgh, a handsome parish church, and about 200 inhabitants. It takes its name from Edulph, an Anglo-Saxon chief who settled here in the latter part of the 12th century; but it was reconstructed, on a regular plan, in the course of last century, by one of the Lords Elibank.

143. **PEEBLES** is a post and market town, and a royal burgh. It stands on the left bank of the Tweed, and on both banks, but chiefly on the left one, of the Eddlestone. The tract around it is less confined and more diversified than most tracts in the upper half of the Tweed's basin, and presents the appearance of a large, fertile, hill-girt plain. The town comprises two sections, old and new. The old town is dingy, but consists of

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little more than a single street. The new town is neat and clean, with a spacious main street, and contains a number of excellent houses. A one-arched stone bridge, and a timber bridge for pedestrians, connect the two towns across the Eddlestone; and a five-arched ancient bridge of different dates, widened and improved in 1835, stands across the Tweed. The County Hall and Jail is a neat Tudor edifice of 1844. The Parish Church is a plain structure of 1784, surmounted by a massive steeple. A small part of the tower of the ancient parish church is still extant, surrounded by the burying-ground. A fragment of the church of a monastery of Redfriars, founded by Alexander III., is also extant, adjoining a steeple which was built after the Reformation. A small projecting house in High Street, opposite the head of Northgate, was the surgery of the African traveller, Mungo Park. An ancient house, on the south side of High Street, massive and somewhat castellated, originally a monastic possession, but afterwards the property of the Earls of Tweeddale and of the first Duke of Queensberry, was the scene of the romantic incident narrated in Sir Walter Scott's ballad of "The Maid of Neidpath." This house now forms part of the Chambers Institution, a suite of buildings gifted to the town by William Chambers, Esq., containing a public reading-room, a large public library, a gallery of art, a museum of natural history, and a public hall, and inaugurated with festal celebrations in August 1859. An ancient market cross of much beauty stood in High Street, but was removed and sold in 1827, and now stands in a spacious open quadrangle within the Chambers Institution.

Peebles was probably a settlement of the ancient Caledonians, or at latest of the Romanized Britons. It had anciently a castle, and was long a favourite resort of the Scottish princes and kings, for the sake of the pleasures of the chase. It suffered severe injury from the English in 1406, in 1545, and probably at other periods; but it rose with renovated vigour from every successive blow. One of its chief sources of prosperity was an organized system of public games, very ancient, very famous, practised mainly at the annual fair or festival of Beltane, and drawing to it multitudes of the greatest men of the land, from all places near, and from many places remote. These games are mentioned, under the name of "Peebles at the Play," in King James I.'s poem of "Christ's Kirk on the Green," and are described quaintly and humorously in a poem first published in 1793, entitled, "Peebles to the Play," ascribed by some critics to King James I., and by others to Allan Ramsay.

Peebles is an excellent centre to tourists and anglers for the upper half of the basin of the Tweed. It likewise has come rapidly into favour as a summer resort for families from Edinburgh. It combines well the advantages of a small town with those of a healthy, cheerful situation. Its environs also abound in woods, parks, charming walks, picturesque close scenes, and interesting antiquities. A delightful circuit of walks, amounting to about 18 miles, may be taken, to Neidpath Castle, Manor Kirk, the Black Dwarf's Cottage, King's Meadows, Haystone, Newby Glen, Kerfield, and Soonhope Vale. The town has a key post office, three banking offices, and four chief inns,—the Tontine, the Cross Keys, the Crown, and the Commercial. Its population in 1851 was 1982. Peebles gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Wemyss.

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XI.—FROM PEEBLES TO MOFFAT.

Paragraph

By road, with special conveyance, up the Tweed to Tweedshaws, then over the watershed of the Southern Highlands, and down the vale of Annan Water. Go up the left bank of **The Tweed**..... 144
Neidpath Castle, left... 145
Mouth of **Manor Water**, left..... 146
Lyne Water, crossed..... 140
Stobo Kirk, right, 5½ miles..... 147
Stobo Castle, right; road to Broughton, 3¾ miles distant, right; the Tweed crossed at New Posso; mouth of Biggar Water, right; Drumelzier Kirk, right; the Tweed recrossed at Mossfennan; Logan, right; Kingledoors Burn, crossed; **Crook Inn**, 15 miles... 148
Oliver Castle, right; mouth of Talla Water and Tweedsmuir Kirk, left; bleak pastoral moors, right and left; Tweedshaws, 24 miles. Wild views among the Hartfell Mountains, right and left; the **Deil's Beef Tub**, left 149
Splendid view down the How of Annandale, in front; **Moffat**, 31 miles..... 132

144. **THE RIVER TWEED** rises near the centre of the Southern Highlands, at an elevation of about 1500 feet above the level of the sea. It drains about 1870 square miles, and is excelled in extent of basin by no Scottish river except the Tay. Its length of run to the sea at Berwick, exclusive of sinuosities, is about 100 miles. Its prevailing direction is north-north-eastward from its source to Peebles, eastward and sometimes east-south-eastward from Peebles to Kelso, and variously north-eastward and north-north-eastward from Kelso to Berwick. Its chief tributaries are the Biggar, the Lyne, the Manor, the Eddlestone, the Ettrick, the Gala, the Leader, the Teviot, the Eden, the Till, and the Whitadder. Its highest regions are moorish and bleak; its regions further down are a series of narrow vales, flanked by green or wooded hills; its regions still further down comprise a rich outspread valley, with beautiful, picturesque, diversified sides; and its lowest regions have a grand, wood-edged furrow-path for the river through the gorgeous champaign of the Merse.

The Tweed and its tributaries are famous fishing-ground. The extent of the streams affords sufficient room, during the height of summer, for the sport of at least 3000 anglers. The bottoms are singularly favourable for the breeding, rearing, and feeding of fish; and the edges and banks, considered in the aggregate, are remarkably free from rocks, weeds, and impending woods. The kinds of fish, indeed, are not very numerous; grayling, char, chub, tench, roach, carp, dace, and gudgeon are unknown; but members of the salmon family, the common trout, the bull-trout, the whitling, the herling, and the salar or true salmon abound. An Act of Parliament recently passed strictly regulates the fishings, and requires to be well known by anglers.

145. **NEIDPATH CASTLE** stands close to the Tweed, about a mile west of Peebles. Its site is the top of an abrupt rocky eminence, backed by wooded hills, at a contracted part of the vale, which suddenly bends upward with the narrowness of a pass. The original castle was an ordinary peel, so old as at least the 12th century, but now nearly all fallen. The main portion of the present pile was a structure of the early part of the 15th century, built compactly with the peel, strong, massive, and quadrangular, and is still entire. Neidpath belonged for ages to the Frasers, ancestors of the noble families of Lovat and Saltoun; passed, in 1312, to the Hays of Yester, ancestors of the Marquis of Tweeddale; was purchased, in 1686, by the first Duke of

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Queensberry; and has descended from him to the Earl of Wemyss. The castle was garrisoned for the service of Charles II., and resisted a siege, in 1650, by the troops of Cromwell. A grand wood formerly surrounded it, but was destroyed by the last Douglas Duke of Queensberry; and the destruction of it is indignantly bewailed in a well-known sonnet of Wordsworth.

146. **MANOR WATER** runs 10 miles northward to the Tweed, 1¾ mile above Peebles. Its vale commences among high mountains, is all narrow and hill-screened, and contains an ancient obelisk; a tumulus called the Giant's Grave; a Druidical monument popularly called Macbeth's Castle; vestiges of five ancient camps; a Border peel; sites of five other peels; a mountain path of the Border freebooters, still called the Thief's Road; and, about 4 miles from Peebles, the cottage of the "Black Dwarf" of Sir Walter Scott's novel. The waters of the stream are full of trout, and lie well in pools and runs for angling. The Sheriff Moor, a heathy tabular peninsula, at the confluence of the Lyne and the Tweed, along the left side of the road, 3½ miles above Peebles, shows some vestiges of a Druidical temple and of ancient strengths, and commands an interesting view up and down the Tweed, and up three other vales.

147. **STOBO KIRK** is a fine old Norman edifice, still in use as a parish church. Stobo Castle, three-quarters of a mile further up the river, is a modern Gothic edifice, a seat of Sir Graham G. Montgomery, Bart. Dawick, or New Posso, on the opposite bank, is the seat of Sir John M. Nasmyth, Bart. Biggar Water, which enters the left side of the Tweed, 3 miles above Stobo Castle, has a run of 4 miles southward to Biggar, and thence 5 miles eastward to the Tweed, flows through rich alluvial land, and contains large trout, with reddish flesh of a fine quality. Rachan Mill, on its right bank, about a mile from the Tweed, near the influx to Biggar Water of Broughton Burn and Holms Water, has a post office under Biggar, and an inn, and is a central point for anglers. Drummelzier Castle, on the right bank of the Tweed, 1¾ mile above the mouth of Biggar Water, is a fragment of the old baronial fortalice of the powerful family of Tweedie, noticed in the introduction to Sir Walter Scott's story of "The Betrothed." Tinnis Castle, on the other bank, nearly opposite, is the fragment of a very ancient and very strong fortalice which probably belonged to the Frasers of Neidpath.

148. **CROOK INN** has a post office under Biggar, and is a resort of anglers for the head-streams of the Tweed. A rising ground now crowned with trees, adjacent to the plain modern mansion of Oliver, overlooking the road and the river 1¾ mile above Crook Inn, was the site of the baronial fortalice of Oliver Castle, the earliest seat of the Frasers of Neidpath, afterwards the property of the Tweedies of Drummelzier. This was the remotest of a line of strong towers which stood at intervals, on alternate sides of the Tweed, each within view of the next, all the way down to Berwick. Some of the towers belonged to the Crown, some to the Barons; all were built for the defence of the country in the insecure times of the Border forays; and, besides serving individually as local fortalices, they served collectively as a chain of beacon-posts, and communicated, in this capacity, with other towers in the lateral glens. A signal-fire on any of them was promptly answered by signal-fires on all; and the flame by night, or the smoke by day, summoned the whole fighting population to rush to arms for repelling any irruption. The kindling of the beacon-fires is graphically described by Sir Walter Scott in his "Lay of the Last Minstrel." Talla Water, which enters the Tweed nearly opposite Oliver, issues from Gameshope Loch, and has a north-north-westerly run of about 7 miles; and both it and the loch abound with trout.

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Fruid Water, which enters on the same side, 1½ mile further up, has a similar length of run. The Tweed itself, or what is popularly regarded as the parent stream, issues from a fountain, called Tweed's Well, at the foot of the hill of Tweed's Cross, about three-quarters of a mile to the left of the road, in the neighbourhood of the farm-house of Tweedshaws.

149. **THE DEIL'S BEEF TUB** is a tremendous hollow contiguous to the road, 5 miles from Moffat. It is described in Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Redgauntlet." It was used by the Annandale reivers, in the times of the Border forays, for concealing their droves of stolen cattle, and is sometimes called the Marquis of Annandale's Beef Stand. Hartfell Mountain, which overhangs its east side, has an altitude of 2635 feet above the level of the sea, and contains, within a deep ravine on its south-west skirt, one of the Moffat spas.

XII.—FROM PEEBLES TO SELKIRK.

	Paragraph
By road, with public conveyance only to Innerleithen, eastward down the Tweed to Sunderland Hall, then southward up the Ettrick. Go down the left side of the Tweed; **King's Meadows**, right.....	150
Soonhope Burn, crossed; Kerfield, on the hither side of the river, right; Hayston and Kailzie, on the further side, right; Horsburgh Castle, on the hither side, right; Cardrona, on the further side, right; Lee Pen and Glenormiston, left; **Innerleithen**, 6½ miles	151
Traquair, on the further side of the Tweed, right	152
Minchmoor, 2 miles to the right.....	153
Holylee, left; Ellbank and Ashiestiel, on the further side of the Tweed, right; Caddon Water, crossed; Fernilee, left; the Tweed crossed at Yair Bridge, 15 miles. Sunderland Hall, left; **Lindean** Railway Station, left...	173
Ettrick Water, followed up and crossed...	154
Selkirk, 21 miles.....	155

150. **KING'S MEADOWS**, on the right bank of the Tweed, immediately below Peebles, is the seat of Sir Adam Hay, Bart. Its grounds are accessible from the left bank by an iron pedestrian bridge, and are always open to strangers. The sequestered vale of Soonhope Burn, 4 miles long, descends nearly opposite; and has the tall ruin of Shieldgreen Castle near the head, and the mansion and pleasure-grounds of Kerfield, Anthony Nicholl, Esq., at the foot. Hayston pleasure-grounds, with a mansion of the year 1660, occupied by the factor of Sir Adam Hay, and watered by Glensax Burn, occupy a recess among the hills below King's Meadows. Glensax Burn has a total run of about 6 miles to the Tweed, and is one of the best trouting streams in Peebles-shire. The old riven peel tower of Horsburgh crowns a green knoll 1½ mile below Kerfield. The woods of Kailzie, with lawn and mansion, the seat of James Giles, Esq., fleck the skirts of the hills, on the right side of the river, opposite Horsburgh. The ruins of the ancient church of Kailzie, the church of a suppressed parish, stand further down. The modern mansion of Cardrona, William Robertson, Esq., and the ruin of a peel house on a hill above it, occur about a mile below Kailzie Church. The grounds of Glenormiston, the seat of William Chambers, Esq., with wooded braes and a pleasant mansion, lie opposite Cardrona. The course of the Tweed, for about 3 miles in this neighbourhood, till met by the confronting vales of Innerleithen and Traquair, moves in bold curves, overhung by lofty peaked hills.

151. **INNERLEITHEN** stands on Leithen Water, about half a mile from its influx to the Tweed. Leithen Water has a total course of about 10 miles, all

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within a narrow hill-screened vale, and is rich in trout. Innerleithen was a mere church hamlet so late as the latter part of last century, and was known in that character so early as the time of Malcolm IV.; but now, besides having about 1000 of a stated population employed chiefly in woollen factories, it is a favourite summer resort of invalids, rusticators, and anglers. It has a medicinal spring, the "St. Ronan's Well" of Sir Walter Scott's novel; a post office under Peebles; two banking-offices; a subscription library; several places of worship; and two hotels, the St. Ronan's and the Salmon. A delightful drive or walk, for scenery or for angling, may be taken from it, 16 miles, across the Tweed, up Quair Water, and south-westward up the Yarrow, to the head of St. Mary's Loch. See 180–184.

152. **TRAQUAIR**, on the right side of the Tweed, opposite Innerleithen, is an estate and a parish bisected by Quair Water. This stream is formed by four fine trouting burns, and has a total course of about 7 miles. Its vale has been noted in song for the "wild wimpling" of its waters "down a wooded glen," but is much more remarkable for chasms, precipices, and other features of close romantic scenery, of very rare occurrence in the lands of the Tweed. Traquair House, the seat of the Earl of Traquair, near the mouth of the vale, consists partly of a very ancient tower, and partly of edifices of the reign of Charles I. A gateway, decorated with sculptures of the bear, at the entrance of an ancient but disused avenue leading to the house, is believed to have suggested to Sir Walter Scott his description in "Waverley" of the approach to the mansion of the Baron of Bradwardine. Some modern trees, within an enclosure on a knoll overlooking the Quair, represent a famous extinct grove of natural birches, visited by many poets, and associated all over Scotland with song and melody—the "Bush aboon Traquair."

153. **MINCHMOOR** is a broad-based, lumpish, ridgy mountain, nearly 2300 feet high, on the watershed between the Quair, the Tweed, and the Yarrow. An old, wild, rough road, communicating between Peebles and Selkirk, goes right over it, and was long travelled by the mail. A spring called the Cheese Well, at a dismal part of the road, was popularly believed in the old times to be under the government of the fairies, and received its name from the practice of travellers dropping into it bits of cheese as fairy-offerings. A stretch of 9 miles along the Tweed, from Traquair to Yair, is narrow vale, chiefly pastoral, extremely bleak and wild, yet marked with spots of beauty, at Holylee, Elibank, Ashiestiel, and Yair. Elibank, nearly at the middle part of it, on the right side, is the ancestral property of the noble family of Murray, and was the birth-place of the historian Russel. Ashiestiel, 1½ mile further down on the same side, was the residence of Sir Walter Scott during the ten years prior to his removal to Abbotsford. Caddon Water, entering on the left side, 1½ mile below Ashiestiel, has a run of 8 miles along a pleasant pastoral vale, and is celebrated in song. An inn on it at Clovenford, about a mile above its mouth, is a good central station for anglers. The decayed mansion of Fernilee, a mile below the Caddon, was once the seat of Robert Rutherford, Esq.; and here Miss Alison Rutherford wrote her version of the "Flowers of the Forest." Yair House, the seat of Alexander Pringle, Esq., amid charming grounds, stands opposite Fernilee. The Tweed, over a stretch below Yair, is beset with rocks and forced into rapids within the limits of a hill-pass, as sung by Sir Walter Scott in "Marmion:"—

> "From Yair, which hills so closely bind,
> Scarce can the Tweed his passage find,
> Though much he fret and chafe and toil,
> Till all his eddying currents boil."

154. **ETTRICK WATER** rises on Ettrick Pen, a mountain 2258 feet high,

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7 miles east of Moffat, and runs 28 miles north-eastward to the Tweed, 2 miles below Abbotsford. The upper part of its basin is a dense assemblage of high, bleak hill; the middle part admits a pleasant pastoral vale; and the lower part, though continuing to be hilly, softens in character, and displays considerable embellishment. The chief tributaries are Timah Water and Rankle Burn on the right; and Yarrow Water, nearly equal to the Ettrick itself, on the left. The old song of "Ettrick Banks" commemorates some part of the vale which has ceased to be identified; and many ballads and legends make mention generally of "Ettrick Forest." The forest is sometimes regarded as identical with the basin of the Ettrick or with Selkirkshire, but includes also some tracts to the north. It now contains no natural wood, except some solitary birches and a few straggling thorns; but it anciently, till the wars of the Succession, and, in a degree, till the time of James V., was all literally a forest, swarming with deer, and used as a hunting-ground by the Scottish kings. Many spots in it contain memorials of the royal sports.

155. **SELKIRK** is a post and market town, and an ancient royal burgh. It stands above a bank, contiguous to a haugh, on the right side of Ettrick Water. It looked at the beginning of the present century as if going fast to decay; but it suddenly revived, and became spruce, prosperous, and energetic. It now contains a spacious central old market-place, many new edifices, some new lines of thoroughfare, and a number of elegant private residences. The Town Hall is a neat modern structure, with a handsome spire 110 feet high. A monument to Sir Walter Scott, comprising a statue of 7½ feet on a pedestal of 20 feet, was erected in 1839; and a handsome monument to Mungo Park was erected in 1859. The pleasure-grounds of Haining, the charming residence of Mrs. Douglas of Adderstone, fill the southern environs. Selkirk sprang from a hunting-seat of the Scoto-Saxon kings, made some figure in the wars of the Succession, and lost about 100 of its men, "the Flowers of the Forest," on the field of Flodden. A standard was borne away from Flodden by a handful of survivors, and is preserved as a rare relic by the dean of guild. The predominant craftsmen for centuries were shoemakers, and are celebrated in song as "the sutors that sewed the single-soled shoon." The town now carries on extensive woollen manufactures, offers good facilities for making the tour of the "Forest," and has two banking-offices and two principal inns, the County Hotel and the Fleece. Its population in 1851 was 3314.

XIII.—FROM EDINBURGH TO SELKIRK.

Paragraph

By the North British Railway. Same as **X.** to Eskbank Station, 8 miles. Railway to Peebles, right; **Newbattle**, left..... 156

Dalhousie Station, 9 miles. The vale of the **South Esk** crossed on a stupendous viaduct..... 27

Cockpen Church and **Dalhousie Castle**, right..... 157

Newbattle Hill, left; Gore Water, begun to be followed up for 3½ miles; Gorebridge Station, 12 miles. **Gorebridge**, left..... 158

Road to **Pathhead**, 4½ miles distant, left..... 159

Arniston House, 1¾ mile to the right; **Fushiebridge** Station, 13 miles..... 160

Borthwick village and Castle, right..... 161

Crichton Castle, a mile to the left..... 162

Moorfoot Hills, right front..... 163

Currie House, and view to the Pentland Hills, right; head-stream of **Tyne Water**, crossed 18

Tynehead Station, 16 miles. Road to **Fala**, 3¾ miles distant, left.... 164

A tunnel passed through; **Gala Water**, begun to be followed down to the Tweed..... 165

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Paragraph

Lammermoor Hills, along the left flank of Gala vale..... 7

View up **Heriot Water**, right..... 166

Heriot Station, 19¼ miles. Hangingshaw, left; Halltree, right; Crookston and Arnet Water, left; Pirntaiton, right; **Fountainhall** Station, 22¾ miles..... 167

Burnhouse, left; Plenploth, Pirn, and Waterston, right; Cockum Water, left; Luggate Castle, right; Stow Station, 26¾ miles. **Stow**, left..... 168

Paragraph

Road to **Lauder**, 5 miles distant, left..... 169

Torsonce, left; Luggate Water, crossed; Fernie-hurst, right; Bowcastle, left; **Bowland**, right; Bowland Bridge Station, 29¾ miles..... 170

Crosslee, right; Torwoodlee, right; Meigle Hill, right front; Galashiels Station, 33½ miles. **Galashiels**, right and left..... 171

Vale of Melrose and **Eildon Hills**, in front,.....191, 192

Railway to Hawick and Kelso, right onward;

Paragraph

Gala Water, crossed adjacent to the Tweed, and **the Tweed** begun to be followed up for 2 miles..... 144

Abbotsford, on the further side of the Tweed, left..... 172

Abbotsford Ferry Station, 36 miles. Boldside, right; the Tweed crossed at the mouth of Ettrick Water; **Lindean** Station, 37¾ miles..... 173

Sunderland Hall, right; Ettrick Bank, right; **Selkirk** Station and town, 39 miles..... 155

156. **NEWBATTLE** village is a small old place, on the South Esk, in the neighbourhood of Dalhousie Station. Newbattle Abbey, adjacent to it, a seat of the Marquis of Lothian, is a large modern edifice of imposing appearance, and contains some valuable paintings and curious old manuscripts. King George IV. and Queen Victoria visited it when sojourning at Dalkeith. It occupies the site of a Cistercian monastery, which was founded in 1140, and acquired great wealth, but has disappeared. The encompassing park boasts some fine "ancestral trees," and is open to the public. The summit of a broad-based hill to the south of it, 686 feet high, bears traces of a Roman camp, and was used for ages as a beacon-post.

157. **DALHOUSIE CASTLE**, the seat of the Marquis of Dalhousie, on the left side of the South Esk, about a mile south of Dalhousie Station, is partly a structure of the 12th century, and partly an elegant castellated mass of modern additions. The site of Cockpen House, the mansion of the "Laird of Cockpen" of Scottish song, about a furlong east of Dalhousie Castle, is a romantic spot. The vale of the South Esk, for several miles in the neighbourhood, is replete with beauty. The viaduct of the railway across it, to the south of the Dalhousie Station, has a length of nearly a quarter of a mile, and a height of about 100 feet, and is prolonged at the ends by high embankments.

158. **GOREBRIDGE** village, on Gore Water, has a post office under Edinburgh, a subscription library, and about 250 inhabitants. Stobs Mills village, with a gunpowder manufactory, stands near it on the other side of the stream; and the ruins of Newbyres Castle stand a little to the north-west. Gore Water is formed by two fine trouting burns descending from the Moorfoot Hills, and has a total course of about 8 miles north-westward to the South Esk, about a mile below Gorebridge, at the picturesque locality of Shank Point.

159. **PATHHEAD** village stands on Tyne Water, 5 miles south-east of Dalkeith. It has a post office of the name of Ford under Edinburgh, a banking office, and about 950 inhabitants. The reach of the Tyne's vale in its neighbourhood possesses considerable beauty, and is crossed by a lofty bridge. Oxenford Castle, an elegant seat of the Earl of Stair, and Prestonhall, the handsome residence of Callander of Crichton, stand about 1 mile and 1½ mile further down the stream.

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160. FUSHIE BRIDGE, in the western vicinity of the station, has a post office under Gorebridge, and an inn. Arniston House, 1½ mile west-south-west of it, is a massive mansion, the seat of the ancient family of Dundas, famous for its lawyers and its statesmen, the descendants of Sir James Dundas, who was knighted by James V.

161. BORTHWICK is a small ancient church village on Gore Water, about a mile south-east of Fushie Bridge Station. Borthwick Castle, in its neighbourhood, is the best specimen of an old quadrangular baronial tower in Scotland. It measures 74 feet in length, 68 feet in breadth, and 90 feet in height, and is 13 feet thick in the walls. It was built about the year 1430. Queen Mary and the Earl of Bothwell spent four days in it soon after their marriage; and the queen, on being menaced with an investing force of nearly 1000 men under the confederated nobles, escaped in male attire. The old parish church, coeval with the castle, but disused in 1778, is also an interesting ruin, and contains monumental statues of the first Lord Borthwick and his lady. The Borthwick peerage was created in 1458, but became dormant at the death of the tenth lord, in 1772. The ruins of the very ancient Castle of Catcune, believed to have been the original seat of the family, stand further down the stream, on the lands of Harvieston. Borthwick Manse was the birth-place of the historian Dr. Robertson.

162. CRICHTON church village, with about 130 inhabitants, stands on Tyne Water, 2 miles north-east of the Fushie Bridge Station. Its church is a cruciform edifice of the year 1449, and was originally collegiate for a provost and eight prebendaries. Crichton Castle, half a mile further up the stream, is a large ruin of different dates and great magnificence. The castle was founded by Sir William Crichton, chancellor of Scotland and guardian of James II.; it passed successively to the Ramsays, to the Hepburns, and to the Callenders; and it made a great figure in resistance to the Douglases, and in entertainments to Queen Mary. The ruin comprises a keep of the early part of the 15th century, and a court-yard of later periods. The eastern front of the court has a portico and decorated entablature, and is built with stones cut into diamond facets. Sir Walter Scott says respecting the ruin:—

> "Oft have I traced within thy fort
> Of mouldering shields the mystic sense,
> Scutcheons of honour or pretence,
> Quarter'd in old armorial sort,
> Remains of rude magnificence.
> Nor wholly yet has time defaced
> Thy lordly gallery fair;
> Nor yet the stony cord unbraced,
> Whose twisted knots, with roses laced,
> Adorn thy ruin'd stair.
> Still rises unimpaired below
> The court-yard's graceful portico.
> Above its cornice, row and row
> Of fair hewn facets richly show
> Their pointed diamond form."

163. THE MOORFOOT HILLS are a range extending 10 miles south-westward from the head of the vale of Gala Water to the east flank of Eddlestone vale, 5 miles north of Peebles; and, except for the interruption of the Gala, they would be continuous with the Lammermoors. Their mean breadth is about 6 miles, and their highest altitudes are from 1500 to 2136 feet. Their surfaces generally are bleak and pastoral.

164. FALA church village stands among the skirts of the Lammermoors, on the road from Edinburgh to Lauder. It has a post office of the name of Blackshiels under Dalkeith, and about 130 inhabitants. Soutra Hill, 2 miles south of it, with an altitude of 1230 feet above the level of the sea, commands a gorgeous view over the Lothians and Fifeshire. Its name signifies "the hill with a prospect," and is graphic. A village anciently stood near the top of the hill, containing a famous hospital, founded by Malcolm IV., but has disappeared. A special road to the village, called the Girthgate, came up from Old Melrose, and can still be traced. Cakemuir Castle, 2 miles

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south-west of Fala, is a square tower, four storeys high, notable for having received Queen Mary on her flight from Borthwick Castle. Currie Inn, Middleton House, and Middleton village, stand on Gore Water, to the west of Tynehead Station.

165. **GALA WATER** rises among the Moorfoot Hills, 2 miles south-west of Tynehead Station, and traverses a winding vale, about 20 miles in length, to the Tweed 2 miles above Melrose. Its chief tributaries are Heriot Water and Luggate Water, on the right; and Armet Water, Cockum Water, and Stow Burn, on the left. Its waters are excessively fished by anglers, and require skilful handling. Its vale is flanked throughout with rounded hills, and presents many good close scenes. The railway goes down it all, from near the head to the foot, pursuing a tolerably direct course, by means of embankments, viaducts, and tunnels, and frequently crossing and recrossing the stream. The ancient name of the vale was Wedale, signifying "the vale of woe," and probably originated in some sanguinary battle. Two ballads, the one ancient, the other modern, celebrate "the braw lads o' Gala Water."

166. **HERIOT WATER** rises near the centre of the Moorfoot Hills, and has an easterly course of about 8 miles. Its upper and middle reaches abound with pools, and contain many well-sized, well-flavoured trout. The tract around it forms Heriot parish, and has a post office under Gorebridge. A fine Druidical circle and traces of several ancient camps may be seen among its moors. Hangingshaw Inn stands near Heriot Station. Crookston House, a little further down, is the seat of John Borthwick, Esq., the descendant of the Lords Borthwick.

167. **FOUNTAINHALL** hamlet has a post office under Stow. Fountainhall House, the seat of the distinguished judge, Sir John Lauder, Lord Fountainhall, and of the late distinguished author, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Bart., stands 10 miles to the north. Traces of numerous camps, variously Caledonian and Roman, and remains of several peel towers, besides sites of others, occur within 8 miles below Fountainhall hamlet.

168. **STOW** village has a key post office, a good inn, an ancient parish church, and a neat, new edifice, containing a public library, a public reading-room, and a music hall. Its population is about 380. It arose in remote times around a residence of the bishops of St. Andrews; and its church acquired great wealth, and was a mensal of the bishops. Luggate Water, which falls into the Gala a mile below it, has a run of 7 miles, and is very abundant in trout.

169. **LAUDER** is an ancient royal burgh, on the right side of Leader Water. It consists chiefly of one long, irregular street, and looks worn and unprogressive. It has a post office, two banking offices, and four inns,—the Black Bull, the Eagle, the Commercial, and the Temperance. Its population in 1851 was 1105. Lauder is notable as the scene of the summary execution of the favourites of James III. by the Earl of Angus, surnamed "Bell the Cat." Thirlstane Castle, the seat of the Earl of Lauderdale, stands closely adjacent. It is a spacious, massive edifice, partly ancient and partly modern. The nucleus of it was a strong tower, called Lauder Fort, erected by Edward I. during his invasion of Scotland, and renovated by Chancellor Maitland in the time of James VI. Lauderdale ranks popularly as a division of Berwickshire, and had anciently a separate jurisdiction, but is ill defined in limits, and may be regarded as roughly coincident with the basin of Leader Water. This stream rises among the highest of the Lammermoors, 4 miles east of Soutra Hill, and runs 17 miles southward to the Tweed two miles below Melrose. Its vale, from above Lauder to the mouth, is flanked variously with

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hill and swell and plain; and its waters afford good sport to anglers. See 199 and 200.

170. **BOWLAND HOUSE**, in the vicinity of Bowland Bridge Station, the seat of W. S. Walker, Esq., is partly an old edifice, partly an elegant castellated structure, built in 1818 by General Walker. Torwoodlee House, 1½ mile further down, but not seen from the railway, is a handsome edifice of 1784, the seat of James Pringle, Esq. Torwoodlee Castle, in its neighbourhood, is the ruin of an ancient fortalice of unusually large size, inhabited till the erection of the modern mansion. The left hill-flank of the Gala, opposite Torwoodlee, takes the form of a spacious semi-amphitheatre, and is followed round the base by the course of the stream.

171. **GALASHIELS**, 1½ mile from the Tweed, is a post and market town, and a seat of woollen manufacture. Meigle Hill, in its western vicinity, with an altitude of 1480 feet above the level of the sea, commands a splendid view along the vales of the Gala and the Tweed. Gala House, in the southern environs, the seat of Hugh Scott, Esq., stands amid richly wooded grounds. Vestiges of the Catrail and of two ancient camps occur further to the south. The original Galashiels was an ancient village, now modernized and extended, on a brae adjacent to Gala House. The modern town originated in manufacturing enterprise in the latter part of last century, and stands chiefly on low ground on both sides of Gala Water. It comprises several streets running parallel with the stream, and presents a neat, tidy, prosperous appearance. It publishes two newspapers, and has three banking offices, a mechanics' library, a reading-room, numerous places of worship, and two principal inns, the Abbotsford Arms and the Commercial. Its population in 1851 was 5918.

172. **ABBOTSFORD** was the estate of Sir Walter Scott. He made his first acquaintance with its lands when yet a young man, notable only for ballad lore and an antiquarian spirit, within a narrow circle of personal friends. His father and he, one day when travelling, came near a part of them, a rising ground called popularly Skinner's Field, but properly Skirmish Field, where a fierce conflict was fought in 1526 between the clans of Scott and Elliott on the one side, and those of Douglas, Home, and Ker on the other. "We must get out," said the father, "and see the spot; for it is quite in your way, Walter." All the tract was then bleak and moorish, but it sloped down to the Tweed, looked across to the Catrail, lay near Melrose and the Eildon Hills, and therefore was truly in Walter's way. It also contained Huntly Burn, adjacent to the Rhymer's Glen, the fabled scene of Thomas of Ercildoun's meetings with the fairy queen, and was therefore finely suited to the young romancer's fancy. Sir Walter purchased part of it in 1811, part at subsequent periods; spent enormous means in beautifying it with wood, and walk, and garden; and built upon it, in successive stages, a mansion after his own taste. It now belongs to Mr. Hope Scott, a gentleman who married Sir Walter's grand-daughter.

The mansion stands on a shelf of ascending ground, adjacent to the Tweed, 2 miles above Melrose. Its precincts comprise a lofty arched entrance-gateway; a front court of about half an acre; a screen-wall of iron fretwork in Gothic arches; a turreted wall; a cast-iron balcony walk; curious out-houses, and umbrageous shrubberies and groves. Its own pile presents towers, salient sections, projecting windows, hanging turrets, bold gables, together with decorative features in such number, diversity, and composition, as to pour derision on all the common rules of architectural style. Many of its designs and parts, also—such as a gateway from Linlithgow Palace, a roof from Roslin Chapel, a

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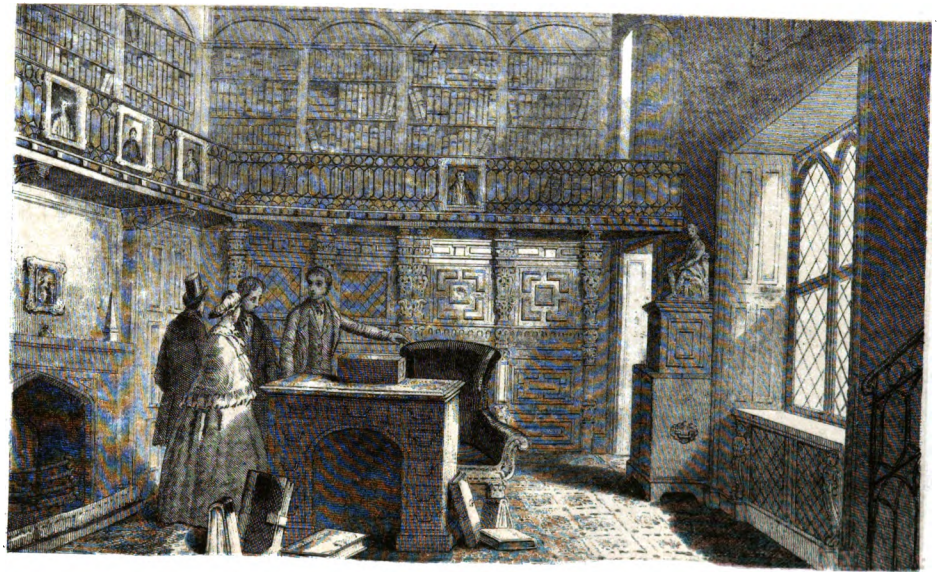

THE LIBRARY AT ABBOTSFORD.

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mantel-piece from Melrose Abbey, a portal from the Old Tolbooth of Edinburgh, some oak-work from Holyrood Palace, and sculptured stones from ancient houses in Selkirk and in other parts of Scotland—render the structure nearly as much a museum as an edifice. The house is truly "a romance in stone and lime."

The principal entrance is through a projecting porch, imitated from one at *Linlithgow* Palace. The entrance-hall is a magnificent apartment, about 40 feet in length. Its floor is a mosaic of black and white marble from the Hebrides; its walls are panelled with richly carved oak from Dunfermline Palace, and tastefully hung with pieces of ancient armour; its cornice displays a double line of escutcheons, containing the heraldic bearings of the Border clans; and its roof is arched, and exhibits in the compartments between the arches armorial shields of the house of Scott in its several branches. A narrow arched room, called the "armory," extending across the house, and communicating on one side with the dining-room, on the other with the drawing-room, is entered from the entrance-hall. This has a painted window at each end, and contains a rich collection of ancient small weapons and defensive arms. The dining-room has a large projecting window, Gothic furniture, a fine collection of pictures, and a richly carved black oak roof, and is the apartment in which Sir Walter died. A small but elegant breakfast parlour adjoins it. The drawing-room is cased with cedar, and furnished with beautiful antique ebony chairs, presented by George IV., and contains several chastely carved cabinets. The library is entered from the drawing-room. It is the largest of all the apartments, and measures 60 feet by 50. Its roof is of richly carved oak, modelled after Roslin and Melrose; its books comprise about 20,000 volumes, many of them rare and valuable, placed in carved oak cases; and its decorations and furnishings include Chantrey's bust of Sir Walter, a copy of the Stratford bust of Shakespeare, a silver urn presented by Lord Byron, an ebony writing-desk presented by George III., and two beautifully carved elbow-chairs presented by the Pope. The study connects with the library, but is a small, plain, sombre room, the retreat of Sir Walter to the creativeness of his own mind during his lifetime, and now fitted up as an oratory. Attached to it is a closet, containing, within a glass-case on a table, the clothes which belonged to Sir Walter as a yeoman, and as a member of the Celtic Society; the walking-stick and forest accoutrements which he used to carry in his strolls through his woods; and the drab trousers, striped vest, blue coat, and white hat, which he wore immediately before his death. Admission to the house is given daily, except on Sundays, from the beginning of April to the end of October.

173. **LINDEAN** is a small district, anciently a parish, on the right side of Ettrick Water and the Tweed, adjacent to their confluence. Its church was very ancient; and the body of William Douglas, the Knight of Liddesdale, lay in it the night after his assassination.

XIV.—FROM SELKIRK TO ST. MARY'S LOCH.

	Paragraph
By road, with special conveyance, up the vale of Yarrow, to the head of St. Mary's Loch. Cross **Ettrick Water**, and go up 2 miles to the General's Bridge, over the Yarrow	154
Philliphaugh	174
Carterhaugh, left; **Yarrow Water**, crossed at the General's Bridge	175
Bowhill grounds, right and left	176
Harewoodglen and Foulshiels, on the further side of the Yarrow, right; **Newark Castle**, on the hither side, right	177
Yarrow Water, recrossed	

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Paragraph

3 furlongs above Newark Castle; Yarrowford village, 5 miles. **Broadmeadows** and Hangingshaw, right..... 178

Minchmoor, for 3 miles, right..... 153

Yarrow Kirk, right.... 179

Yarrowfeus village; Sundhope Hill, left; **Mount Benger**, and road to Innerleithen, right..... 180

Gordon Arms Inn, 13 miles. Road to Altrive Lake, 3 miles distant, left; **Douglas Burn**, crossed..... 181

Dryhope Tower, right 182

St. Mary's Loch, begun to be followed up the left bank..... 183

Burying-ground of St. Mary's Kirk, right; Bowerhope Law, on the further side of the loch, left; **Megget Water**, crossed..... 184

Tibby Shiels' House, at the head of the loch, 19 miles.—May go south-south-westward 4½ miles, past the Loch of the Lowes, and up the Little Yarrow to **Birkhill**..... 185

Walk thence two miles westward to the Grey Mare's Tail and **Loch Skene**..... 186

And proceed 11½ miles south-south-westward from Birkhill, down the vale of Moffat Water, past Bodsbeck and Saddleback, to **Moffat**..... 132

Or may go east-south-eastward from Tibby Shiels' Inn 5 miles to Ettrick Water, 1¾ mile below **Ettrick** Church..... 187

And follow that stream north-eastward down to Selkirk. Go down the left side of Ettrick Water; mouth of **Rankle** Burn, right..... 188

Tushielaw Tower, left... 189

Tushielaw Inn, 7 miles from Tibby Shiels', or 26 by that route from Selkirk. Deloraine, on the further side of the stream, right; Glimanscleugh, left; Shaw's Hill, on the further side of the stream, right; Newhouse, on the hither side, right; cross the stream at **Ettrick Bridge**, 33½ miles..... 190

Kirkhope, left; Oakwood Tower, right; Windyburn, followed down and crossed; Haining Park, adjacent to Selkirk, right; Selkirk, 40 miles.

174. **PHILLIPHAUGH** is an alluvial plain, about 1½ mile in length and a quarter of a mile in mean breadth, along the left bank of Ettrick and Yarrow Waters upward from the neighbourhood of Selkirk. The Marquis of Montrose, in September 1645, when careering from the last of his six splendid victories to throw his conquering troops upon England, was met on this plain and signally defeated by Sir David Leslie. A monument marks the spot where the conflict was decided. The English chapel and parsonage of Philliphaugh stand within half a mile of Selkirk; the schoolhouse, and the extensive model farm-stead of Philliphaugh, the house of Phillipburn, and the villa of Beechwood, stand further up; and Philliphaugh Castle, the handsome modern mansion of J. N. Murray, Esq., the descendant of the Border chief celebrated in song as the "Outlaw Murray," stands about a quarter of a mile above the battle monument. Carterhaugh, on the wooded peninsula opposite, at the confluence of the Ettrick and the Yarrow, is supposed to be the scene of the fairy ballad of "Tamlane."

175. **YARROW WATER** issues from St. Mary's Loch, and runs 11 miles north-eastward to Yarrowford, and 3 miles thence south-eastward to the Ettrick. Its waters, above Yarrowford, are open to all anglers, and afford good trouting with the minnow; but below Yarrowford are preserved. Its vale, reckoned from the head of St. Mary's Loch, is one of the most smiling and lovely pastoral vales in Scotland; yet, in consequence of having witnessed some old domestic tragedies, which became obscured by time and mystified by fiction, it has long been popularly regarded as a sceneland of sorrow. More poetry, both old and recent, has been written on it than on any other Scottish vale; and most of this is plaintive or wailing. Any intelligent tourist, who first has been long acquainted with the Yarrow of song, and next makes a visit to the Yarrow of reality, will be ready to exclaim with Wordsworth,—

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"And is this Yarrow? this the stream
Of which my fancy cherished
So faithfully a waking dream?
An image that hath perished!
O that some minstrel's harp were near
To utter tones of gladness,
And chase this silence from the air
That fills my heart with sadness!
Yet why? a silver current flows
With uncontrolled meanderings;
Nor have these eyes by greener hills
Been soothed in all my wanderings."

176. **BOWHILL** is a handsome modern hunting seat of the Duke of Buccleuch. The grounds connected with it extend about 2 miles along the Yarrow, and are well wooded and beautiful. A road through them, entering by the General's Bridge, is open to the vehicles of tourists, and forms part of the route which we have given. The elegant villa of Harewoodglen stands on the left bank of the stream, nearly a mile above the General's Bridge, and commands a beautiful prospect down the vale. The humble farmhouse of Foulshiels, where Mungo Park, the African traveller, was born, and where he spent some time immediately before starting on his last expedition, stands on the same bank, half a mile further up.

177. **NEWARK CASTLE**, "renowned in Border story," crowns a peninsular rising ground on the right bank, nearly opposite Foulshiels. It is a large square tower, with flanking turrets, originally built as a hunting seat by James II., subsequently renovated, and now roofless, but otherwise in a state of tolerable preservation. A previous pile, built by Alexander III., and called Auld Wark, stood in the vicinity; and the present castle took the name of New Wark, in contradistinction to the old. It passed to the family of Murray; was an occasional residence of the famous "Outlaw;" passed again to the ducal family of Buccleuch; was the residence of the Duchess Anne, whose husband, the Duke of Monmouth, suffered death for insurrection in the time of James VII.; and is the scene of Sir Walter Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel."

178. **BROADMEADOWS**, adjacent to Yarrowford, is the seat of R. K. Pringle, Esq. Hangingshaw, immediately above it, is the property of Johnstone of Alva, but formerly belonged to the family of Murray. Its ancient baronial castle, a place of strength, was the chief residence of the "Outlaw Murray," who ruled the surrounding country with princely power, received a visit more of conciliation than of menace from James IV., and maintained a pomp of style and a brilliance of retinue which the manners of the age thought worthy of a king. The castle was destroyed by accidental fire about the end of last century, and is now represented only by a few feet of wall and some out-houses.

179. **YARROW KIRK**, 3¾ miles from Yarrowford, is a neat, small parish church, built in 1840. A little west of it, on the slope of an acclivity, lies the scene of the famous ancient ballad, "The Dowie Dens of Yarrow." This was formerly a piece of waste moor, containing upwards of twenty large cairns; but it is now a cultivated enclosure, with no other monument than two massive unhewn stones, distant from each other about 80 yards. Some dismal fight, many generations ago, took place upon it, and has ever since been a ghastly subject of local tradition;—but who were the combatants, or what were the issues, cannot now be known beyond the general facts, that one of the leaders was slain by the brother of his bride, or of his wife; that the other leader and several of his followers also fell; and that the bodies of the latter were thrown into an adjacent marshy pool, called the Dead Loch.

180. **MOUNT BENGER** farm, 3¾ miles from Yarrow Kirk, was tenanted some time by Hogg, the Ettrick shepherd. The Gordon Arms Inn, a little beyond it, stands at the intersection of the road from Innerleithen to Tushielaw, and is a resort of anglers. Altrive Lake farm, 3¼ miles up the road to Tushielaw, was the last residence of Hogg. The

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associations of it with his character and genius, with his farming and authorship, with his personal exploits and the visits of his friends, would fill a volume. A great extent of the surrounding country also stands associated with his name and writings. A massive monument to him is on the eve of erection, on a commanding site, on the grounds of Chapelhope.

181. **DOUGLAS BURN** comes 6 miles south-eastward to the Yarrow, midway between the Douglas Arms Inn and the foot of St. Mary's Loch. The hills on both sides of its glen look stern and savage; and those around its head are called the Blackhouse Heights, and have an altitude of about 2370 feet above the level of the sea. The family of Douglas, so renowned in Border history, were baronial lords of this wild tract as early as the time of Malcolm Canmore; and the good Sir James—who began his long and brilliant career by seconding the public services of the "Wallace wight," and ended it in a battle with the Saracens while on a pilgrimage with the heart of Robert Bruce to Palestine—usually retired to Douglas Glen in the interval of his exploits against the English, and planned here his stratagems for surprising and thrashing them. The ruin of his fortalice, called Blackhouse Tower, still stands, on the left side of the burn, 2½ miles from the Yarrow. The pile appears to have been of a square form, with a circular turret at one angle, for carrying up the staircase and flanking the entrance. Seven large stones in its neighbourhood are believed to mark the scene of the chief incidents detailed in the ballad of the "Douglas Tragedy."

182. **DRYHOPE TOWER**, on a slight eminence between two burns, half a mile west of the foot of St. Mary's Loch, was the paternal home of Mary Scott, who is famed in tradition and song as the "Flower of Yarrow." It was a massive square peel house; and the lower part of it remains nearly entire. It belonged some time to the Earl of Traquair, but is now the property of the Duke of Buccleuch.

183. **ST. MARY'S LOCH** is separated at the head by a narrow neck of land, with a fall of 15 inches, from another lake, about a mile long and a quarter of a mile broad, called the Loch of the Lowes. The two lakes, together with some adjacent ground, seem to have been originally one lake. A house of entertainment, called variously Tibby Shiels' House, St. Mary's Cottage, and Corsecleuch Inn, stands on the neck of land, and has been a noted resort of anglers from the early times of James Hogg and Professor Wilson to the present day. St. Mary's Loch extends in a curving manner from a northerly direction to an east-north-easterly one, and has a total length of about 3½ miles, with a variable breadth, nowhere exceeding 6 or 7 furlongs. It lies closely engirt with high, smooth, grassy hills, and generally looks as calmly at rest among them as a baby in its cradle. A long versified description of it by Sir Walter Scott, which has been thousands of times quoted, and must be familiar to most tourists, errs considerably in details, yet gives a correct and imposing picture of the lake's quietude, simplicity, and pastoral power. Its waters abound with perch, large good pike, and fine trout of from six ounces to a pound, and can be all fished from the side or by wading.

The site of St. Mary's Kirk, at an ancient burying-ground still in use, occurs on a rising ground contiguous to the lake, a mile south-west of Dryhope Tower. The church was of great note among the Border reivers, when a rich money-offering at the shrine of "Our Lady" was thought to be good atonement for rapine and bloodshed. It figures in many traditions, and in both ancient and modern ballads; and it continued to be used as a place of worship till after the commencement of the 17th century; but it was damaged by the Scotts in a

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feud with the Cranstons; and now it has all disappeared, except the trace of its foundations. Its burying-ground contains the ashes of "Lord William and Fair Margaret" of the "Douglas Tragedy." A small mound a little to the east, with a few stones on the top, bears the name of Binram's Cross, and is traditionally said to be the tomb of a notorious priestly necromancer, the hero of Hogg's wild ballad of "Mess John." A neat new Free Church stands on a knoll beyond the burying-ground.

184. **MEGGET WATER** comes 8 miles eastward to the middle of the left side of St. Mary's Loch. It has yielded larger takes of trout, or at least been the scene of more boastful angling exploits, than any other stream of similar volume on the Border. Its basin is a wild glen, very savage in scenery, full of old associations of hunting and freebootery, and containing traces of an ancient search for gold, vestiges of two hunting boxes of the Scottish kings, and the ruined tower of the famous Border reiver, Percy Cockburn. The last bears the name of Henderland Castle, and occupies a strong site about three-quarters of a mile from the road along St. Mary's Loch. Cockburn was stealthily caught in it by James V., and instantly dragged out and hanged; and his wife, after the king's departure, as told in an old "lament" preserved in the "Border Minstrelsy," took down the body, dressed it, carried it on her back to a suitable spot, made a grave for it there, and covered the grave with sward. The spot is marked by a stone, inscribed with his name and her own, and was recently enclosed and planted.

185. **BIRKHILL** is a small inn on the road from Selkirk to Moffat, amid a high moorland tract, nearly on the watershed between the river systems of the Tweed and the Annan. It is redolent with the memories of the Covenanters, who had many retreats among the hills in its neighbourhood, and four of whom were shot opposite its door by order of Claverhouse. Bodsbeck farm, adjacent to the road, 5½ miles beyond Birkhill, is the scene of Hogg's tale of "the Brownie of Bodsbeck." Saddleback, opposite to it, on the right screen of Moffat Water, is a very steep, lofty hill, with a sharp, linear, saddle-shaped summit.

186. **LOCH SKENE** is a wild mountain tarn, about 3 miles in circuit, at the source of Moffat Water, 2 miles west of Birkhill. It contains a peculiar kind of trout, in high repute, with red flesh, and as delicate as salmon. Its surface has an elevation of about 1000 feet above the level of the sea, and reflects, as from a dark mirror, the rugged features of stern, barren, overhanging heights. The streamlet from it, at the distance of three-quarters of a mile, makes the splendid waterfall of the Grey Mare's Tail. The fall has a descent of 350 feet, over a precipice broken with ledges; and, in flooded states of the streamlet, takes the form of a cataract, vexed into foam by obstructions, and rendered of greyish tint by intermixing glimpses of the background of dark rock. Both the lake and the waterfall are graphically described in Sir Walter Scott's "Marmion."

187. **ETTRICK** Church, on Ettrick Water, 18½ miles south-west of Selkirk, is a neat modern edifice, in a lonely situation, embosomed among hills. The church-yard contains a monument to Thomas Boston, and a head-stone over the grave of the Ettrick Shepherd. Timah Water, coming 6 miles northward to the Ettrick, about a mile below the church, is well stored with small trout. Thirlstane House, on the left side of the Ettrick, about a mile below Timah Water, is the seat of Lord Napier; and Thirlstane Tower, adjacent to it, was anciently the stronghold of a Scott whom his sovereign pronounced "Ready—aye ready" to rush into battle against the English.

188. **RANKLE** Burn comes 8 miles northward to the Ettrick, 2 miles below Thirlstane. It rises amid wild moors,

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traverses a very lonely glen, contains great store of small trout, and figures in the ballad of the "Maid of the Rankle Burn." A *cul de sac*, of the kind provincially called a cleuch, strikes laterally from its glen, about 3 miles from the mouth, and gives title to the ducal family of Buccleuch. Both tradition and song ascribe the name to the capture and killing of a buck in a cleuch; and they indicate exactly both the spot on which the buck was taken, and that on which it was slain. Vestiges of an ancient church exist in a deep solitude in the upper part of the cleuch.

189. **TUSHIELAW** Tower, opposite the mouth of Rankle Burn, was the stronghold of Adam Scott, a freebooter of the time of James V., so bold and roistering as to be commonly called the King of the Thieves. He is traditionally said to have been seized in surprise by the king at Tushielaw, and instantly carried out and hung to death on an old ash-tree over his own gateway; but he really was carried to Edinburgh, and there tried, convicted, and beheaded. Tushielaw Inn, three-quarters of a mile further down, is a grand resort of anglers.

190. **ETTRICK BRIDGE** village has an inn and about 120 inhabitants. The Ettrick, a little above it, at Newhouse, traverses a deep ravine, overhung by wooded cliffs. Kirkhope, a short, close-headed vale, adjacent on the west, had anciently a church and a peel house, and gives name to a modern parish. A monumental stone, called Tait's Cross, formerly stood on a hill at its head, and was long the central point for the folding and milking of many thousands of ewes. Oakwood Tower, 2¾ miles below Ettrick Bridge, belonged to the Scotts of Harden, and was the residence, for some time, of the famous reputed wizard, Sir Michael Scott.

XV.—FROM EDINBURGH TO HAWICK.

Paragraph

By the North British Railway. Same as **XIII.** to the deflection of the Selkirk Railway below Galashiels, 34½ miles. Langlee Hills, left; **Vale of Melrose**, left front.....191
The **Eildon Hills**, right front,.....192
The **Tweed**, crossed on a noble five-arched viaduct.....144
The vale of **Allen Water**, on the further side of the Tweed, left.....193
Darnick, on the hither side, left.....194
The Rhymer's Burn, crossed; **Gattonside**, on the further side of the Tweed, left.....195
Melrose town and station, 37½ miles.....196
Melrose Abbey, left.....197
Newstead, left.....198
Road to **Earlston**.....199
Past Drygrange and **Cowdenknowes**.....200
Old Melrose, left.....201
Newton village and station, 40½ miles. Road to **Dryburgh**, left.....202
Road to **Bowden** and Midlem, right.....203
Railway to Kelso, left; Elliston and Longnewton, right; Lilliard's Edge, left; **Ale Water**, crossed.....204
Belses Station, 45¼ miles. Road to **Ancrum**, left...205
Road to **Lilliesleaf**, right.....206
Minto Hills, left.....207
Hassendean Station, 46¾ miles.....208
The River Teviot, begun to be followed up to Hawick.....209
Ruberslaw and Cavers, on the further side of the Teviot, left.....210
Clarilaw, right; **Hawick** town and station, 53 miles.....211

191. **THE VALE OF MELROSE**, extending about 6 miles along the Tweed, from above Abbotsford to the vicinity of Drygrange, is one of the most beautiful tracts in Scotland. Its central spaces, generally to the breadth of at least a mile, are all fertile valley, profusely adorned with villages, mansions, orchards, and groves; its south screen, immediately behind Melrose, consists of

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MELROSE ABBEY.

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the Eildon Hills; and its other screens are green or wooded braes, diversified in outline, and cloven with recesses.

192. **THE EILDON HILLS** have three summits springing from one base, and were called by the Romans Mons Tremontium. The highest summit has an altitude of 1364 feet above the level of the sea; and only this summit and the next highest are seen in the view from the north. The summits command an extensive, panoramic, brilliant prospect. The chief rocks are porphyritic traps, with a large proportion of felspar. Sixteen terraces, rising above one another like the steps of a stair, are traceable on the sides. A very extensive tumulus, called the Bourjo, traditionally said to have been used for Druidical worship, exists in one place, and is approached by a road called the Haxalgate. Vestiges of a Roman camp are seen on the north-eastern summit.

193. **ALLEN WATER** comes 6 miles southward to the Tweed, 1½ mile below the mouth of the Gala. Its vale, among the Langlee Hills, contains the ruins of three Border peels, and was the prototype of Glendearg in Sir Walter Scott's novel of "The Monastery." The Pavilion, a seat of Lord Somerville, occupied by H. F. Broadwood, Esq., stands at its mouth.

194. **DARNICK** village, about a mile west of Melrose, stands on the eastern verge of the estate of Abbotsford. It has a post office under Melrose, and about 450 inhabitants, and contains a massive tower of the 15th century, which is supposed to have belonged to some rich vassal of Melrose Abbey. A soubriquet of Sir Walter Scott among many of his familiars was the "Duke of Darnick."

195. **GATTONSIDE** village, on the left side of the Tweed, about a mile north of Melrose, lies scattered among orchards, and contains fragments of a large, beautiful, ancient church. It has a post office under Melrose, and about 300 inhabitants; and it communicates with Melrose by a handsome suspension bridge over the Tweed.

196. **MELROSE** was originally a small village of the name of Fordel; but at the founding of its Abbey, it assumed the name of Melrose from the seat of a Culdee establishment, 2½ miles to the east; and thence, till the Reformation, it shared the Abbey's fortunes. It then sank to poverty, and passed on to decay. Its houses perished, and poor new ones rose in their place, chiefly out of materials stolen from the Abbey buildings. It has of late years been much improved and enlarged, in consequence of becoming a centre for tourists, and a place of retreat or residence for wealthy strangers; and now it presents, in its street arrangements and its houses, a curious mixture of dingy antiquity and modern elegance. The market cross, in its centre, is a very ancient structure, about 20 feet high, crowned by the figure of an unicorn sustaining the arms of Scotland. The Parish Church and spire, the Free Church and spire, the Episcopalian Church, and the Railway Station, are pleasing modern erections. The town has a key post office, two banking offices, several public libraries, and three principal inns—the George, the Commercial, and the Railway. Drives may be taken from it to Abbotsford, to Allen Water, and to Dryburgh, and a ride by omnibus to Earlston. Its population in 1851 was 966.

197. **MELROSE ABBEY** stands on a piece of level meadow adjacent to the north-east side of the town. It was founded in 1156, by David I.; and restored in 1326, by Robert Bruce. The original edifice took ten years to build, and is supposed to have been splendid, but was destroyed by the English under Edward II. The eventual edifice may have been built rapidly enough in its substantial structure, but was carried slowly to completion in its decorative parts, throughout a period of at least 200

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years. It belonged to monks of the Cistercian order, and is believed to have been constructed by their own hands. The edifice comprised a square cloister of 150 feet on each side, graced all round with a spacious arcade; but the ruin retains only small traces of this cloister, and consists chiefly of the principal portion of the church, together with the western side of the central tower. The church has the form of a Latin cross, measuring 250 feet by 137; and the extant side of the tower is 84 feet high. The order of architecture is the most mature, elaborate, graceful Gothic. The style of execution is an exquisite mixture of the bold and the delicate. The building material is a sandstone soft enough to have admitted the utmost nicety of chiselling, yet so tenacious as to preserve the minutest features and the sharpest edges perfectly unaffected by the weather.

A full artistic description of the pile appeared in "Grose's Antiquities," and has been transferred, or mangled, into almost all subsequent gazetteers and guide-books; but either this description or any similar one can have no effect on general tourists except to bewilder them. Only chief features, or specimen ones, can be serviceably noticed in writing; all the others, in their endless multitudes and varieties, being intelligible, or at least appreciable, only by personal observation. The edifice is a study. Its proportions, arrangements, external decorations, and internal glories; its buttresses, pinnacles, niches, statues, gorgoyles; its doorways, windows, traceries, tabernacle-work, pillars, aisles, and arches,—all challenge the closest scrutiny of both the man of taste and the artist. Sir Walter Scott, with all his intelligence and lore to guide him, often sat for hours enthusiastically studying it,—and much more may an ordinary tourist.

The south transept is at present the part of the building first approached and entered. Its buttresses and pinnacles are profusely embellished; its doorway exhibits a series of arching supported on light pilasters; its end window, above the doorway, measures 24 feet by 16, and contains four mullions, branching upwards into splendid tracery, which terminates in a wheel. The eastern part of the nave continues to be covered, and was used till about 1810 as the parish church; the western part is roofless,—the great west entrance ruined; but the south wall retains eight beautiful, well-preserved windows, each measuring 16 feet by 8, and displaying a character similar to that of the great window of the south transept. Eight small square chapels, uniform in size, and separated from one another by thin partition walls, occupy all the south side of the nave, and are lighted by its eight windows. The roof of the eastern part of the choir, and the great east window in its end, are still entire; and these, besides being really the richest portions of the pile, have acquired universal celebrity through Sir Walter Scott's description of them in his "Lay of the Last Minstrel." Sir Walter there describes the "east oriel" as seen by moonlight; and he elsewhere pronounces the view of the entire edifice by the light of the moon to be better than by the light of day. He himself, however, is said, on good authority, never once to have visited the place by night; so that he spoke of the moonlight view of it, not from observation, but from fancy.

198. **NEWSTEAD** village, with about 260 inhabitants, stands on the right bank of the Tweed, about a mile east of Melrose. Some substructions have been brought to light in its vicinity, so old, and with such marks, that they may have belonged to the Roman times; and there have been found among them Roman coins, a Roman altar-piece, and some other Roman remains. A series of ancient pits also was laid open at the forming of the adjacent portion of the railway in 1846, two of them about 20 feet deep, the others of various dimen-

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sions; and in one of them were found a human skeleton, standing erect, a Roman spear, and some pieces of Roman pottery. An ancient ecclesiastical edifice, of a date prior to Melrose Abbey, stood contiguous to Newstead, on ground to which it has bequeathed the name of Red Abbey Stead.

199. **EARLSTON** is a small town on the left side of Leader Water, 4½ miles north-east of Melrose. Its ancient name was Ercildoun,—a word which signifies "the prospect hill," and probably alludes to a height in the vicinity commanding a fine view of the valleys of the Leader and the Tweed. Ercildoun was an occasional residence of King David I., but passed to the Earls of Dunbar, and took from them the name of Earlston. A peel tower adjacent to it was the residence, from birth till death, of Thomas Learmont, known popularly as Thomas the Rhymer, or Thomas of Ercildoun. A fragment of the tower is still standing; and a stone imbedded in the wall of the parish church bears the inscription: "Auld Rhymer's race lies in this place." Earlston consists chiefly of one long street at right angles with the Leader. It has a post office, a library and reading-room, three places of worship, and two good inns,—the Red Lion and the Commercial. Its population is about 950.

200. **COWDENKNOWES** estate, on the left side of Leader Water, below Earlston, belonged in the feudal times to a branch of the family of Home, and is said to have been the scene of tragic acts of despotism. Its present mansion, the seat of Robert Colesworth, Esq., is an edifice of the 16th century, but has been modernized. A neighbouring hill, formerly covered with brushwood, but now dressed smooth by the improving hand of husbandry, is celebrated in the old song of "The Broom of the Cowdenknowes." Drygrange, at the mouth of the Leader's vale, is now a fine old mansion embowered among wood, the seat of Thomas Todd, Esq., but was anciently the chief granary of Melrose Abbey. The rising grounds in its south-eastern neighbourhood command a superb prospect up the vale of Melrose, up the Leader, and down the Tweed. Bemersyde estate, on the left side of the Tweed, between Drygrange and Dryburgh, has belonged to the family of Haig since the time of Malcolm IV., and was pronounced by Thomas the Rhymer to be a property which that family should never cease to possess. Its mansion is an old baronial pile, erected in conformity to an Act of Parliament in 1535, "for bigging of strengthis on the bordouris."

201. **OLD MELROSE** is a peninsulated rising ground within a fold of the Tweed, on the right side, below the influx of the Leader. Its summit is a small tableau, now crowned with a modern mansion, and commanding a delightful view. A Culdee establishment was erected on this spot about the middle of the 7th century, and almost equalled the parent ones of Iona and Lindisfarne in zeal for the diffusion of Christianity. The famous Cuthbert was one of its presidents, but left it to become president of Lindisfarne; and his body, after having lain long entombed on that island, was brought up to Old Melrose for re-entombment, but is said to have soon floated down the Tweed to Tillmouth. The establishment was burnt to the ground in 839, in the course of the wars of the Scots against the Saxons; and was succeeded, in the time of Malcom III., by a monastic chapel. This acquired great celebrity in the superstitious time which followed, and was long a resort of crowds of pilgrims; but at length, in the time of Robert Bruce, it was burnt by the English, and sank to extinction. The place where it stood is still called the Chapel Knowe; and adjacent places on the Tweed still bear the names of Monks' Ford and Holy Wheel.

202. **DRYBURGH** estate lies along

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the left side of the Tweed, below Bemersyde, and opposite St. Boswell's. A spot on it near the river was successively a scene of Druidical worship, the site of a Culdee establishment, and the site of a Premonstratentian abbey. The last was founded in 1152, by Sir Hugh de Morville; burnt by the English army of Edward II.; restored by Robert Bruce; and devastated in 1385, and again in 1544, by the English. The property belonging to it was given at the Reformation to the Earl of Mar, passed by sale to the Haliburtons of Merton, and came eventually into the possession of the Earls of Buchan. The remains of the abbey are fragmentary, and profusely overgrown with foliage. They are of different ages and in different styles, showing the massive Roman arch with its square sides, the grand, deep-splayed Saxon arch, the pillared and intersected Norman arch, and the early English pointed arch. The church was originally cruciform, but it had short transepts and a small choir; and only inconsiderable portions of it are now standing. A part of what constituted its north transept, now called St. Mary's Aisle, is a beautiful specimen of early Gothic, and contains the burying-place of Sir Walter Scott. Lady Scott was buried here in 1826; Sir Walter himself in 1832; their son, Colonel Sir Walter Scott, in 1847; and their son-in-law, Sir Walter's biographer, J. G. Lockhart, in 1854. A Norman arch, which formed the western doorway of the church, and displays rich mouldings in the best manner of the 12th century, little injured by time, is the most striking portion of the ruins. The chapter-house, and a small chapel dedicated to St. Modan, are still entire. The former is 47 feet long, 23 feet broad, and 20 feet high; and has on the east five pointed windows, and on the west a circular-headed central window.

The views around the abbey, including the Earl of Buchan's mansion of Dryburgh House, his home park, his orchards, and the immediate banks of the Tweed, are close but beautiful. A neat wire suspension bridge was constructed across the river in 1817, at a short distance from the abbey, but was destroyed some years ago by a tempest, and has given place to a ferry. A small circular Ionic temple, with a statue of Apollo in the inside and a bust of the poet Thomson on the dome, stands on a little eminence at the end of the bridge. A colossal statue of Sir William Wallace, 21½ feet high, in ancient Scottish costume and armour, stands on the top of a steep, wooded, neighbouring hill. A house at a short distance from the abbey was the birth-place of Ebenezer and Ralph Erskine, the founders of the Secession Church. A heart-struck female, popularly known as the "Nun of Dryburgh," whose story is told by Sir Walter Scott in the "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," spent years of solitude, in the middle part of last century, in a dark vault amid the abbey ruins. A tourist going to Dryburgh may either drive from Melrose by way of Drygrange, or alight at Newton Railway Station, walk to St. Boswell's, and cross the Tweed by the ferry; and, by the latter route, he may obtain at St. Boswell's a good introductory view of the ruins from Braeheads.

203. **BOWDEN** is a church village, with a post office under Melrose, and about 320 inhabitants, 1¾ mile south-west of the Newton Station. It contains an ancient cross, and some ruins of one or two old Border keeps. Its church is an old building, with the burying-vault of the ducal family of Roxburgh attached. That family had formerly a residence in the neighbourhood, large and strongly fortified, at a place called Holydean.

204. **ALE WATER** rises among moorish hills 4 miles south-east of Tushielaw, and runs about 20 miles north-eastward to the Teviot, in the vicinity of Ancrum. It early descends by cascades to a somewhat low level, and has afterwards a

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comparatively tranquil course. A number of small lakes feed and diversify its head-waters, and possess some attractions for the angler. One of these, called Alemoor Loch, about 2 miles in circuit, with a depth of 30 fathoms, is sung by the poet Leyden as the imaginary haunt of a bloody amphibious monster. The Ale abounds with excellent trout; runs occasionally into pools; and contains, up to Ashkirk, a few sea-trout and small salmon. Ashkirk is a church village 5 miles south-west of Lilliesleaf, with a post office under Hawick, and some accommodation for anglers.

205. **ANCRUM** village stands on the right bank of Ale Water, about 3 miles east of the Belses Station. It has a post office under Jedburgh, a parish church, and about 560 inhabitants. It presents a modern appearance, yet is an ancient place. A Caledonian fort stood near it; a monastic establishment was founded at it by David I.; a large edifice belonging to the Knights of Malta stood in it, and has left some vestiges; and an old cross, which seems to belong to the period of Alexander III., stands in its centre. Ancrum House, in its vicinity, the seat of Sir William Scott, Bart., is a fine old baronial mansion, on or near the site of another ancient village, amid extensive pleasure-grounds, with craggy knolls, massive groves, and an exulting view down the Teviot. Kirklands House, another mansion in the neighbourhood, the seat of John Richardson, Esq., is in the Tudor style, on a wooded height overhanging the Ale. Fifteen caves occur on the rocky banks of the stream, above Ancrum House, all at the least accessible spots, artificially hewn, provided with fire-places, and believed to have been used for concealment during the Border raids. Ancrum Moor, about a mile north-west of the village, was the scene of a battle, in 1545, between an English army under Sir Ralph Evers and Sir Bryan Latour, and a Scottish force under the Earl of Angus and Scott of Buccleuch. An amazon of the name of Lilliard fought ferociously in the Scottish ranks, till she fell beneath many wounds; and she has bequeathed to part of the battle-field the name of Lilliard's Edge.

206. **LILLIESLEAF** is a church village, with a post office under Selkirk, and about 450 inhabitants, on Ale Water, 2¾ miles west of the Belses Station. It anciently had fourteen peel towers or fortified houses, and was therefore a centre of strength in the Border turmoils. A tract adjacent to it, called Lilliesleaf Moor, or popularly Lilsly Moor, was a frequent scene of the hill-meetings of the Covenanters. The estate of Riddell, to the west of Lilliesleaf, now the property of Mark Sprott, Esq., was held by a family of its own name in regular lineal succession from so remote a period as at least the 8th century, till the death of Sir John B. Riddell, Bart., in 1821. Two stone coffins were found on it, bearing legibly the dates of 727 and 936, and were re-entombed in the family's latest burying-vault, itself dating from 1110.

207. **MINTO** is a parochial district, comprising the dell of Hassendean, and extending thence down the Teviot. Two green domical hills in it, called the Hills of Minto, rise to altitudes of 870 feet above the level of the sea, and form a twin feature with the Eildon Hills in the background views from most of the Merse. A short ridge deflects from their south-eastern skirt, passes into an upburst of dark greenstone, almost like basalt, and breaks into semi-columnar crags, which fall in abrupt broken precipices to a belt of low meadow at the side of the Teviot. The crown of the crags has an altitude of 721 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a gorgeous prospect along all Teviotdale, and over the Merse, to the Lammermoors. An old castle on the top, sung by Sir Walter Scott as the retreat of a solitary Border robber of the name of Barnhills, has just been rebuilt, and figures conspicuously in the landscape. Minto House, the seat of the

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Earl of Minto, lies embowered among wood amid a picturesque tract of rolling brae between the hills and the crags.

208. **HASSENDEAN** is a winding, wooded, luscious dell, descending from the south-west skirt of the Minto Hills to the Teviot. It formed part of an ancient barony, which figures considerably in record and song, but is designated variously Haltstanedean and Hazeldean. The barony belonged to Sir Alexander Scott, who fell at the battle of Flodden; and it had a peel tower, a cell of the monks of Melrose, and an elegant Norman church,—all now extinct.

209. **THE RIVER TEVIOT** rises near the junction of the Southern Highlands with the Cheviots, and runs about 36 miles north-eastward to the Tweed at Kelso. Its path, for about 10 or 12 miles, is a narrow, sinuous glen, "scarce pervious to the sun," niched at intervals by the mouths of tributary rills, and everywhere overhung by sheep walks and solitude. Its vale, for the next 14 miles, consists generally of a band of low ground, screened by braes or hills, overlooked at from 3 to 8 miles by lines of watershed, but has many diversities of breadth and flank, many noble curves of stream and bank, many beautiful adornments of wood and mansion. Its basin thence to the Tweed is open and undulated, possessing all the luxuriance, without any of the tameness, of a fertile plain, and forming part of the same great champaign as the Merse beyond the Tweed, yet continuing to be flanked down the greater part of the right, at the distance of several miles, by the green domical masses of the Cheviots. Considerable quantities of salmon frequent the Teviot during certain parts of the year; vast shoals of bull-trout move into it at the fall of the season; swarms of smolts, both of the salmon and the bull-trout, occupy it in April and May; and pike occur in sluggish parts of it below the Jed. The name of Teviotdale belongs properly to the Teviot's basin, but is sometimes used in a sense nearly or quite identical with Roxburghshire.

210. **RUBERSLAW** is an elongated, rugged, peaked mountain, about 1420 feet high, rising suddenly from the valley of the Teviot, opposite Hassendean. It presents a stern appearance, contrasts strongly to the green, smooth, domical heights around it, and commands a grand view of the greater part of Teviotdale. Leyden makes much of it in his "Scenes of Infancy." Cavers House, the seat of James Douglas, Esq., stands at the north-west skirt of Ruberslaw. An ancient baronial castle is included in the mansion; and there was formerly a town of Cavers, but it has disappeared.

211. **HAWICK** is a post and market town, and a flourishing seat of woollen manufacture. It stands on a fine piece of valley, at the confluence of the Slitrig and the Teviot, engirt by well-featured hills. It does not appear in record till the year 1214, but is believed by the best antiquaries to have existed some ages earlier. It stood peculiarly exposed to the disasters of the Border warfare, and was burnt by English armies in 1418 and at two or more subsequent periods. It likewise sustained many an assault from bands of English freebooters; but it was then constructed almost in the manner of a collection of fortalices, and it generally managed either to repel the assaults or to make terrible reprisals. The circumstances of its history impressed deeply upon it the reckless, roistering character of the fighting times; and they have left upon it, in an honest, manly way, a distinct enough trace of its olden spirit of independence. It also retains more legend and tradition than perhaps any other Scottish seat of manufacture; and continues to be noted in some curious reminiscences, such as that of "the Hawick gill" mentioned in the song of "Andrew wi' the Cuttie Gun." An object highly esteemed by its inhabitants, and carefully preserved, is a public banner, said to be the copy of one which their forefathers

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took from the English at the battle of Flodden. Hawick enrolls among its natives or residents Gawin Douglas, the famous literary bishop of Dunkeld; William Forster, the poetical secretary of Queen Anne of Denmark; Thomas Somerville, the author of the "History of the Reign of Queen Anne;" and General Simpson, the hero of Sebastopol.

Much of the town is new and elegant; much is renovated and neat; and all, in a general view, is pleasing. A suburb, called Wilton, stands on the left bank of the Teviot; and Hawick proper extends along the right bank, on both sides of the Slitrig, and consists chiefly of four long streets, with a number of minor thoroughfares. The principal objects which strike attention are, a handsome bridge across the Teviot, an elegant modern Parish Church, the renovated Town Hall, the Tower Inn, and an artificial mound called the Moat. The inn is a plain, spacious, imposing structure, embodying the ancient, strong, baronial fortalice of the Barons of Drumlanrig, afterwards the residence of Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth. The Moat has a circular outline, a conical ascent, and a flat summit; measures 312 feet in circuit at the base, 117 feet in circuit at the top, and 30 feet in perpendicular height; and is believed to have been long used as a seat of justice and place of public assembly, and may, perhaps, have been originally formed by the Druids as a sepulchral monument. The town is well supplied with libraries and news-rooms; it publishes a weekly newspaper; and it has four banking offices, and three good hotels—the Tower, the Crown, and the Temperance. Its population in 1851 was 6683, but is supposed to be now about 11,000. Wilton Lodge, the seat of Captain Pringle, recently occupied for some time by the Hon. J. R. Elliot, is in the neighbourhood.

XVI.—FROM HAWICK TO CARLISLE.

	Paragraph
By road, with daily public conveyance, up the Teviot and down the Esk. Go 2 miles up the right side of the Teviot; mouth of **Borthwick Water**, and road to Roberton, right	212
Goldielands Tower, left	213
The Teviot, crossed; **Branxholm**, right	214
Mouth of **Allan Water**, left	215
The line of the **Catrail**, crossed	216
The Teviot, recrossed; Teviothead Church, and Caerlanrig, right	221
Mosspaul Inn, 12½ miles. Wisphill, right; Tudhope Fell, left; **Ewes Water**, begun to be followed down the right bank to Langholm	217
Ewes Kirk, right; road to **Westerkirk** and Eskdalemuir, right	218
Langholm Lodge, right; **Langholm**, 23 miles	219
The **Esk**, crossed; and begun to be followed down to Longtown	49
Broomholm, on the further side of the Esk, left; mouth of **Tarras Water**, left	220
Hollows Tower, left; **Canonbie**, 28½ miles	221
Road to Half-Morton, right; mouth of **Liddel Water**, left	222
The boundary between Scotland and England, crossed a mile below the mouth of Liddel Water; Kirkandrews; Netherby, on the further side of the Esk, left; the Esk, crossed; Longtown, 34½ miles. Arthuret, right; River Lyne, crossed; Newton, right; Stanwix, left; Eden river, crossed; Carlisle, 42½ miles.	

212. **BORTHWICK WATER** rises among high, wild mountains, 4½ miles south of Ettrick village, and runs 16 miles north-eastward to the Teviot, 2 miles above Hawick. Its upper waters contain some good fishing pools; while its lower ones have generally a shallow, rapid current, and offer little attraction to the angler. Its vale is deep and narrow, and embosoms many a nook of deep

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romance. Six or seven camps, variously Caledonian and Roman, may be seen on the flanking hills; and Harden Castle, the fortalice of the famous Border rider, Walter Scott, who married the "Flower of Yarrow," occupies a strong position overhanging the stream, about 2½ miles from the Teviot. The castle retains some curious memorials of ancient grandeur, and is said to have been, in the time of the Flower of Yarrow, the fountain of many of the sweetest melodies of the Border minstrelsy.

213. **GOLDIELANDS TOWER**, on the right side of the Teviot, nearly opposite the mouth of Borthwick Water, is a well-preserved Border peel, very thick in the walls, square, and massive. Its lairds were retainers of the Scotts of Buccleuch, ever ready to move in the van of their forays; but the last "did business on his own account," and was hanged over the gate of his tower for march treason. Goldielands is prominently mentioned in the long ballad of "Jamie Telfer o' the Fair Dodhead," which so graphically depicts the turmoil and brutality of the reiving times.

214. **BRANXHOLM HOUSE**, on the left bank of the Teviot, about a mile above Goldielands, figures in traditions, tales, and ballads enough to fill a volume. It was long the residence of the Scotts of Buccleuch, the scene of high baronial festivity, the centre of princely Border power, the focus of fierce, hereditary, feudal warfare; and it still is a property of the Duke of Buccleuch. Its site is a stooping bank, looking down on the river, at a narrow, sudden curve of the glen, in full command of all the approach above and below. The present edifice looks more like a peaceful mansion than a military castle, yet includes an old square tower of enormous strength. The ancient edifice was much larger than the present one, and had a far more imposing appearance. It was the master-fort of the district, the keep of upper Teviotdale, the key of the pass between the Tweed basin and Cumberland. And right loftily did its iron-hearted barons wield the power which it gave them. No account of the characteristics of the Border warfare is more striking, or better known, than Sir Walter Scott's description of "the nine-and-twenty knights of fame" who "hung their shields in Branxholm Hall;" of their stalwart followers in the fray, and their gay attendants at the banquet; and of their stern discipline and rigid ward, in maintaining one-third of their force in constant, momentary readiness to spring upon the prey.

215. **ALLAN WATER** comes 7 miles northward to the Teviot, about a mile from Branxholm. It traverses a picturesque glen, overhung by conical hills. Its trout are small but plentiful. Remains of a Border fortalice, a dependency of Branxholm, called Allanmouth Peel, stand at its mouth. The narrow defile of the Teviot upward from it to the mountain water-shed was the chief route of reivers from all the strong fastnesses of Teviotdale, Ettrickdale, Merse, and Lauderdale, into the rich regions of Cumberland. Hence the point with which allusion is made to it in the well-known lyric on the ruffian commencement of an ancient foray:—

"The drawbridge has dropped, and the bugle has blown;
One pledge is to quaff yet, then mount, and begone,—
To their honour and peace that shall rest with the slain,
To their health and their glee that see Teviot again!"

216. **THE CATRAIL** is an ancient military work, supposed to have been constructed by the Romanized Britons of the Cumbrian kingdom as a defence against the Saxons. It begins in the neighbourhood of Galashiels, crosses the vale of the Teviot, about 2 miles above the mouth of Allan Water, and passes over to the mountains of Cumberland. It consisted of a fosse and a double rampart, from 20 to 24 feet broad, supported at intervals by hill-forts. The parts of it adjacent to the Teviot can still be dis-

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tinctly traced. It is sometimes called the Picts'-work-ditch.

217. **EWES WATER** rises near Mosspaul Inn, and runs 10 miles southward, along a pastoral vale, to the Esk at Langholm. The hills at its head command extensive views; and those on its flanks are charmingly verdant. Its waters afford good trouting, and yield a few salmon, sea-trout, and herling. Mosspaul Inn is a stage on the road, and a resort of anglers; and a spot on the stream, 6 miles south of it, contains a post office of Ewes under Hawick, and a parish church.

218. **WESTERKIRK** is a pastoral parish lying immediately west of the vale of the Ewes, and intersected by the River Esk to a point 2 miles above Langholm. It contains the elegant mansion of Sir Frederick J. W. Johnstone of Westerhall, Bart.; a handsome Doric dome-covered mausoleum of that baronet's family; the residences of Carsegill, James Little, Esq.; and Billholm, John Wilson, Esq.; and remains or vestiges of a Druidical circle, Caledonian hill-forts, Roman intrenchments, and two Border peels. Eskdalemuir, another pastoral parish, still further west, intersected by the Esk's two head-streams of Black Esk and White Esk, contains two Druidical circles, and vestiges or remains of numerous ancient camps. One of the Druidical circles, on the farm of Coatt, is entire; and one of the camps, on a hill near the confluence of the Black Esk and the White Esk, appears to have embraced an area of about seven acres, and has been a subject of much discussion among antiquaries.

219. **LANGHOLM** stands on the Esk, at the influx of Ewes Water from the north, and of Wauchope Water from the west. It comprises an old town and a new town;—the former having one chief street with a market-place near its middle; the latter arranged in the form of a triangle. The Town Hall, at the market-place, is a neat structure with a spire. The Parish Church is a large handsome Gothic edifice, built in 1846. A marble statue of Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm stands in the market-place; and a lofty obelisk, to the memory of General Sir John Malcolm, stands conspicuously on a neighbouring hill. The town has a post office under Hawick, two banking offices, a weekly market, a large endowed public library, and a good inn. Its population in 1851 was 2463. The environs are exceedingly beautiful. Langholm Lodge, in the north-western vicinity, is a seat of the Duke of Buccleuch. Broomholm House, on the left bank of the Esk, 2 miles to the south, the seat of George Maxwell, Esq., is supposed by Pennant to stand in the centre of the site of a Caledonian town. Langholm Castle, a plain, square tower, now in ruin, was a fortalice of the Armstrongs. Two other peel towers, the one at the confluence of the Ewes and the Esk, the other on a cliff overhanging the Wauchope, but both now razed to the ground, were fortalices, respectively of the Nithsdale family and the Lindsays.

220. **TARRAS WATER** rises among high hills 4½ miles south-east of Mosspaul Inn, and runs 9 miles south-southwestward to the Esk, 2½ miles below Langholm. Its bed is rugged, its current impetuous, and its banks romantic. Bucks and boars are sung in an old rhyme as plentiful upon its hills, and good bull trout in its waters; and though the quadrupeds have disappeared, the fish remains, and is still famous. Walter Scott of Highchester, who allied himself by marriage to the family of Buccleuch, was created Earl of Tarras in 1660.

221. **CANONBIE** is a church village, with a post office under Hawick. The tract around it, from being peculiarly open to the Border raids, was thickly planted with strong peel towers. Most of these have disappeared; but the Tower of Hollows, the most remarkable of them all, situated about 1¾ mile north of the

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village, is still standing. This is a quadrangular pile, 60 feet long, 46 feet wide, and 70 feet high, with round turrets at two of its angles. It was the stronghold of the famous freebooter, Johnnie Armstrong of Gilnockie, whom James V. enticed to Caerlanrig, and hanged there, with all his retinue, on growing trees; and is associated also with the name and exploits of William Armstrong, the "Kinmont Willie" of famous ballads. Harelaw Tower, 2¾ miles east of Hollows, was the residence of the freebooter, Hector Armstrong, who betrayed the Earl of Northumberland into the hands of the Regent Moray. Remains of a Roman station are very distinct on a rising ground about a mile east of Gilnockie. Vestiges of a priory, founded in the time of William the Lion, and destroyed by the English after the battle of Solway Moss, occur at Halgreen, about half a mile east of the village.

222. **LIDDEL WATER** rises among mountains 8 miles south of Hawick, and runs 20 miles south-south-westward to the Esk 1¾ mile below Canonbie. It receives, on the right, Hermitage Water and Hartsgarth, Roan, Black, Tinnis, Mare, and Archerbeck Burns; on the left, Lauriston and Tweeden Burns and Kershope Water; and from the influx of the last, down to its own mouth, a distance of 7½ miles, it forms the boundary between Scotland and England. Its course, for the first 10 miles, lies down a mountain gorge or glen; but over the next 10 miles it traverses a pleasant vale, with characters merging from the pastoral into the ornate and picturesque; and a reach of it, at a cataract called Pentun Linns, 3 miles from its mouth, is grandly romantic. Both its own waters and those of its tributaries are well stored with trout, and afford excellent sport to anglers. Sometimes its entire basin, sometimes only the part of it within Roxburghshire, bears the name of Liddesdale. This tract, with ill defined or variable limits, was a lordship of William Soulis, in the time of Robert Bruce, and passed to the Earls of Douglas in the time of David II. Liddesdale is the country of Dandy Dinmont, in Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Guy Mannering." See 226.

XVII.—FROM HAWICK TO NEW CASTLETON.

	Paragraph
By road, with special conveyance, southward up the vale of the Slitrig, through the south-western Cheviots, and down the vale of the Liddel. A railway is in progress along this route, to go into junction with the Border Counties' Railway at Keilder, near the head of the North Tyne; and the latter, opened throughout in 1859, goes 26 miles from Keilder, past Falstone, Bellingham, Hareshaw Ironworks, Redesmouth, and Wark, into junction with the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway in the upper vicinity of Hexham. **Slitrig Water**, begun to be followed up, and repeatedly crossed from Hawick to the vicinity of its sources.....	223
Horselee, left; **Stobs**, right, 4½ miles.....	224
The line of the **Catrail**, crossed 3½ miles beyond Stobs.....	216
Impressive mountain scenery, right and left; **Hermitage Castle**, right, 14 miles.....	225
Hermitage Water, begun to be followed down 4 miles to the Liddel, and the Liddel thence to New Castleton; **New Castleton**, 20 miles....	226

223. **SLITRIG WATER** rises among mountains at an elevation of about 1000 feet above the level of the sea, and rushes 10 miles down a narrow, romantic hill-screened vale to the Teviot at Hawick. It is one of the wildest "story-haunted" streams of Scotland; and sometimes descends in strong, sudden floods, which

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superstition and poetry used to ascribe to malicious pranks of the fairies. Dr. Leyden celebrates it under the name of Slata. Its waters contain great store of small trout, and are much frequented in spawning time by bull-trouts.

224. **STOBS CASTLE**, the seat of Sir W. F. Elliott, Bart., is a fine mansion on a peninsulated spot, between the right side of Slitrig Water and a small tributary. A post office of Stobs, under Hawick, stands adjacent.

225. **HERMITAGE CASTLE**, on the left side of Hermitage Water, was one of the largest and strongest fortalices on the Border, and is still in a state of good preservation. It was built in the 13th century by Comyn, Earl of Monteith; it passed successively to the Soulises, the Douglases, the Hepburns, and the Scotts; and when in possession of Hepburn, the Earl of Bothwell, it was visited by Queen Mary. Hermitage Water has a course of about 12 miles, first east-south-eastward to Hermitage Castle, then southward to the Liddel. Its upper and middle reaches lie among wild pastoral mountains, and its lower reach lies through a pleasant inhabited vale.

226. **NEW CASTLETON**, on the right bank of Liddel Water, is a village founded in 1793, comprising two principal streets, parallel to each other, and containing a post office under Hawick, and about 1100 inhabitants. Old Castleton, an ancient church village a little further up the river, took its name from a castle built by one of the Soulises in the reign of David I., and now extinct; but, with the exception of its parish church, which continues to give the name of Castleton to all the Roxburgh district of Liddesdale, that village has disappeared. The Black Burn, which falls into the right side of the Liddel in the neighbourhood of New Castleton, traverses a wildly romantic vale, and makes three cascades of 32, 36, and 38 feet in fall. Carby Hill, an isolated height 2 miles south of the village, commanding an extensive panoramic view, is crowned by a circular camp about 100 feet in diameter, engirt by eight concentric walls; and Side Hill, nearly opposite to it, on the other side of the Liddel, is crowned by a square camp, 300 feet in breadth, defended by a high earthen rampart. Many other monuments, of at once the Caledonian, the Roman, and the feudal times, occur among the hills and morasses of Castleton parish; but the greater number are unknown to history, and some unknown even to the loosest tradition.

XVIII.—FROM HAWICK TO KELSO.

A route, run by railway trains, lies from Hawick to Newton, as shown in **XV.**; and from Newton to Kelso, as shown in **XIX.** Another route lies by railway to the Hassendean Station; thence by road to Jedburgh Station or Jedfoot Bridge Station; thence by railway to Kelso;—and the road part of this route may be taken either across the Teviot by the ford or the foot-bridge at Denholm, or down the left side of the Teviot to Ancrum Bridge; while the railway part beyond Jedfoot goes down the left side of the Teviot, passes the stations of Nesbit and Old Ormiston, and goes into junction with the Edinburgh and Kelso Railway at Roxburgh. A third route, which used to be travelled by the stage coaches, and is the one we shall here trace, lies all by road down the right side of the Teviot, with curve over the Dunian Hill and through Jedburgh.

	Paragraph
Road to **Kirkton** and Hobkirk, right	227
Clarilaw and **Hassendean**, on the further side of the Teviot, left	208
Cavers and **Ruberslaw**, right	210
Teviot Bank, on the further side of the Teviot, left; **Denholm**, 5 miles,	228
Minto Hills and Crags, left	207
Rule Water, crossed	229

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Paragraph
Dunian Hill, ascended and crossed..... 230
Splendid view along the Teviot during the ascent of the Dunian, in the rear; splendid view up the Jed to the **Cheviots** during the descent, right..... 231
Jedburgh, 10 miles..... 232
Jed Water crossed, and begun to be followed down to near the foot... 233
Road to **Ferniehirst**, Southdean, and Carterbar, right..... 234
Ulston village, right; Bonjedward village, left; **Mount Teviot** and Penielheugh Hill, with Waterloo Monument on the further side of the Teviot, left, 235
The Teviot begun to be followed down to Kelso; **Crailing** village..... 236
Nisbet, on the further side of the Teviot, left; **Eckford** village, 16 miles..... 237
Road to **Morebattle**, right..... 238
Kale Water, crossed.... 239
Heiton village, passed; **Roxburgh** village on the further side of the Teviot, left..... 248
Springwood Park, left; road to **Yetholm**, right..... 240
Splendid view over Kelso and the Merse, in front; **Floors Castle**, left front..... 241
Kelso, 22 miles..... 242

227. KIRKTON is a church hamlet 3 miles east of Hawick, notable as the scene of the poet Leyden's boyhood. Hobkirk, on Rule Water, 4 miles further east, is another church hamlet, notable as the scene of part of the poet Thomson's early life. Bonchester Hill, adjacent to it, is a beautiful, grassy, round-shouldered eminence, 1260 feet high, marked with remains of ancient fortifications, and believed to have been occupied by the Romans.

228. DENHOLM is a neat village on a tableau adjacent to the Teviot. It has a post office under Hawick, a public library, and about 780 inhabitants. The scenery around it, comprising Minto Hills, Minto Crags, Ruberslaw, and a long reach of the Teviot, is brilliant; and a deep, winding, wooded dell, called Denholm Dean, opening at its upper end, is full of beauty and romance. Dr. Leyden was a native of Denholm; and a monument is about to be erected here to his memory.

229. RULE WATER rises among mountains near the sources of the Liddel, and has a northerly course of about 14 miles, chiefly along a deep, rocky ravine, to the Teviot 2 miles below Denholm. It offers good angling for small trout with the worm, but is much beset in some places with brushwood. The scene of Sir Walter Scott's "jovial harper," "rattling, roaring Willie," has connection with it; and the site of Bedrule Castle, the feudal stronghold of the bold Border sept of Turnbull, occurs at Bedrule church hamlet, 1¾ mile above its mouth.

230. THE DUNIAN is a lumpish, round-backed, ridgy hill, extending about 3 miles between the Teviot and the Jed, down to the vicinity of their point of confluence. It rises from a base of between 2 and 3 miles in width, and attains an elevation of 1031 feet above the level of the sea. The small village of Newton, with the site of a baronial fortalice of the Kers; the ancient village of Lanton, with an extant peel tower; and the locality of Timpendean, with the ruin of another peel tower, are at the north-west base of the Dunian; and the mansion of Chesters, the seat of William Ogilvie, Esq., stands opposite Lanton, on the other side of the Teviot.

231. THE CHEVIOTS deflect from the Southern Highlands round the sources of the Teviot, and extend 42 miles north-eastward, along the Scottish frontier and into Northumberland in the neighbourhood of Wooler. They consist chiefly of eruptive rocks, but commonly have rounded outlines and dome-like tops. Their central summit-line makes long sweeps of lofty altitude, intersected only by elevated passes; and their lateral masses occupy much breadth, but are cut into groups or sections by ravines, defiles, dells, and vales. Most of even the steepest are grassy from skirt to

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summit,—well described by Crawford as "Teviot braes so green and gay;" and many command extensive, varied, gorgeous prospects. These charming uplands have been grazed, from time immemorial, by the quiet, hardy, fine-wooled, white-faced sheep which bear their name; and, during the centuries of the Border raids, they were resonant, more than any other part of Scotland, with the clang of freebootery and the yell of strife. One of them, called Carter Fell, 2020 feet high, 10 miles south-south-east of the Dunian, and in full view from it and from Jedburgh, was the scene in 1575 of a smart skirmish, known in song as the Raid of the Red Swire, which nearly kindled national hostilities between James VI. and Elizabeth. A beautiful lyric, from the pen of Mrs. Sigourney, celebrates the contrast between their present peacefulness and their former state of turmoil.

232. **JEDBURGH** is a post and market town, and a royal burgh. Its site is a skirt of the Dunian, between bold masses of hill and an expansive stretch of the basin of the Jed. That basin is a kind of broad tumulated plain, half-engirdled by the Cheviots, abounding in spots of natural strength adjacent to open, fertile tracts, and much marked with modern mansions, and with traces and ruins of ancient military works. The parts of it seen from the town show a picturesque mixture of vale and upland, and are extremely brilliant. The chief mansions in it are Edgerston, W. O. Rutherford, Esq.; Wolflee, James Elliot, Esq.; Abbotsrule, Robert Henderson, Esq.; Hartrigge, Lord Campbell; Glenburn Hall, W. T. Ormiston, Esq.; Hunthill, Mossburnford, Langlee, and Hundalee;—and the chief antiquities are, a Roman camp near Monk Law; a Roman causeway near the foot of the Jed; an ancient military road over the Dunian; a well-preserved circular camp at Scarsburgh; the famous camp formed by Douglas at Lindalee, and described in Barbour's "Bruce;" artificial hiding-caves in the banks of the Jed; the fine baronial stronghold of Ferniehirst; and several other spots and objects associated with historical events.

The town chiefly climbs an ascent flanking a kind of dell of the Jed. Its length is about half a mile; and its breadth, at the broadest, is about 380 yards. Its two principal lines of street intersect each other at a spacious market-place. Its houses present a variety of old and new, mean and neat, but in general are substantial. A large house which was inhabited by Queen Mary during her illness, after visiting the Earl of Bothwell at Hermitage Castle, still stands in a back street. The County Hall, near the market-place, is a neat modern edifice. The County Jail at the head of the town, is a large, massive, castellated, modern pile, on the site of an ancient castle, which was both a royal residence and a fortress. Malcolm IV. died in the castle; William the Lion and Alexander II. frequently resided in it; a son of Alexander III. was born in it; and Alexander III. himself, after all his children were dead, celebrated in it his pompous nuptials with the daughter of the Count de Dreux. The English got possession of it after the battle of Durham, but the Scotch retook it in 1409; and, in order to prevent the risk of it again becoming a receptacle for an English garrison, they completely demolished it. Six bastile-houses were built in lieu of it, to defend the town; but these also have disappeared.

A maison Dieu, a Carmelite convent, and probably an establishment of the Knights Templars, anciently stood in Jedburgh, but have been obliterated. A convent for canons regular of St. Augustine was founded at it in 1118 or 1147. This aimed to be a fit companion, in an age of glare and pageantry, to the neighbouring royal residence; and it took a place in the first rank of the abbeys of its period, when the abbot's mitre was

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rapidly becoming a more potent bauble than the monarch's diadem. Its buildings were very extensive; but they suffered much injury during the wars of the Succession, and were partially demolished, first by the Earl of Surrey in 1523, and next by the Earl of Hertford in 1545. Great part of the church is still standing, and forms a noble attraction to antiquaries and artists. It extends 230 feet from east to west. The choir is partly Saxon, partly Gothic, but is much dilapidated. The south transept has disappeared. The north transept displays traceried Gothic windows, and is entire. The central tower still stands, 100 feet high, crowned with pinnacles and turrets. The nave has been fitted up as the parish church, and is one of the most imposing places of worship in Scotland. Each of its two sides, 130 feet long, presents three tiers of arches; the first opening into the aisle, and consisting of deeply-recessed, richly-moulded, large Gothic arches; the second opening into the galleries, and consisting of pairs of pointed archlets within well-moulded Saxon arches; the third belonging to the clerestory, and consisting of elegant small Gothic arches. The grand entrance at the west end is a Norman archway, with profusion of sculptured mouldings, of exquisite workmanship, supported on long, slender shafts to the depth of 7½ feet. Above this is a large window with semicircular arch, flanked by small blank-pointed arches, and surmounted by a beautiful St. Catherine wheel.

Jedburgh has a large market business, and carries on extensive woollen manufactures. It is the justiciary town for all the eastern Border counties; and it unites with Haddington and three other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. It publishes a weekly newspaper; and it has two public reading rooms, a museum, a circulating library, a mechanics' institute, four banking offices, and two chief inns, the Spread Eagle and the Harrow. Its population in 1851 was 2948. Its inhabitants, throughout the fighting times, were famous for fiery bravery, and had for their war-cry "Jeddart's here!" A summary execution of a number of Border reivers took place in it in 1608, by order of the Earl of Dunbar; and this gave rise to a proverbial phrase,—"Jeddart justice;" which means, "First hang a man and then judge him." The town numbers among its distinguished natives or residents, St. Kennoch, the pacificator of the Borders; Sir William Stewart, the warrior-statesman, slain by Hotspur; John Rutherford and Samuel Rutherford, the principals of St. Andrew's University; Andrew Young, the early ornament of Edinburgh University; Adam Bell and Dr. Somerville, the historians; Dr. Macknight, the commentator; Thomson, the poet; and Sir David Brewster, the present principal of Edinburgh University.

233. **JED WATER** rises on Carlin Tooth, one of the central Cheviots, and runs about 18 miles northward to the Teviot, 2¾ miles below Jedburgh. It has pellucid waters, a rocky bed, a brisk current, and well-wooded banks, and pursues its way among countless combinations of slope and precipice, verdure and escarpment, haugh and hillock, copse and crag. Its affluents are numerous, but all short and small. Its banks, in most parts, are so closely beset with wood as to try severely the patience of the angler; but its trout are of such good size and high character as to reward him well for perseverance.

234. **FERNIEHIRST**, the castle of the ancestors of the Marquis of Lothian, stands on the right bank of Jed Water, 2 miles south of Jedburgh. A previous pile on its site was built in 1490, taken by the Earl of Surrey in 1523, retaken by the Scotch in 1549, inhabited by the fugitive Earl of Westmoreland in 1569, and taken and demolished by the Earl of Sussex in 1570. The present pile was

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built in 1598, but afterwards received some additions and alterations. It presents a massive appearance, lifting its grey turrets above the tops of tall, venerable trees. Southdean Manse, 6 miles further up the Jed, was for many years the residence of the poet Thomson with his father.

235. **MOUNT TEVIOT**, a seat of the Marquis of Lothian, and Penielheugh, a finely contoured hill, about 500 feet high, are situated on the left bank of the Teviot, nearly opposite the mouth of the Jed. The mansion is a modern, imposing, Gothic edifice; the grounds connected with it are both beautiful in themselves and form fine features in the valley; and the hill is crowned with vestiges of two Roman camps, and surmounted by a cylindrical column 150 feet high, erected by the Marquis of Lothian and his tenantry, in honour of the heroes of Waterloo. Bonjedward village, with about 80 inhabitants, on the left side of the Jed, three-quarters of a mile from its mouth, occupies the site of a Roman station, and was long a place of some note and strength. Bonjedward House, in its vicinity, is the seat of the Dowager Marchioness of Lothian.

236. **CRAILING** village, on Oxnam Water, 4 miles north-east of Jedburgh, has a post office under Kelso, and a parish church, and was the birth-place of Samuel Rutherford, and the scene of the ministry of the historian Calderwood. Oxnam Water rises among the Cheviots, 4 miles north-east of Carter Fell, and runs 12 miles northward to the Teviot a mile below Crailing. It abounds in good trout, yet is little esteemed by anglers. The heights around its head-streams, and half way down its main course, embosom a labyrinth of defiles and ravines, thickly marked with memorials of the ancient times,—two Druidical circles, several Caledonian camps, a Roman camp, a long reach of the Roman road, called Watling Street, and vestiges or sites of numerous Border peels.

237. **ECKFORD** village, on the peninsula between the Teviot and Kale Water, though now only a church hamlet, was formerly a place of some military note. A peel house stood at the village itself, and another of much strength about a furlong to the north-east; and both sustained severe attacks from the English. Cessford village, about 2½ miles to the south-east, was still more important. A castle there, the residence of the ancestors of the Duke of Roxburgh, was represented by the Earl of Surrey, when at the head of a strong besieging force, as the strongest place in Scotland, except the castles of Fast and Dunbar. The ruin of its keep still exists, 67 feet long, 60 feet broad, and 65 feet high, with walls about 13 feet thick, and contains a dismal dungeon of remarkable character, and a subterranean vault. Caverton, another village 2 miles north of Cessford, was twice burned by the English.

238. **MOREBATTLE** is a village on Kale Water, 4¼ miles east of Eckford. It has a post office under Kelso, and about 350 inhabitants. Two peel towers stand a little south of it, at Corbet House and at Whitton, the one renovated, the other ruinous. A pass between two heights, a little to the north, by the side of a morassy meadow, formerly under water, and called Linton Loch, was so fortified as to check or repel forays from the south. A spot called the Tryst on the neighbouring farm of Frogden, was a place of muster for forays into England. Graden Place, the ancient seat of the Kers of Graden, also in the neighbourhood, was a stronghold of similar note to the Castle of Cessford. Linton Tower, the residence of the ancestors of the noble family of Somerville, adjacent to Linton Loch, figured grandly in the wars of Bruce and Baliol, and was eventually destroyed by the Earl of Surrey. The lands around this fortalice are said to have been given to the first of the Somervilles, in the time of William the Lion, as a reward

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for killing a monstrous animal, variously called serpent, boar, and wolf.

239. **KALE WATER** rises on Fairiwood Fell, one of the central Cheviots, and runs 12 miles northward to the vicinity of Morebattle, and thence 6 miles west-north-westward to the Teviot in the vicinity of Eckford. Its landscape beauties, from mountain to plain, are rich and various, and have been sweetly sung by Miss Baillie. Its trout are plentiful, well-sized, and of superior quality. The hills around its head-streams show vestiges of ancient camps; and some spots in its lower reaches are associated with the memories of the Covenanters.

240. **YETHOLM** is a small town on Bowmont Water, 4 miles north-east of Morebattle, and 8 south-east of Kelso. It has a post office under Kelso, an office of the Glasgow Bank, and two principal inns, the Plough and the Temperance. It consists of two parts, on different estates, on opposite sides of the stream. Its population is about 1060. Nearly one-half of the inhabitants of one of its two parts are gipsies, the descendants of a tribe who settled here about the beginning of the 18th century. Jean Gordon, one of its gipsies, was the prototype of Sir Walter Scott's Meg Merrilees. Dr. Salt, a physician of Charles II., and popularly reputed a warlock, carried on the study of alchymy in an old mansion in the neighbourhood, which is now extinct. Douglas rendezvoused his army at Yetholm on his way to Otterburn; and the bodies of many of the Scottish heroes who fell at Flodden were brought hither for burial. Traces of three camps—one of them Roman, the other two Caledonian—are seen on the neighbouring hills. Bowmont Water and Yetholm Loch—the former a tributary of the Till, the latter measuring nearly 1½ mile in circuit—afford good sport for anglers.

241. **FLOORS CASTLE**, the chief seat of the Duke of Roxburgh, stands on the left side of the Tweed, about a mile above Kelso. It is a magnificent edifice, in the Tudor style, with grand centre and two symmetrical wings. It was built in 1718, after designs by Sir John Vanburgh, and afterwards remodelled and extended under the direction of Mr. Playfair of Edinburgh. The park around it slopes gently to the Tweed, undulates some distance in the opposite direction, and presents a rich variety of artificial embellishment.

242. **KELSO** stands on the left bank of the Tweed, opposite the influx of the Teviot. Its environs are brightly, warmly, grandly beautiful. They might, perhaps, be called part of a great strath; but, besides being deeply cut with the channels of two large rivers, they are much marked by bold banks, heaving swells, and waving woods. Their prevailing style resembles that of a landscape garden. The ducal park of Floors Castle bounds the town on the west; "the meeting of the waters," with an open view up the wooded Teviot, presses it on the south; a public green, called Shedden Park, with a noble entrance gateway, touches it on the east; and suburban villas and gentlemen's seats, vying with one another in elegance, lie all around. The chief of the seats are Henderside Park, Ednam House, Wooden, Woodside, Pinnacle Hill, and Springwood Park,—the last the residence of Sir George H. S. Douglas, Bart.

The original Kelso stood on ground now within Floors Park, and was long a small village, a kind of suburb to Roxburgh; but after the destruction of that ancient and important burgh in 1460, Kelso, which had struck new root further down the river, succeeded it as a centre of Border influence, a haunt of kings and nobles, a place of international negotiation, a rendezvous of armies, and a frequent scene of the clash of war. Often was it sacked and burned, and as often did it rise with renewed strength from desolation and ashes. It long had

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the rough, strong, compact structure best suited for defence, and giving little scope for airiness or ornament; but it latterly underwent great changes of character and arrangement. It still contains some minor streets of poor appearance; but, in general, it is now one of the neatest and most pleasant towns of its size in the empire. A spacious, well built square lies in its centre, and four excellent streets go off from this in different directions. The Parish Church is an octagonal edifice, about 90 feet in diameter within the walls. The Free Church is surmounted by an elegant Gothic tower. The Kelso Library is a substantial building, commanding a gorgeous prospect of the Tweed, and containing about 8000 volumes. The Physical and Antiquarian Society's Museum is a tasteful edifice, contiguous to the library, stored with a rich collection of curiosities, and gratuitously open to visitors on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Corn Exchange is a structure in the Tudor style, erected in 1856, after a design by Mr. Cousin. The Town Hall shows a tetrastyle Ionic portico on a piazza basement, and is crowned by a lantern and cupola. The carriage bridge across the Tweed is a structure of great beauty, built in 1803, after a design by Mr. Rennie, at a cost of about £18,000, and comprising five elliptical arches, each 72 feet in span. A small suburb, called Maxwellheugh, stands at the further end of the bridge, and adjoins the Railway Station.

The most conspicuous object in Kelso is the ruined church of an ancient Tyronensian abbey. This was founded in 1128, to serve as a companion to the royal residence at Roxburgh, and it speedily became one of the wealthiest establishments in the kingdom. The church was constructed in the form of a Latin cross, with the head turned to the west. The chief parts of it which remain are, a fragment of the choir, two sides of the central tower, most of the transepts, and most of the west end; and these present one of the best specimens which Britain contains of the late Saxon or early Norman style of architecture. The standing fragment of the choir comprises two Saxon arches, springing from massive piers, with slender circular side pilasters, and bold projecting capitals. The walls of the central tower rest on four spacious pointed arches, 45 feet high; are 5½ feet thick, of solid masonry, pierced with narrow passages leading to galleries; and rise to the height of 91 feet, ornamented with windows, and flanked with turrets. The north transept has a deep, imposing entrance-archway, rich with dancette, billet, and other Norman decorations. The west end shows a ruined archway, of splendid design, adorned with grotesque sculptures, much worn and defaced, yet still elegant. The walls of the edifice without and within are adorned by a course of blank interlacing Saxon arches, variously ornamented. Most of the windows have semicircular heads, and are tall, narrow, and without any tracery; but one in the north transept is completely circular, and two in the central tower are quatrefoils set in circles. The building has no buttresses.

Kelso is a centre of trade, intelligence, and fashion to all the southern half of the Merse. It publishes two newspapers, and has several subscription libraries, two public reading-rooms, seven or eight amusement clubs, racing-ground for annual races, an extensive market business, five banking offices, and two chief hotels, the Cross Keys and the Queen's Head, besides several other excellent inns and two temperance hotels. Its population in 1851 was 4783. Kelso had some men of note among its abbots; and it counts, among recent or living authors connected with it, Morton the antiquary, Stoddart the angler, the Rev. Dr. Macculloch, and the Rev. Dr. Horatius Bonar.

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XIX.—FROM EDINBURGH TO KELSO.

Paragraph

By the North British Railway. Same as XV. to Newton Station, 40¼ miles. St. Boswell's, left.....243

Maxton Station, 43¾ miles.....244

Merton, on the further side of the Tweed, left; Littledean Tower, on the hither side, left; Lilliard's Edge, right; Smailholm Tower, 2¾ miles distant, left.....245

Rutherford Station, 46½ miles.....246

Makerston, on the further side of the Tweed, left.....247

Roxburgh Station, 49 miles 248

Railway to Jedburgh, right; Wallace Tower, left; the Teviot crossed on a splendid and lofty viaduct of fifteen arches; Sunlaw's mansion and Heiton village, right; Springwood Park, left; Kelso, 52¼ miles.....242

243. **ST. BOSWELL'S** village, also called Lessudden, near the Tweed, about a mile from the Newton Station, dates from the time of the Culdees, and was a place of note in the feudal times, with sixteen strong bastile-houses. It now consists of a single street, with about 500 inhabitants. It has a key post office, a public library, and two good inns—the Buccleuch Arms, and the Railway Hotel. A spot adjacent to it, on the riverward side, called Braeheads, commands a noble view; and a common of about 40 acres, on the other side, called St. Boswell's Green, is the scene of a great annual fair in July, effecting sales in sheep and cattle to the amount of from £6000 to £10,000. Lessudden House, the seat of Mrs. Scott of Raeburn, stands a little to the east of the village; and a large, elegant hunting establishment of the Duke of Buccleuch, built about the year 1830, stands to the north of the Green.

244. **MAXTON** was formerly a town of scarcely less bulk or importance than Kelso, but is now a small village, with a parish church, and the shaft of an ancient cross. Merton House, on the opposite side of the Tweed, the seat of Lord Polwarth, is a superb edifice amid a most beautiful landscape. Littledean Tower, on the hither side, 1¼ mile below Maxton, is the ruined ancient residence of the Kers of Nenthorn.

245. **SMAILHOLM TOWER**, 2¾ miles north of the Tweed, stands on a rocky eminence on the farm of Sandyknowe, and is seen at such a distance as to be a guiding mark to mariners off Berwick. It is a large square Border keep, built in 1535, protected on three sides by precipices and a morass, approachable only by a steep, rocky path on the west, and formerly surrounded with a strong courtyard wall, now extinct. Sir Walter Scott spent part of his boyhood at Sandyknowe with his paternal grandfather; and he made the old tower the scene of his ballad of the "Eve of St. John," and recorded his young romantic impressions of it in a passage of his "Marmion." A village of Smailholm, with a post office under Kelso, and about 400 inhabitants, stands half a mile north-east of the tower.

246. **RUTHERFORD** village is said to have acquired its name from an early incident in the international war. A military station in its neighbourhood, called Ringly Hall, overhanging the Tweed, is crowned by an ancient camp of 160 feet in diameter, and was defended naturally on the riverward side by a cliff, and artificially on the other sides by moats and ramparts. Tradition says that at an early period an English army took post here for several days, to watch some Scotch forces on the opposite bank; that it crossed the Tweed to attack them, but

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suffered a disastrous repulse; and that, in commemoration of its defeat, the shallow by which they crossed and recrossed was called Rue-their-ford.

247. MAKERSTON, the seat of General Sir Thomas M. Brisbane, Bart., on the left bank of the Tweed, 4½ miles above Kelso, is an elegant mansion, surrounded by fine woods, and commanding a noble view up the Teviot. The Tweed, in its neighbourhood, is obstructed by bold rocks, and splits, chafes, and roars in a manner similar to some of the wild iron-bound streams of the Highlands. Its water-way here, in all ordinary states, is entirely within four gullets through a mass of trap, called the Makerston Trow-Crags. The gullets are about 450 feet long, and have a rapidly-descending bottom; and two of them are about 34 feet deep, and so narrow that a person may leap over them. The career of the stream within them is at all times a series of rapids and eddies; and its action over and around them during freshets, but especially at the breaking up of an ice-storm, is a curious cataract.

248. ROXBURGH originated in colonization from Old Roxburgh about the time of David I., and was for several ages a considerable town; but now it ranks only as a church village, and contains not more than about 200 inhabitants. A venerable ruin between it and the Teviot, called variously Roxburgh Tower, Wallace Tower, and Sunlaws Tower, is believed to have been one of a chain of fortalices from the Tweed to Upper Teviotdale. Old Roxburgh stood 2 miles north-north-east of the present village, opposite ancient Kelso. It was a place of high but unknown antiquity; it possessed importance long before the 12th century; and it figured for several ages, in the estimation of kings, generals, and historians, as one of the chief towns of Scotland. Weekly markets and great fairs were held in it; money was coined in it; monastic establishments were built in it; and all sorts of interests—commercial, political, and military—converged towards it, as a great provincial capital. It necessarily sustained many a shock in the crash of war; it frequently changed masters during the long contest for the succession of the crown; it was burnt to rubbish in 1369 and 1460; it came under anathema from the Scottish government, for alleged partiality to the English rule; and at length it perished, and left not one fragment of ruin to show where it had stood. A castle, to which it always owed its main consequence, was situated at its upper extremity, on a tabular rock of about 40 feet of elevation above the surrounding plain. This was partly a royal palace, partly a great citadel—occupied sometimes by the kings and troops of Scotland, sometimes by the kings and troops of England; and it witnessed the death of James II. in one of the contests for it with the English armies. It was eventually destroyed by the Scotch, as more a nuisance than a defence, but was so far restored by the Duke of Somerset in 1547 as to be used as a barrack. Only some small pieces of its old walls, together with traces of the Duke of Somerset's restorations, now remain; and all are covered with trees.

XX.—FROM KELSO TO TWEEDMOUTH.

Paragraph

By the English North-Eastern Railway, down the right bank of the Tweed. Pinnacle Hill, left; Wooden, right; Henderside Park, on the further side of the Tweed, left; **Sprouston** Station, 2½ miles.. 249

Mouth of **Eden Water**, left.. 250

Redden, left; Haddon, right; Carham Burn, on boundary between Scotland and England,

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Paragraph

crossed; **Birgham**, on the further side of the Tweed..... 251
Carham Station, 4¾ miles..... 252
Wark Castle, left; mouth of **Leet Water**, left... 253
Learmonth Burn, crossed on a lofty seven-arched viaduct, with fine view along the Tweed; **Coldstream**, on the further bank of the Tweed..... 254
Cornhill Station, 10 miles..... 255
Road to the Field of **Flodden**, right..... 256
Lennel, on the further side of the Tweed, left; **Tillmouth**, right..... 257
The River Till, crossed on a grand and very lofty viaduct; Twisel Castle, left; Milnegraden and **Ladykirk**, on the further side of the Tweed, left..... 258
Norham Station, 15¾ miles..... 259
Horndean village, on further side of the Tweed; Horncliff, right; Velvet Hall Station, 18¼ miles. **Union Chain Bridge** over the river Tweed, left..... 260
Paxton, on the further side of the Tweed, left; mouth of **Whitadder Water**, left.... 37
Halidon Hill, on the further side of the Tweed, left..... 261
Ord village and mansion, right; Tweedmouth Station, 22¼ miles.

249. **SPROUSTON** was at one time a considerable town, and suffered great devastation from the English. It is now a village, consisting chiefly of cottages, with about 450 inhabitants. It has a post office under Kelso, a neat parish church, and a good inn. The reach of the Tweed in its neighbourhood abounds with salmon, and is notable for trout-fishing. Redden and Haddon, each about 2 miles below Sprouston, now mere hamlets, were also at one time considerable seats of population and centres of Border strife. A conflict between a Scotch force and about 300 English horse took place, in 1549, upon Haddon Rig.

250. **EDEN WATER** rises 7½ miles east of Lauder, and runs 18 miles, variously southward and eastward, to the Tweed, 3¼ miles below Kelso. Its trout, though not very plentiful, are of good size and superior quality, red fleshed and deep shaped; but below Newton-Don, where there is a fall on the stream, they are mixed with other varieties. The banks of the Eden show much variety of Lowland scenery, from the pastoral hill to the ornate flat; and they contain the villages of Gordon, Stitchel, and Ednam, and the mansions of Mellerstain, Nenthorn, Stitchel, and Newton-Don. Ednam village, situated within 2¾ miles of Kelso, was the birth-place of the poet Thomson; and an obelisk to his memory, 52 feet high, erected in 1820, stands on a rising ground about a mile to the east.

251. **BIRGHAM** village, on the left side of the Tweed, nearly opposite Carham, has a post office under Coldstream, and about 230 inhabitants. The mansions of Loughton House and Ayton Hall, the latter a seat of the Earl of Home, are in its neighbourhood. A meeting of William the Lion and some of his nobles and prelates took place at Birgham in 1188, with an ecclesiastical envoy from Henry II. of England, to resist all pretensions of the English Church to interfere in any matter with the affairs of Scotland. A meeting of the Scottish Estates also was held here in 1289, followed by an international deed, called the Treaty of Birgham. The village of Eccles, 2½ miles north-west of Birgham, had anciently a Culdee church, afterwards a great and famous Bernardine nunnery, and has now a parish church, of 1774, with a neat spire. Henry Home, Lord Kaimes, was born in the neighbourhood of Eccles; spent there a large portion of both his early and his literary life; and was visited there, in 1759, by Dr. Franklin and his son. The nunnery of Eccles, and a town around it, were destroyed in 1545 by the Earl of Hertford.

252. **CARHAM** is a church village, and had anciently an abbey, which was destroyed in 1296 by Sir William Wallace.

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Two victories, respectively in 1048 and in 1378, were won in its neighbourhood by the Scotch over the English. The charming seat of Carham Hall, belonging to the family of Compton, stands near the village. Wark Castle, situated on a circular artificial mound 2 miles east of Carham, was anciently a fortalice of great importance, and figured much in the sieges of the Border strifes, but is now represented by only a few ruined fragments, without any appearance of strength or interest. Froissard assigns the origin of the Order of the Garter to an incident at a ball in Wark Castle, given by Edward III.

253. **LEET WATER** rises 2 miles south of Allanton, and pursues a course of about 12 miles—first south-westward, next south-eastward, through the most level parts of the Merse, to the Tweed at the upper end of Coldstream. Its trout are remarkably well-fed and large, averaging from half a pound to a pound, and often attaining to two pounds or three. The lower parts of it are preserved, but the central and upper parts are open to all anglers. The villages of Whitsome, Swinton, and Leitholm, and the mansions of Newton, Swinton, Leetside, Belchester, Hirsel, and Lees, stand on its banks. Whitsome is an ancient place, associated in the old times with the horrors of the Border wars, and in modern times with the memories of the Rev. Thomas Boston. Swinton estate, belonging to an ancient family of its own name, two of whom are embalmed in the poetry of Sir Walter Scott, is said to have acquired its designation and origin from the extermination of wild swine around it by the founder of the family. Its mansion is an elegant modern edifice, in room of a previous one of great antiquity. Swinton village has a post office under Coldstream, an inn, and about 500 inhabitants. The Hirsel and Lees stand on the lowest reach of the Leet, in the vicinity of Coldstream; and the former is a seat of the Earl of Home, the latter the seat of Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart.

254. **COLDSTREAM** occupies a charming situation, at the top of a high bank overlooking the Tweed, less than 2 miles west-north-west of Cornhill. It is a post and market town, and has three banking offices, and three excellent inns,—the Newcastle Arms, the Commercial, and the Black Bull; and it maintains communication by omnibus with all the trains at the Cornhill Station. The town is irregularly built, but contains many good houses, and presents an airy, pleasant, modern appearance. It has a parish church, with spire and clock, four other places of worship, and a neat monument to the memory of the late Charles Marjoribanks, Esq. A bridge across the Tweed, a short distance below it, on the road to Cornhill, is a very handsome structure, with five arches, and commands a delightful close view. Lennel House, a little further down, is a seat of the Earl of Haddington,—a recent erection on the site of a previous mansion, which was inhabited many years by Patrick Brydone, author of the "Tour in Sicily." A ford of the Tweed, in the vicinity of Coldstream, the first one of moderate depth above Berwick, was the passage by which Edward I. entered Scotland in 1296, and by which many armies, both English and Scotch, made invasion from that period till 1640. Coldstream is notable also as the scene of a truce between England and Scotland in 1491; the head-quarters of Monk before he marched to the south to restore Charles II; and the place where that general raised the regiment which still continues to be called the Coldstream Guards. A Cistercian nunnery, now extinct, was founded at Coldstream by the first Earl of Dunbar; and the bodies of the most distinguished of the Scottish heroes who fell on the field of Flodden were interred in its burying-ground. The population of the town in 1851 was 2238.

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255. **CORNHILL** consists principally of one street, but contains an excellent inn, called the Collingwood Arms, and is a convenient station for visiting the battle-field of Flodden, and for angling the waters of the Bowmont, the Glen, the Till, and the neighbouring parts of the Tweed. An ancient castle stood in its vicinity, and was taken by the Scotch in 1549. The population in 1851 was 973.

256. **FLODDEN** Field, the scene of the great battle in 1513, so disastrous to Scotland and fatal to her king, lies on the left side of the River Till, about 3 miles east-south-east of Cornhill. The ground is now intersected by the road to Newcastle, and is under cultivation; but the battle-positions on it can still be traced. Flodden Hill, on which the Scottish army was posted, is an outskirt of the Cheviots, descending with a slope of about half a mile to the Till. The extensive plain of Millfield, across which the English army marched to make the onslaught, extends down the Till toward the Tweed. The immediate battle-field, where "the flowers of the forest were a' wede awa'," lies around the junction of the hill and the plain. An unhewn stone, called the King's Stone, marks the spot where James IV. fell. The lower reach of the Till, where the English army crossed, and where they might have been so easily arrested and driven back by a timely advance of the Scotch, is a deep, picturesque ravine, faced with shelving, broken, grotesque rocks, and tangled and shaggy with wood; and it retains nearly the same features and the same objects as on the day of the battle. Sir Walter Scott's well-known description of the scene, in his "Marmion," is highly graphic as regards both the localities and the events.

257. **TILLMOUTH** estate, lying round the influx of the Till to the Tweed, is the property of Sir Francis Blake, Bart. Tillmouth, or Twisel Castle, a grand erection in the pointed style, built about 40 years ago, but never finished, crowns a precipitous eminence on the right side of the Till. Twisel Bridge, by which the English army marched to Flodden, has a semicircular arch of 90½ feet in span. The ruin of an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, stands on a pleasant spot of a neighbouring field. Till River rises on King's Seat, one of the Cheviot hills, and runs about 30 miles north-westward to the Tweed, 3 miles north of Cornhill. Its banks contain the noble mansions of Chillingham Castle and Etal Hall; the curious old castles of Ford and Etal; and the interesting villages of Ford Forge, Ford, and Etal. Its current is slow, contrasting strikingly with that of the rapid Tweed, which is represented in old proverbial verses as saying to it, "Where ye droun ae man I droun twa." Its waters abound with fish, but are extensively preserved. Salmon ascend it no higher than Ford; trout of very large size are found in it, and may be obtained in good condition sometimes so early as February, always as early as March; and whitling, both large and lively, frequent it more than any other stream of the Border.

258. **LADYKIRK** is a parish on the left side of the Tweed, opposite Norham, and has a post office of its own name under Coldstream. Its name arose from the building of a church at it in honour of "Our Lady," by James IV., on occasion of his escaping great peril when crossing the Tweed at the head of his army. Ladykirk House, the seat of David Robertson, Esq., has extensive pleasure-grounds, and is remarkable for stables and a riding-house of princely proportions. Ladykirk Church is a Gothic edifice of the year 1500, originally cruciform and elegant, but now disfigured by additions and alterations, and was the scene of a treaty in the time of Mary, supplementary to the treaty of Chateau Cambrensis. A field in its vicinity, called Hollywellhaugh, was the

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place on which Edward I. and the Scottish nobles met to adjust the succession of the crown of Scotland. An ancient monastery stood in the neighbourhood, at Chapel Park; and three fine springs there are crowned by pillars, inscribed with the names of "the Nuns', the Monks', and St. Mary's Wells." Milnegraden, 1½ mile above Ladykirk, now the property of David Milne Home, Esq., was anciently the seat of the Border sept of Graden, afterwards that of the Kers of Graden, and of the late Admiral Sir David Milne. The present mansion is modern.

259. **NORHAM** is a small town with a famous old castle. The town consists chiefly of one long street, and contained in 1851 a population of 1033. It has a post office under Berwick, and an inn called the Swan; and it communicates with the Scotch side of the Tweed by a recently erected bridge, with strong timber body and stone abutments. A church was founded in Norham by the first Culdee missionaries of Lindisfarne, and possessed for ages the privilege of sanctuary. The present parish church, situated on a romantic spot at the west end of the town, comprehends part of the ancient one, and shows several interesting architectural features. The ancient castle, now a total ruin, surmounts a steep partially wooded eminence, overhanging the Tweed. It appears to have occupied a large extent of ground, and it still comprises a massive square keep, 70 feet high, though considerably shattered, and a number of vaults, fragments, and substructions, enclosed within a great circuit of outer wall. David I. of Scotland took and destroyed both the castle and the town in 1138. King John of England besieged the castle forty days in 1215, when it was in the possession of the Scotch, but was not able to take it. Edward I. resided in it while managing the dispute respecting the succession of the Scottish crown; the contending armies of England and Scotland, in the course of their several wars, frequently took and retook it; and James IV. demolished its outworks immediately before he marched to Flodden. Sir Walter Scott describes it in the opening verses of "Marmion."

260. **THE UNION BRIDGE**, across the Tweed, 4 miles above Berwick, was the earliest suspension bridge for loaded carriages in Britain. It was constructed in 1820, at the cost of about £7500, after designs by Captain Sir Samuel Brown. It measures 368 feet in length, and 18 feet in width, has the carriage-way 27 feet above the surface of the stream, and weighs about 100 tons. Paxton village, 1½ mile north of it, stands amid beautiful scenery, and is believed to be the scene of the song of "Robin Adair." It has a post office under Berwick, and about 310 inhabitants. Paxton House, in its vicinity, is an imposing edifice, built in the latter half of last century, after a design by Adams. Edrington Castle, about a mile to the north, on a steep rock at the left side of Whitadder Water, is a small fragment of an ancient strong fortalice which figured much in the Border wars. A glen in its neighbourhood is said to be the locality of "Tibby Fowler o' the Glen."

261. **HALIDON HILL**, the post of the English army during the siege of Berwick in 1333, and the scene of their sweeping victory over the Scottish army under the Regent Douglas, occupies a peninsular space between the left banks of the Whitadder and the Tweed. It rises by a gradual acclivity from the side of the rivers, descends by a much more rapid fall on the further side, and commands from its higher parts a full prospect of all the approaches to Berwick. The battle of Halidon Hill was dramatized by Sir Walter Scott.

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FOURTH DIVISION.

EDINBURGH AND ITS ENVIRONS.

EDINBURGH stands from 1½ mile to 3¾ miles south of the Frith of Forth. Its site and immediate environs comprise a group of hills, with intermediate hollows and surrounding plain. Some parts of the hills are crags; some parts of the hollows are ravines; and all the heights and breaks and slopes, together with the spaces between and the outlooks around, have a picturesque arrangement. The entire place must have seemed, to the first human eyes which saw it, to be highly beautiful; and now, when improved by art to the extent of a large and graceful metropolis, it strikes all beholders from every land as the grandest seat of population in the world.

Arthur's Seat, the highest of the hills, culminates at a point about 1¼ mile south-east of the centre of the city; has an altitude of 822 feet above the level of the sea; descends rollingly to the north-east and the east, over a base of about three-quarters of a mile; presents an abrupt shoulder to the south; and breaks down precipitously to the west. A narrow dingle, called the Hunter's Bog, extends north and south along its western base. Salisbury Crag rises from the west side of the Hunter's Bog with a regular gradient to a height of 574 feet above the level of the sea; terminates suddenly in a semicircular sweep of about 5 furlongs in diameter, with the convexity toward the city; is crested along the brow of its semicircle with naked, mural, greenstone cliff, of about 60 feet in mean depth; and descends thence in smooth, rapid, regular declivity. Neither this hill nor Arthur's Seat contains a single modern building; but both lie within the domain of the Queen's Park.

A corner of plain, about 3 furlongs in breadth, at the north end of Salisbury Crag, contains the Palace and Abbey of Holyrood. The Calton Hill rises on the north side of this and westward, on a base of about 5 furlongs by 3; takes an abrupt, precipitous character, toward the west end; and attains there an altitude of 344 feet above the level of the sea. Its sides, about two-thirds round, and about one-third up, are engirt with an elegant line of terrace-street; and its shoulders and summit are disposed in walks, and studded with public buildings. A ravine, partly lined with houses, partly overhung by them, partly impracticable, curves round the west base of Calton Hill, and goes off to the north-east till it becomes lost in the circumjacent plain. An outspread eminence commences at its further side, swells soon in one part into a small hill, but extends elsewhere with flattened summit and easy slopes altogether about 1 mile from east to west and 6 furlongs from south

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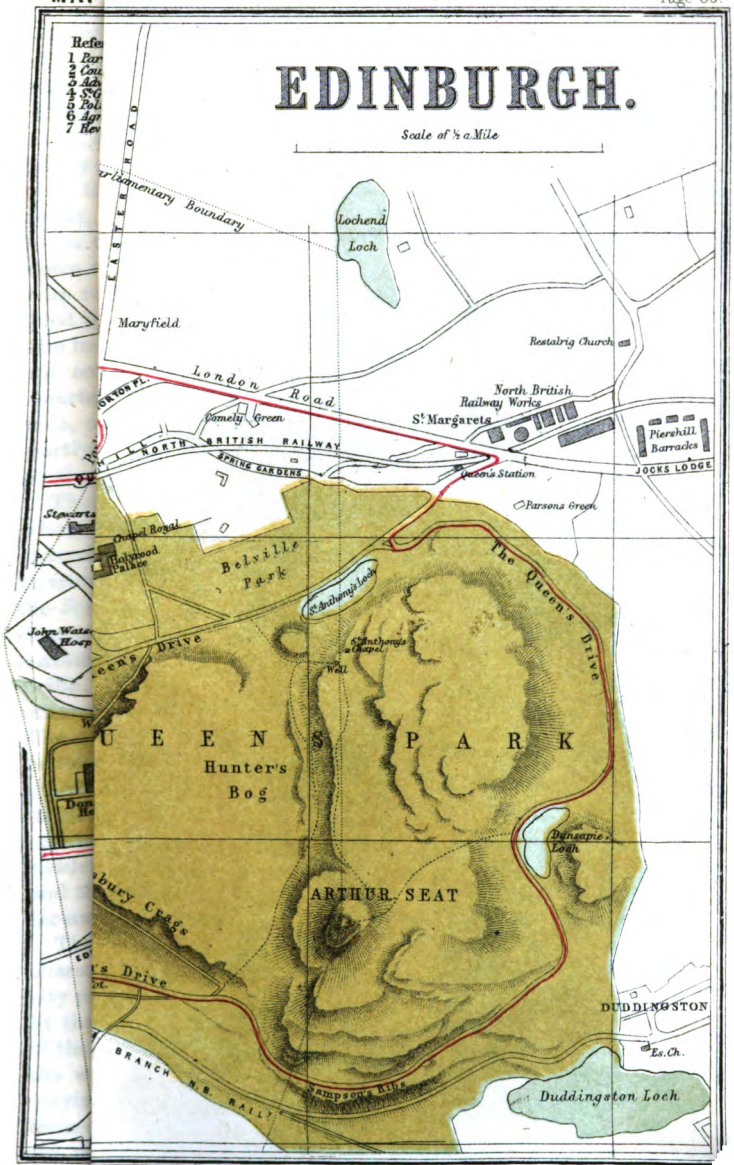

The Rou

The Plan is divided into ½ Mile Squares from the Register House

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to north; and all this eminence, together with adjacent parts of plain, on both banks of the Water of Leith, is occupied by the New Town. A narrow vale, coming up from the vicinity of Holyrood, extends along the south side of the New Town; was formerly filled with a sheet of water called the North Loch, but now is partly occupied by small streets and railway termini, and partly disposed in landscape gardens. A hill, shaped somewhat like a wedge, with the upper edges rounded off, about a mile long, and a quarter of a mile broad, flanks the further side of the vale all upward from Holyrood; attains at its west end an altitude of 445 feet above the level of the sea; and breaks down there, on three sides, north, west, and south, in bare faces of compact trap rock, all steep and partly mural. The greater part of this hill is occupied by the oldest portions of the Old Town; and the crown of it, all round the brow of the precipitous faces, is occupied by the Castle. A ravine, along its south side, densely filled with houses, was originally an aristocratic quarter, but now swarms with the poor. A rising ground, on the further side, of similar extent and character to the New Town eminence, is occupied partly by some old suburbs, partly by some modern extensions, and merges at the skirts into flat, ornate environs.

The central part of the New Town, to the extent of about one-half of the whole, consists of two parallelograms, separated from each other by large spaces of landscape garden. Each parallelogram comprises a central street, terminating in spacious squares or square-like places, two flank streets in the form of terraces, two intermediate minor streets, and several transverse streets crossing the others at right angles. A tract to the west of the northern parallelogram, abutting on a high-faced ravine of the Water of Leith, contains a grandly-edificed large area in the form of a dodecagon; and other parts contain fine terraces, handsome streets, and elegant crescents. The architecture of many portions affects the Grecian character, with profusion of pillars and pilasters; and the architecture of nearly all combines gracefulness with simplicity, variety with symmetry, and derives much aid to its effect from the quality of the building-material,—a hard, fine-grained, light-coloured sandstone. The interior views are pleasing; the views southward, suddenly closed up by the Old Town and the Castle, are highly romantic; and the views northward are so open, so distant, so discursive over frith and far-away hills, as to kindle thrilling rural fancies in the very centre of the city.

The most recent extensions of the Old Town have some resemblance of character to the New Town; but the old suburbs and the whole of the ancient city present wide differences or a total contrast. The ground is boldly broken by the steepness of the principal ascents, and by the depth and narrowness of the central ravine. The only main thoroughfare from east to west climbs the wedge-shaped hill from Holyrood to the vicinity of the Castle, with varying width and inconvenient ascent; and is then connected, by artificial terrace, bridge, and raised road, round the south loin of the Castle rock, with the western suburbs. The main thoroughfares from north to south a

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indeed spacious, well edificed, and comparatively level; but many of the other thoroughfares are confined and irregular, and not a few are mere lanes or closes. The houses, throughout considerable portions, particularly in the main thoroughfare from east to west, and in the lanes and closes leading from it, are principally tall, old, and dingy, yet have curious façades and form picturesque groups. The street views, in many parts, are romantic; yet, in consequence of malodour and misery, they can scarcely be called pleasant. Good views outward are obtained from a few points; but those from the higher parts of the Castle Hill, and from the Castle itself, are singularly grand, overlooking nearly all the city, and extending away to the German Ocean and the Grampians.

The Castle rock is supposed to have been occupied as a fort long before the Christian era. The Caledonian reguli held stated possession of it in the 5th century, perhaps much earlier; and they and the Northumbrian Saxons maintained an incessant contest for it, dispossessing each other by turns, from 452 till the reign of Malcolm II. One of the Northumbrian kings, of the name of Edwin, who reconstructed its fortifications about the year 626, gave it the name of "Edwines burg,"—a name which signifies Edwin's Castle, and has been changed by usage into Edinburgh. A village of the same name arose adjacent to it, and appears on record as a place of some note in 854. Queen Margaret, the widow of Malcolm Canmore, took refuge in the Castle from the hostility of Donald Bane. David I. constituted "Edwines burg" a royal burgh, founded the Abbey of Holyrood, and gave permission to its monks to erect the suburb of Canongate. The Castle was more or less the residence of Alexander I., David I., Malcolm IV., Alexander II., William the Lion, Alexander III., and several subsequent kings; and it passed through a long course of fiery ordeal, frequently changing masters, and undergoing many an alteration, during the wars of the Succession. It was captured by Edward I. in 1296; it remained in possession of the English seventeen years, till recovered by Randolph, Earl of Moray; it was dismantled by Robert Bruce, given back to the English by Edward Baliol, refortified in 1337 by Edward III., and recaptured for the Scotch, in 1341, through a subtle stratagem, by Sir William Douglas, the Black Knight of Liddesdale. Holyrood also was plundered by the English in 1322, but so speedily reacquired its grandeur as, within the next twelve years, to give accommodation to three successive Scottish Parliaments.

Edinburgh now enjoyed a course of prosperity, and grew to be the largest town then in Scotland. It was burnt in 1385 by an incursion of the English; but it soon rose in a better form, under better protection from the Castle. It suffered severely during the imprisonment of James I. in England, yet was able to pay a large sum toward his ransom; and on his return, it became the stated place of his court. James II. spent in it the years of his minority, was crowned in it, made it the seat of his government, resisted in it the fiery factions of his nobles, and constituted

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it, in all respects, the metropolis of the kingdom. Henry VI. of England, at the time of his downfall, sought refuge in it, and was well received. James III. took post in it against his turbulent nobles; and in reward of services rendered to him by its inhabitants, gave it a right to the customs of the port of Leith, and conferred upon it other valuable privileges. James IV. paraded in it many pompous pageants; and he marshalled on its Borough Moor, then a great common along its southern outskirts, his magnificent army for invading England. The magistrates and citizens warmly aided his martial preparations; and on hearing the news of his overthrow on the field of Flodden, apprehensive of chastisement for the zeal they had shown, they adopted prompt and strong measures for the city's defence.

The contending parties in the State, during the minority of James V., filled Edinburgh with excitement, and embroiled it in frequent tumults and frays,—in one of which, known in history by the quaint name of "Cleanse the Causeway," upwards of 200 persons were slain. It was burnt, also, in 1542, by an English force which landed at Leith; and pillaged, five years afterwards, by the English army which won the battle of Pinkie. The doctrines of the Reformation, in the meantime, had begun to make deep impression throughout great part of the kingdom, and nowhere more than in Edinburgh. John Knox arrived in the city in 1555, preached boldly to large and eager audiences, and found many mighty assistants in his assaults on the Romish faith. He was obliged for a time to leave the country, but not until his cause was on the highway to mastery. He returned in 1559, and then his partisans were in an attitude of open defiance to the opposition of the Crown. Multitudes of them organized themselves into an army at Perth, under the name of the Army of the Congregation, marched southward, appeared before Edinburgh, and entered it in triumph. The Queen-Regent's forces, aided by a force from France, took post in Leith. The Reformers twice assailed them without success, and drew them into useless skirmishes, but were eventually aided by 6000 men from England, and then became victorious. A Parliament immediately afterwards assembled in Edinburgh, and enacted laws for the abolition of Popery, and the establishing of the Reformed religion.

Queen Mary in 1561 arrived from France to take possession of her kingdom. She made a public entry into Edinburgh, set up her government at Holyrood, and gave formal countenance publicly, though not privately, to the settlements of the Reformation. Edinburgh now gave full play to the spirit of Knox, and sought to make an end of the very remnants of Popery. Even the practices of the Court at Holyrood, whether in religious observances or in social manners, did not escape observation. The Queen's fondness for the Romish ritual, and her disregard of the Reformers' notions of morality, soon provoked general displeasure. Murmurs arose beneath her Palace windows; Rizzio was slain at her feet; and on the death of Darnley and her marriage to Bothwell, the whole city blazed with indignation. She fled, but

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was soon brought back, insulted openly in the streets, and sent a prisoner to Loch Leven. Her party afterwards acquired military ascendency in the city, and held it for a long time in turmoil. Kirkaldy of Grange, who filled the office of Lord Provost, governed the Castle in her favour, planted a battery on St. Giles' Church, strengthened the city walls, and made great military demonstrations. The Reform party took post in the Canongate and on the Calton Hill, and presented a fiery front of bravery, but failed to acquire victory till they received armed aid from England.

James VI., on coming of age, plunged the city into a series of other excitements. First, he made a struggle in it for his own liberty against factions of his nobles; next, he gave or ordered great, costly entertainments, at the city's expense; and next, he provoked recoils and insurrections by his encroachments on the popular rights. At some times he was on terms of good fellowship with the citizens, receiving from them sums of money, public flatteries, and personal services; and at another time, he was in fury against them, threatening even to raze the city to its foundations, and so inexorable that nothing short of Queen Elizabeth's intercession brought him to relent. But during all the period of his reign which followed his accession to the English throne, the city enjoyed tranquillity; and when he made it a visit in 1618, it received him with pompous demonstrations of joy, and presented him with a large amount of money. Charles I. also got a gorgeous public reception in 1633, and was crowned with great splendour at Holyrood; but, by his proceedings against Presbyterianism and his erection of an episcopal see in Edinburgh, he ignited a fiery disaffection to his government, and kindled a conflagration of disaster, which continued to burn, more or less, till the end of his dynasty.

The citizens were organized and exercised, under direction of the Town Council, to fight for the cause of religious liberty. A stiff conflict of beleaguerment and defence arose between the city and the Castle, and terminated in favour of the city. A reconciliation with the King took place, while the citizens still adhered to the cause of the Covenant, and embodied a regiment of 1200 men for its support. Yet, on the establishment of the Commonwealth in England, the same amount of force, with apparently the same amount of zeal, was offered by them for the service of the Crown. Cromwell, after the battle of Dunbar, took possession of Edinburgh, laid siege to the Castle, and forced it to capitulate. The city enjoyed a repose of several years under his administration, but had lost prosperity, and was smartly suffering the ills of poverty. It welcomed the restoration of Charles II., but in a few months became the focus of his virulence against Presbyterianism; and, throughout all the period thence till the Revolution, it was the scene of proceedings against the worthies of the land—of enactments, torturings, imprisonments, and executions—which have bequeathed to all true Scotchmen to the latest ages a detestation of tyranny, and an impassioned love of religious freedom. Immediately on the Revolution becoming known,

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multitudes of the citizens broke into riotous expressions of joy, pillaged the Chapel Royal of Holyrood, and smashed everywhere the public symbols of Popery and Prelacy. A Convention of Estates, with the form of a Parliament, was speedily held in Edinburgh, to abolish Prelacy and re-establish Presbyterianism.

A company was now formed, amid national enthusiasm, to establish a great commercial Scottish colony on the Isthmus of Darien, and an edifice was built in Edinburgh for conducting its business. A sum of about £400,000, equal to one-third of all the available wealth then in the kingdom, was subscribed for the scheme, by all classes of the people. An expedition of about 1200 persons sailed, in 1698, from Leith, in view of an immense concourse from Edinburgh, and from all parts of the country, drawn together to witness their departure. A second expedition and a third sailed before news could arrive of the fate of the first. The colony took the name of New Caledonia, and called its intended capital New Edinburgh. But it went instantly to wreck, sank utterly to destruction, left scarcely a waif of either men or means, either substance or consolation, to float back to Scotland. The failure of the scheme arose, in a considerable degree, from discountenance by the Government; and it produced in the public mind not only despondency, but strong feelings of sullenness and irritation.

A Parliament met at Edinburgh in 1705 to entertain a proposal for the union of England and Scotland. The populace were still smarting under the Darien disaster, and did not fail to regard the new measure with keen suspicion. Crowds of them, during the progress of its discussion, blocked the Parliament House doors, overawed the meetings, insulted the persons or attacked the houses of the leading members, scoured the streets, shut up the city gates, and gave constant defiance to all the authorities. Not till a strong militia force was organized against them could the Act for the union be framed; and even then the signing of it was done by the members of Parliament under cloud of night, in obscure corners, where they were least likely to be observed by the mob. Edinburgh was now stripped of large part of her prosperity; and she lay for many years in an impoverished and heart-stricken condition. Yet was she not tempted, in the rebellion of 1715, to relax one fibre of her loyalty to the Crown. Vigorous preparations were made to defend the city; and although the rebels got possession of Leith, and framed measures for capturing Edinburgh, they never ventured to make any serious attempt against it.

A remarkable tumult, known as the Porteous Mob, occurred in 1736. The populace, at an unpopular execution, insulted the city guard, and were fired upon, with the effect of six being killed and eleven wounded. Porteous, the captain of the guard, was tried and condemned for murder, but got a respite from the Crown. Some conspirators, believing that he would be reprieved, broke stealthily into the jail, carried him to the place of public execution, hung him up there on a dyer's pole till he was dead, and then quietly dis-

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persed. The Government were indignant, and threatened to inflict severe punishment on the city, but were induced to temper their wrath into an order on its treasury for an annuity of £200 to Porteous' widow. A large reward was offered for the discovery of each of the conspirators, accompanied by an assurance of pardon to any accomplice who should give information; but not one of them was ever traced.

At the rebellion of 1745, a strong force was partly assembled, partly raised, in the city, and the defences were hastily repaired. The force moved out as far as Corstorphine, to arrest the progress of the rebel army, but was struck with panic at the first sight of it, and fled back in dismay. The leaders, after brief consultation with the principal citizens, resolved to surrender. A detachment of the rebels took possession of the city, and the main body encamped in the King's Park. Prince Charles set up his authority gaily at Holyrood, and exacted from the magistrates supplies for his army, but strictly respected the private property of the citizens. After his return from the field of Prestonpans, he blockaded the Castle, and provoked from it a cannonade, which did considerable injury; but at the end of two days he removed the blockade, and prevented all further mischief to the inhabitants. The Duke of Cumberland, when returning from the field of Culloden, slept at Holyrood, and caused fourteen of the standards which he had taken from the rebels to be burnt at the Cross.

In the years 1763, 1764, and 1765, tumults occurred in the city in consequence of scarcity of food, and could not be quelled without the aid of the military. In 1778, the Earl of Seaforth's Highland regiment, then quartered in the Castle, broke into mutiny, and took up a menacing position on Arthur's Seat, resisting for a time all efforts to win them back to duty, but were eventually conciliated without any fracture of the public peace. In 1779, while the question of the repeal of the penal laws against Roman Catholics was in agitation, a mob demolished a Romish chapel, destroyed considerable property of Romish priests and people, and continued for an entire day to defy the authorities. During the menaces of Buonaparte against Britain, the citizens made great demonstrations of loyalty, and raised a volunteer force of between 3000 and 4000 men. On the last night of 1811, a mob, chiefly of young men, scoured the streets, put the police to flight, and killed or mortally wounded several persons; and three of the rioters were afterwards tried and executed, amid circumstances which made a deep impression on the public mind.

In 1822, George IV. made a visit to Edinburgh, and was received with prodigious enthusiasm. He arrived on the 15th of August, remained till the 29th, and made a series of public appearances on a variety of occasions, in the open air and under cover, all amid grand demonstrations of public loyalty. In 1824, two great fires struck awe into the inhabitants, and destroyed considerable part of the south side of High Street. In 1842, Queen Victoria and Prince Albert made a visit to Scotland, which was intended to be a

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private one for the Duke of Buccleuch and the Marquis of Breadalbane, but which the solicitations and enthusiasm of Edinburgh, backed by vast gatherings from the country, converted into a similar character to the visit of George IV. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were again in Holyrood three nights in 1850; and they have spent two nights in it in every subsequent year, on their way to and from Balmoral.

In the times between the 12th century and the middle of the 16th, all the old suburbs and extensions of the original city, including Canongate, Cowgate, Pleasance, Bristo, Potterrow, and Westport, were built. In the next two centuries no extensions of any note were made; but about the middle of the 18th century a series of improvements began, which rapidly increased the city to more than twice its previous extent, and amazingly altered its appearance and character. First occurred the demolition of many old houses, and the erection of fine new ones in their stead, on the north side of High Street. Next occurred the draining of the North Loch, and the constructing of the North Bridge. Next began, about the year 1767, the building of the southern parallelogram of the New Town; and about the same time was commenced the part of the southern suburbs comprising Argyle, Brown's, and George's Squares. Next occurred a great demolition southward, on a line with the North Bridge, followed by the forming of the South Bridge, with its street-lines of houses, and some neighbouring thoroughfares. Steadily went on the building of the New Town, to the completion of the south parallelogram, to the forming of the north parallelogram, and to the constructing of other parts east and west; and, in 1814, operations were begun for cutting the new road along the side of Calton Hill, and erecting Waterloo Place and the Regent Bridge. Other improvements and extensions followed, the most remarkable of which was the forming of the line of communication by George IV.'s Bridge; but, on the whole, they received a check about the year 1827, and have not been resumed on any extensive scale. The population of the city and its environs in 1801 was 82,560; in 1851, 193,929.

Edinburgh, as built on the site we have described, under the circumstances we have related, could not fail to be a most picturesque town. The narrow limits of the ancient city, on the central hill, engirt by ravines and a defensive wall, obliged the increasing inhabitants to provide increasing accommodation, by building their houses storeys above storeys to a monstrous altitude. The steep sides of the hill, on becoming crowded with the lateral closes, compelled their houses to stand in rapidly descending order, somewhat like the trees of a forest on a precipitous bank. The ravines and vales, on coming to be occupied by streets or houses, forced them to sit down on the deep bottoms, overhung by the houses on the steeps; and they could be conveniently crossed by the new thoroughfares, at the great period of the general extension, only by means of lofty bridges, with roadways higher than the tops of the chimneys below. The spacious outspread eminences on the north

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and the south, and the slopes and the plains on the east and the west, when adopted as the sites of new streets, terraces, squares, crescents, and places, induced the designers, in the new spirit of the age, at once to plan the thoroughfares with great width of pavement and carriage-way, to interject extensive areas for landscape garden, and to give the lines of houses every character conducive to elegant display. Hence, by combination of site and structure of the Old Town and the New, has arisen a city of more striking character than any other in the world.

All competent observers are unanimous respecting the attractions of Edinburgh. Some view them in one light, some in another, with reference variously to situation, to structure, to fitness for trade or for empire; but all agree as to their undoubted pre-eminence. Three may be selected to speak for the whole. Professor Frank of Wilna says: "The situation of Edinburgh, the buildings of the new part of the city, and the views which it commands, are, in the strictest sense of the word, unequalled." Sir David Wilkie says: "What the tour of Europe was necessary to see elsewhere, I now find congregated in this one city. Here are alike the beauties of Prague and of Salzburg; here are the romantic sites of Orvietto and Tivoli, of Genoa and Naples; here, indeed, to the poet's fancy, may be found realized the Roman Capitol and the Grecian Acropolis." And says Mr. Hallam:—

"Even thus, methinks, a city reared should be,
  Yea, an imperial city that might hold
Five times a hundred noble towns in fee,
  And either with their might of Babel old,
Or the rich Roman pomp of empery,
  Might stand compare, highest in arts enrolled,
Highest in arms, brave tenement for the free,
  Who never crouch to thrones, or sin for gold.
Thus should her towers be raised; with vicinage
  Of clear bold hills, that curve her very streets,
  As if to vindicate, 'mid choicest seats
Of Art, abiding Nature's majesty,—
  And the broad sea beyond, in calm or rage,
Chainless alike, and teaching liberty."

We shall conduct the tourist through the city and its environs in a series of convenient drives. We shall follow only the lines of thoroughfare possessing the largest amount of interest, avoiding those of inferior attraction or of too unpleasant a character; yet shall indicate, as we pass along, the localities of the more secluded objects of note, that any tourist who has a taste for them may know where to visit them; and we shall commence and terminate each drive at the Prince's Street end of Waverley Bridge, the centre of the chief cab-stand, in the neighbourhood of the railway termini, and of most of the chief hotels.

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XXI.—CALTON HILL, HOLYROOD, AND ARTHUR'S SEAT.

Paragraph

Go eastward along **Prince's Street**..... 262

And along Waterloo Place, about 500 yards to the Calton Stairs, opposite the entrance to the Prisons. **Railway termini**, right... 263

West Register Street, left; **Register House**, with Wellington's Monument in front of it, left..... 264

North Bridge and the Royal Theatre, right... 265

East Register Street and Leith Street, left; **Waterloo Place**, entered..... 266

Inland Revenue Office, right; Regent Bridge, crossed; General Post Office and High Calton Burying-ground, right; Waterloo Rooms and the Calton Convening Rooms, left; **Prisons**, right..... 267

Leave the carriage to wait at the foot of the Calton Stairs; walk up to the crown of **Calton Hill**..... 268

Past Dugald Stewart's Monument, the Royal Observatory, Playfair's Monument, Nelson's Monument, and the National Monument, and return to the carriage. Go eastward about 800 yards, along the Regent Road to a meeting of five thoroughfares; turn there to the right; and go 230 yards thence southward to Holyrood. Prisons, right; a face of crag, beneath Nelson's Monument, fancied to be a profile of Nelson, left; **Gas Works** and **Canongate**, in the valley on the right..... 269, 270

Paragraph

High School, left..... 271

Regent Terrace, deflecting to the left..... 286

Burns's Monument, Low Calton Burying-ground, and the stones of Trinity Church, right..... 272

Abbey Hill, followed a brief way, beneath a viaduct of the North British Railway to the new approach to Holyrood..... 273

Queen Mary's Bath, right; lawn of Holyrood, with Queen Mary's Dial, left; **Holyrood Abbey** and **Palace**..... 274

Pass southward into the **Queen's Park**..... 275

Turn there to the right, and go round the Queen's Drive, a circuit of 3¼ miles. A footpath, called the Radical Road, seen curving round the brow of Salisbury Crag on the left, offers a series of fine views to a tourist who chooses to leave the carriage at the hither end and rejoin it at the further end. **St. Leonard's Hill**, with Davie Deans' cottage on its brow, right, 276

Road to **Duddingston**, past the Echoing Rock and Samson's Ribs, right..... 277

Newington suburb, half a mile to the right..... 278

Defile, leading into the Hunter's Bog, left; brilliant view over the country to the Pentlands and to the Moorfoot Hills, right; **Craigmillar Castle**, 1½ mile to the right..... 133

Duddingston Loch, village, and house, adjacent to the precipitous declivity on the right... 277

Paragraph

Dunsappie Loch, right; easiest route for ascending **Arthur's Seat** on foot, opposite Dunsappie Loch, left..... 279

A splendid view over **Aberlady Bay** and the coast of East Lothian, right..... 280

St. Anthony's Chapel, left..... 281

Leave the Queen's Park by Parson's Green gate, and go eastward thence about 100 yards, past the Queen's Station to the Portobello road; observe there **Jock's Lodge**, a little to the right..... 282

St. Margaret's Railway Depôt, close at hand..... 283

And the village of **Restalrig** in the north-eastern neighbourhood of the depôt..... 284

Turn to the left, and go eastward about half a mile, past **Comely Green**, to Norton Place..... 285

And there either turn to the left and follow the line of Regent Road and Waterloo Place to Prince's Street, or go right on 5 furlongs further, to the junction with Leith Walk. Turn sharp there to the left into **Blenheim Place**, and follow the line of Royal, Carlton, and Regent Terraces, round the long eastern skirt of Calton Hill, to the Regent Road at the High School, enjoying a delightful view of successively the Frith of Forth, the coast of East Lothian, the Queen's Park, and the Old Town, horizoned by the Pentland Hills, 286

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262. **PRINCE'S STREET** commands a noble vista view up Waterloo Bridge to the crown of Calton Hill on the east, and a romantic view of the steeps and soaring structures of the Old Town on the south. Its line of houses, though now much diversified by alterations and re-erections, was originally uniform.

263. **THE RAILWAY TERMINI** are so well fitted into the valley, and so neatly constructed, as to present a pleasant appearance. The clearances for them demolished several small streets, the old Orphan Hospital, Lady Glenorchy's Church, Trinity Hospital, and Trinity College Church. The Terminus of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, and the Terminus of the North British Railway are conjoint, extending east and west, the former on the south, the latter on the north. The front presents a one-storey elevation above the level of Waverley Bridge, with an elegant arcade-piazza. The main body is a very spacious, lofty, glass-roofed arcade, all below the level of the front, with long flights of steps descending from the booking-offices to the carriage-platform. The Terminus of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway stands on the same level, but at right angles towards the north; presents to the view neat supporting columns and office fronts, and has a communication for passengers with the pavement of Prince's Street by long flights of steps and galleries. The railway from it plunges at once into a tunnel, and passes, with considerable descending gradient, beneath the entire breadth of the New Town. Waverley Bridge was built in connection with the Railway Termini, and partly superseded a great unsightly mass of rubbish called the Little Mound.

264. **THE REGISTER HOUSE** is used for the conservation of national records and law documents. It comprises two edifices, rear and front. The rear edifice is a very spacious quadrangular pile, with elegant façades, in the course of erection since 1857, and now approaching completion. The front edifice was built after a design by Robert Adam, partly in 1774–1776, partly in 1822–1826. It is a square structure, measuring 200 feet each way, and enclosing a circular space of 50 feet in diameter, surmounted by a dome. Its south or main front is fenced from the street, at the distance of 40 feet, by a neat screen wall; its entrance is reached by elegant flights of steps; its main front is adorned with a handsome attached Corinthian portico; and its angles are crowned with clock turrets. Its interior contains a statue of George III., in white marble, by the Honourable Mrs. Damer. Wellington's Monument, on the pavement in front of it, was erected in 1852, and cost about £10,000. The pedestal is of Peterhead syenite, 13 feet high, and very plain. The statue is of bronze, nearly 14 feet high, represents the Duke in an attitude of command on a rearing charger, and was the work of Steele of Edinburgh. West Register Street, at the west end of the Register House, contains the scene of the "Noctes Ambrosianæ;" and East Register Street, at the east end, leads up to St. James's Square, where, in the house No. 30, the poet Burns resided in the winter of 1787–1788, and wrote his letters to "Clarinda." An ancient village of the name of Moutrie stood on the site of St. James's Square; and an ancient baronial fortalice, called Dingwall Castle, stood adjacent.

265. **THE NORTH BRIDGE** was built in 1767–1772, at a cost of about £18,000. It comprises three great central arches, two small open side arches, and a number of small vault arches at the ends. The span of each of the great arches is 72 feet; the width of each of the piers is 13½ feet; the span of each of the side arches is 20 feet; the elevation from the ground to the top of the parapet at the great arches is 68 feet; and the entire length, from Prince's Street to High Street, is 1125

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feet. The west side, from Prince's Street to the first side arch is occupied by a symmetrical range of neat lofty houses, called the New Buildings, whose rear is nearly twice as high as their front; and both sides, from the south side arch to High Street, are occupied by ranges of older tall houses, supported by very strong buttresses and counter-forts. The Theatre-Royal, opposite the New Buildings, a lumpish, barn-like edifice, with meretriciously decorated end front, was bought and closed up in 1859, to give place to a tasteful, ornate structure for the uses of the General Post Office. A small edificed square, called Shakespeare's Square, stood around the Theatre, but was demolished partly at the forming of Waterloo Place, partly in 1859.

266. **WATERLOO PLACE** was planned in 1815, and opened in 1819. The clearances for it demolished part of the ancient suburb of Calton, cut away a portion of the Calton Burying-ground, and removed about 100,000 cubic yards of rock. The middle part of it crosses the ravine at the west base of Calton Hill, and is supported there by Regent Bridge. The houses on both sides form symmetrical façades, neat, broad, and lofty, set off with Corinthian pilasters and other decorations. The central building in the south façade, west of Regent Bridge, is the Inland Revenue Office. The parapets of the bridge are surmounted by colonnades, Ionic and Corinthian, each with a central arch and an inscribed entablature. The open part of the bridge below shows only a single arch, 50 feet in span, and about 50 feet high. The large building on the south side, beyond the bridge, is the present General Post Office. The middle edifice, on the opposite side, contains the Waterloo Rooms, which are in high request for public entertainments; and the Waterloo News Room, which is open to strangers at the charge of a penny a visit. The high ornamental retaining wall beyond the Post Office is pierced with the entrance to the High Calton Burying-ground, and overtopped by two conspicuous monuments there; the one a circular mausoleum, to the memory of David Hume; the other a lofty obelisk, erected in 1845, to the memory of the political martyrs, Muir, Palmer, Skirving, Gerald, and Margarot. The line of structure opposite the retaining wall, and presenting a counterpart appearance to it, contains the Calton Convening Room,—a place much used for public entertainments.

267. **THE PRISONS** comprise three groups of edifices. They were built at different periods, within separate enclosures, for separate purposes, but are all now in communication with one another, and under one management. The western group was built, as the Town and County Jail, in 1815–1817; the middle group, as the Town and County Bridewell, in 1791–1796; the eastern group, as the Debtors' Jail, in 1845–1847. All stand on the crown of a cliff, overhanging the North Back of Canongate; all, with differences in the different groups, are in the castellated Saxon style of architecture; and all, as seen either upward in the rear from the valley below, or downward in the front from the top of Calton Hill above, present a picturesque appearance. The eastern part of the eastern group, also, with massive gateway and an assemblage of turrets and towers of various form and height, looks grandly in the view from the Queen's Park.

268. **CALTON HILL** consists chiefly of erupted rocks, considerably diversified in age and character; and partly of sedimentary rocks which these have borne aloft, and in some places altered. It was purchased by the magistrates of Edinburgh in the early part of last century, and was previously of so little value that the owner of it, the last Lord Balmerino, offered it all for £40! The greater portion of it has been alienated for public thoroughfares, building sites,

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and private pleasure-grounds; but the parts around the summit are open to the public, and have been provided, by rock-cuttings and levellings, with a system of noble walks. The prospects from these spread in a circle all round, forming literally a panorama, and extending on all sides, except the south-east, to a distant horizon; but are too brilliant, too diversified, too replete with feature both near and remote, to be capable of description within our limits. The shoulder of the hill now occupied by the Prisons was the site of the batteries in 1571 against the adherents of Queen Mary; the skirts at the north-west side were notable, from the time of James II., for the celebration of grand tournaments and courtly sports; and the parts around the summit have been the scene, in modern times, of many great meetings and public demonstrations, for general or political objects.

Dugald Stewart's Monument, on the south-west brow of Calton Hill, overhanging the left side of the second flight of stairs, is an elegant open Corinthian cyclostyle of seven columns, containing a funereal urn, and surmounted by a cupolar canopy. The Old Royal Observatory, beyond and above it, is a dingy three-storey structure, in the form of a strong tower, built in 1776, and now fitted on the top with an anemometer. The New Royal Observatory, adjacent to this on the east, is a neat edifice of 1818, in form of a Greek cross, 69 feet from north to south, or from east to west, presenting on each of its four fronts a hexastyle Doric portico, and surmounted at the centre by a dome, 13 feet in diameter. Professor Playfair's Monument, further up, is a small, square, solid structure, in the Doric style, designed by the professor's nephew, W. H. Playfair. Nelson's Monument, surmounting a cliff on the south-south-west brow of the hill, comprises an octagonal basement, containing several rooms, and occupied by a restaurateur; a circular tower of four storeys, rising from the centre of the basement; and a circular turret of one storey, rising from the summit of the tower, and surmounted by a time-ball and a flag-staff. The top of the turret has a height of 102 feet from the ground, is reached by an interior spiral staircase, and commands, with vivid effect, all the gorgeous panoramic view seen from the walks around the crown of the hill. The monument was completed in 1815; but the time-ball on it was not erected till 1852; and this is raised every day at one o'clock, to regulate the clocks of the city and the chronometers of the ships in the Forth. Various objects of interest are to be seen within the monument—camera obscura, solar microscope, paintings, papers connected with Nelson; and all these, together with the view from the top, are shown to a visitor for a shilling. Two Russian guns, taken in the Crimean war, are in its neighbourhood. The National Monument, a few paces beyond it, was designed by W. H. Playfair, founded in 1822 by George IV., and intended to be a copy of the Parthenon at Athens, in a style to cost £50,000; but it was never executed further than the erection of twelve columns with basement and architrave.

269. **THE GAS WORKS**, seen in the valley beyond the Prisons, belong to the greater one of two companies who light the city. The principal chimney was built in 1847, and rises to the height of 342 feet. The works have connection with eight gasometers, and about eighty miles of pipes. A reach of the North British Railway, on a line of viaduct, passes on their hither side, and immediately dives into a tunnel through a shoulder of the hill. Two footways descend from the Regent Road, over the face of the precipice, adjacent to the reach of railway, steep, shelving, zigzag, and fitted over large part with flights of steps. These wild paths bear popularly the name of Jacob's Ladder; and if regarded as ascents from the malodorous,

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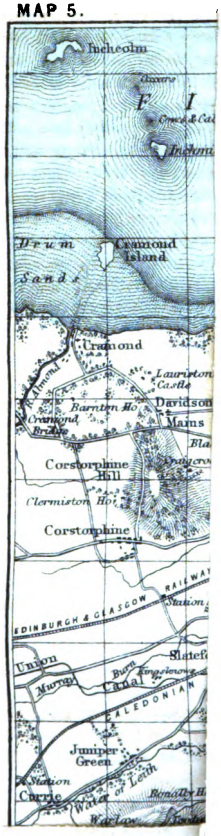
MAP 5.



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the best Gothic structures of its age. It was at first collegiate for a provost, eight prebendaries, and two choristers, but afterwards became a parish church. Its stones, when taken down, were removed under registry, by a skilful architect, with the view of being reconstructed on some other site. The scheme of the reconstruction soon became a vexed question, producing a marvellous amount of sharp discussion till 1857, and was then abandoned.

273. **ABBEY HILL** is an old suburban street, containing one or two houses which probably were residences of the courtiers of Holyrood. The first Duchess of Gordon died in it in 1732. Queen Mary's Bath, adjacent to the deflection of the new approach to Holyrood from Abbey Hill, is a small, quaint, octagonal tower, recently repaired, originally elegant in appearance, but now attractive only for its antiquity. Queen Mary's Dial, within the lawn enclosure, nearly opposite the Bath, has an octagonal base in the form of steps, and rises symmetrically into a well-formed ornamental head. The part of the royal garden on this side of the Palace, now traversed by the new approach, bore the name of Queen Mary's Garden, and contained, in her time, a lion's den. The ornamental Fountain in the centre of the yard in front of the Palace was erected in 1859, and shows in its highest range statuettes of four old Canongate heralds; in its middle range statuettes of Rizzio, Queen Elizabeth, the old town drummer of Linlithgow, Lady Crawford, the Earl of Stair, Queen Mary, Sir John Cope, and Arabella of France; in its lowest range, figures of George Buchanan stabbing the Duke of Devonshire, of the Duke of Sussex and Ida Irondale, and heads of Edward I. of England, Oliver Cromwell, Shakespeare, and eleven other persons.

The short piece of street called the Abbey, leading westward from the Palace Yard to Canongate, is faced, on the nearest part of the south side, by a built-up fragment of the ancient Gothic Porch and Gate-house of Holyrood. A house here, on part of the site of the mansion of the abbots, was occupied by the notorious "Lucky Spence" of Allan Ramsay's verses. A curious old tenement, on the site of a Free Church of 1848, immediately west of the old Porch fragment, was the residence of Rizzio, and the scene of the rehearsal of Home's tragedy of "Douglas." The Horse Wynd, striking southward from the west end of the church, took its name from the ancient royal mews. The ground between it and the Palace Yard contained the ancient Mint, the offices of the Chancellor, and the residence of Francis Lord Napier; and a spot a little to the north, still bearing the name of Tennis Court, on the east side of Watergate, contained a large oblong building, in which the courtiers of Holyrood played the game of tennis. All the ground from the Palace Yard to Horse Wynd and Watergate, or perhaps to a line still further west, is speedily to be cleared of buildings, and converted into a royal shrubbery.

274. **HOLYROOD ABBEY** was founded in 1128, by David I. Its monks were canons regular of the order of Augustine. The edifice, in its palmiest days, comprised a suite of apartments for lodging royal guests, a quadrangle of cloisters for the use of its own monks, and a very magnificent cruciform church, with two towers on its western front, and a grand central tower at the intersection of its nave and transepts. The apartments for royal guests stood to the south of the church, and were swept away to give place to the royal Palace. The cloisters projected from the angle between the church's south transept and its nave, on ground which came to be required for extensions of the Palace; and only part of the north side of them can now be traced. The choir of the church was of great extent, and probably had a Lady chapel at its eastern

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extremity; but it has utterly disappeared. The nave was 148 feet long and 66 feet broad; it continued to be respected after all other parts of the pile had perished; and, with the exception of its roof, its southern tower, and some of the upper parts of its walls, it is still standing.

The present ruin consists of the remains of the nave, together with a wall which the first Reformers built across its east end, to convert it into a parish church. This wall was constructed with the defaced ornamental stones of the demolished choir and transept; and a large window in its centre, with mullions and tracery of coarse character, stands between the western two of the four pillars which supported the great central tower. The doorway of the cloisters, still visible on the south side of the ruin, shows the beautiful shafts and rich chevron mouldings of the ancient Norman architecture, and indicates the splendour of the original edifice. The buttresses, the windows, and a doorway on the north side, were reconstructed about the middle of the 15th century, and exhibit the ornate features of the later Gothic. The windows over the great western doorway, and an ornamental tablet between them, were added in the time of Charles I., and have a well-decorated yet peculiar character. The greater part of the west front was the work of the original builders of the edifice, and remains in the state in which it came from their hands, and is an exquisite specimen of the mixed Norman and early Gothic. The great doorway shows a surpassing richness of ornament; and the face of the tower displays an elaborately-sculptured arcade, with boldly cut heads between the arches.

A royal burying-vault was early constructed in the choir of the church, near the high altar; and when the choir was demolished, a new vault was constructed in the south aisle of the nave. The remains of the Scottish kings and princes which had been sepultured in the old vault were removed to the new. Those also of Mary of Gueldres, sepultured in Trinity College Church, were brought hither at the forming of the North British Railway. The royal remains in the vault are those of David II., James II., the Queen of James II., Mary of Gueldres, the third son of James IV., James V., the Queen and second son of James V., the Duke of Albany, and the husband of Queen Mary, Lord Darnley. There are likewise within the walls the tomb of Hepburn, the last abbot of Holyrood; the tomb of Wishart, the preceptor and biographer of the great Marquis of Montrose; a recumbent marble statue of Lord Belhaven, the zealous opponent of the national union; and a number of other monumental stones.

Holyrood Palace was built southward and westward from the nave of the Abbey Church. Its plan, besides supplanting the cloisters, encroached so far on the nave as to occasion the removal of its south-western tower. The original Palace, as distinguished from the regal apartments connected with the cloisters, was erected so late as about the year 1528; and the present Palace, with the exception of the northern projecting wing of the front range, which is part of the original structure, was built in the reign of Charles II., after a design by Sir William Bruce. The entire edifice forms an open quadrangle, chiefly of Grecian character, and somewhat resembling the Palace of Hampton Court. The side parts of the main front project about 40 feet, are three storeys high, and have round towers at the corners, crowned with conical roofs. The central and larger part has an elevation of two storeys, of the character of an architectural screen, surmounted by a balustrade. The entrance to the Palace is a horizontal-headed doorway at the middle of the screen, between two pairs of Doric

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columns on high plinths. Over the entrance, beneath the balustrade, appears a sculpture of the royal arms; and above the balustrade rises a small clock-lantern, covered with an open, carved, stone cupola, in the form of an imperial crown. The north, east, and south sides of the Palace have an uniform elevation, of similar height to the side parts of the main front; and they originally presented a very plain appearance, but were faced, in 1826, with polished stone. The inner court is a square of 94 feet each way. Its elevations are divided into an arcade-piazza basement, and second and third storeys. Its faces, between the arches of the piazza, and between the windows of the upper storeys, display three uniform ranges of fluted pilasters, the first Doric, the second Ionic, the third Corinthian. The entablature of the Doric range is sculptured with the emblems of Scottish royalty,—the thistle and the crown, the sceptre and the sword. The central part of the east front, opposite the entrance, is crowned with a pediment; and in the tympanum of this is a large, well-carved sculpture of the royal arms.

The royal apartments are reached by a grand staircase from the south-east angle of the piazza. These were framed to represent all the older royal residences in Scotland; and a few years ago, after having long lain in great neglect, they were entirely refitted, in a style of much elegance, under the direction of the decorative artist, D. R. Hay. The picture-gallery, measuring 150 feet in length, 27 feet in breadth, and 18 feet in height, occupies the first floor on the north side of the quadrangle. Its walls are hung with portraits alleged to represent 106 kings of Scotland,—most of them sheer fancy pieces, all painted in the time of James VII., and all in a very barbarous style of art. Queen Mary's apartments are situated in the extant part of the original Palace, and reached by a stair from the north-west angle of the piazza; and they continue nearly in the same condition as when Mary inhabited them. The floor of the vestibule at the head of the stair has some dark stains, which are alleged to be the blood of Rizzio. The presence-chamber has a carved oaken roof, and contains a number of pictures, a few old chairs, and some other articles. The bed-chamber contains a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, some pieces of tapestry, and Queen Mary's own bed, composed of crimson damask, with fringes and tassels of green silk. The Abbey, the picture gallery, and Queen Mary's rooms, are open to the public from 11 till 4 o'clock on every week day of the winter months, from 11 till 6 during the rest of the year; on Saturdays free, on other days by paying sixpence.

275. **THE QUEEN'S PARK** comprehends all Arthur's Seat, all Salisbury Crag, part of St. Leonard's Hill, and a diversity of slope, ravine, and plain around their base. Its circuit is nearly five miles. It was first enclosed by James V., and being then covered with natural forest, it easily admitted a large amount of artificial embellishment. Its appearance in the time of Queen Mary was truly royal; but its decorations were all swept away by the troops of Cromwell. It had passed to Sir James Hamilton and his heirs, from Charles I., as a security for sums of money advanced to him during the civil war; and it henceforth was rented off for common uses, and allowed to lie bare to the blast till some of its low parts lost their drainage and became morasses; but in 1844 it was repurchased by the Crown for £30,674, and began to be subjected to great improvements. The part of it adjacent to the south side of the Palace, now within the lawn enclosure, was occupied till 1857 by an irregular group of private houses, called St. Ann's Yards, the retreat of refugee debtors, and the scene of Sir Walter Scott's "Chronicles of the Canongate." The Drive around it, forming

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part of the new improvements, passes at one time on low ground, amid soft near scenes; at another, along slopes overhung by beetling crags; at another, on cliffs, or through defiles, commanding, in stretches or at bursts, a rich variety of landscape, both near and distant, over city, land, and sea. Both the Drive and the entire Park are open to the public. The foot-road, around the crest of Salisbury Crag, which looks so wild and giddy, was improved from a much wilder condition, in 1820, by employment of the distressed clamourers for political reform, and took then the name of the Radical Road. David Hume loved to frequent it as a favourite place for study; and Sir Walter Scott might often be seen upon it when meditating a new novel.

276. **ST. LEONARD'S HILL**, 5 or 6 furlongs south-south-west of Holyrood, took its name from an ancient chapel and an hospital dedicated to St. Leonard. These stood on its west brow, but have disappeared. A plot was contrived by the Douglases in St Leonard's Chapel, in 1528, to assassinate James V., but was discovered and defeated. A cottage on the east brow of the hill, overlooking the Queen's Drive, is popularly regarded as the prototype of Davie Deans' cottage in Sir Walter Scott's "Heart of Mid-Lothian."

277. **DUDDINGSTON**, at the south-east base of Arthur's Seat, 1¼ mile east-south-east of St. Leonard's Hill, is a pleasant village, with a pretty parish church and a number of good houses, embosomed among trees. The Rev. John Thomson, the landscape painter, was long its minister. Duddingston House, on the further side of it, is a seat of the Marquis of Abercorn. Duddingston Loch, on the hither side, measures about 1¼ mile in circumference,—is enlivened with swans, coots, and water-hens, and, in times of prolonged frost, is a favourite resort of skaters from Edinburgh. A good carriage road to Duddingston, recently formed, deflects from the Queen's Drive immediately beyond the south-eastern termination of St. Leonard's Hill, and soon leads past the Echoing Rock, "the Wells of Wearie," celebrated in song, and Samson's Ribs. The Echoing Rock is an isolated, rugged eminence, giving off good reverberations to the south; and Samson's Ribs are a lofty basal cliff of Arthur's Seat, exhibiting a range of basaltic columns.

278. **NEWINGTON** is an airy, modern suburb of Edinburgh, on a gentle slope, bisected by the road to Dalkeith. Great part of it consists of lines of handsome villas. Dr. M'Crie, the biographer of Knox, lived and died in Newington. Prestonfield House, a little to the east of it, is the seat of Sir William H. D. Cynyngham, Bart. Liberton, 2 miles to the south, is a hamlet with a large, elegant, conspicuous, Gothic church of 1815, surmounted by a tower.

279. **ARTHUR'S SEAT** is usually ascended on the north side, by a path commencing about 400 yards east of Holyrood, and leading past St. Anthony's Chapel. The ascent from Dunsappie Loch is easier, and was done on foot by Queen Victoria. The views from its summit simply gather into one sweep, or into different combinations, the views seen from the other vantage-grounds. Its summit was one of the stations of the National Trigonometrical Survey. Some breaks of the hill possess much interest for geologists, and many parts challenge the attention of the gatherers of plants and minerals. The outline of the hill, as seen at some little distance in the west-south-west, presents a striking resemblance to that of a lion couchant.

280. **ABERLADY BAY** is a curving indentation of the coast, from Leith to Gulane Point, measuring 12 miles along the chord and 3½ miles thence to the inmost recess of the shore. The place whence it takes its name is a sea-bathing village, with a parish church and about 550 inhabitants, 5 miles north-west of Haddington. The view over the bay includes the towns of

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Portobello, Musselburgh, and Prestonpans, on the coast; the fertile slopes of East Lothian, with the Garleton Hills, on the right; and the conical hill of North Berwick Law in the distant front.

281. **ST. ANTHONY'S CHAPEL**, situated on a precipitous knoll at the north base of Arthur's Seat, is the fragment of a hermitage, connected with an extinct chapel, belonging to a preceptory of St. Anthony at Leith, founded in 1435, by Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig. The fragment shows some plain corbels, and a bit of groined roof. At the foot of the rock below it is a clear, cool spring, called St. Anthony's Well, celebrated in the old plaintive song, "O waly, waly up yon bank." On the low ground to the north-east was Muschat's Cairn, noted in Sir Walter Scott's "Heart of Mid-Lothian."

282. **JOCK'S LODGE** is a village, with a suite of cavalry barracks, near the north-east skirt of Arthur's Seat. The barracks stand within an extensive enclosed square area. They were built about the end of last century, and are commonly called Piershill Barracks.

283. **ST. MARGARET'S DEPOT** of the North British Railway comprises a substantial and very extensive range of work-shops. Here lies nearly buried, beneath one of the work-shops, a very famous spring, long held in superstitious veneration, and known as St. Margaret's Well. A beautiful octagonal building, about 4½ feet high, stood over the spring, with groined roof and Gothic doorway; and a decorated pillar rose from the spring to its roof, and discharged the water from grotesque gurgoils. A project is afoot for disinterring the structure, and re-edifying it on some eligible site.

284. **RESTALRIG** is an ancient village, on low ground environed by irrigated meadows. It was once a place of some importance, a kind of small rival to Edinburgh, the chief town of the barony on which Leith was built. A church was early built at it, on the site of a Culdee cell, made collegiate by James III., and rebuilt or extended by James IV. and James V.; and the choir, after having long been ruinous, was renovated about 1842, and is now in use.

285. **COMELY GREEN** and East Norton Place are small modern suburbs. The cross road at West Norton Place, now altered and improved, was the ancient main thoroughfare from Edinburgh to Leith. All the ground between it and Leith Walk, from the skirt of Calton Hill northward to Leith, was designed, in the scheme of the New Town, to be filled with crescents, squares, and noble streets; but very little of the design has been realized.

286. **BLENHEIM PLACE** exemplifies well the unequal height of the front and the rear of much of the architecture of Edinburgh, the houses here making a deep plunge beneath the level of the pavement, and showing one storey in front and four storeys in rear. Greenside Church, a little above it, is a Gothic abortion of 1838. The houses of Royal Terrace form a great symmetrical series, adorned at intervals with massive sets of attached Ionic or Corinthian columns. Carlton Terrace curves in a semicircle from Royal Terrace to Regent Terrace, and is neatly edificed. The houses of Regent Terrace form successive uniform ranges, with pillared doorways, continuous iron balconies, and massive cornices.

XXII.—THE CASTLE AND THE ANCIENT CITY.

	Paragraph
Go westward along Prince's Street to its termination at the meeting of six thoroughfares.	
East Prince's Street Gardens, overhung by the Bank of Scotland and the tall houses of the Lawnmarket, left...	287
Scott's Monument, left	288
St. David Street, right; North British Insurance Office, and the Electric Telegraph Office, right; the **Mound**, with the	

Paragraph

Royal Institution and the **Art Galleries** upon it, left...289, 290, 291

South Hanover Street, right; West Prince's Street Gardens, backed by Ramsay Garden and the Castle Rock, left; **Life Association of Scotland's Office**, and New Club, right..... 292

Frederick Street, right; **Castle Street**, right... 364

St. Cuthbert's Church and Burying-ground, left front..... 293

Charlotte Street, right; **St. John's Episcopal Church**, left..... 294

Queensferry Street, Maitland Street, and Rutland Street, in front.—Turn to the left, past the front of St. John's Church, into **Lothian Road**..... 295

Go 150 yards along Lothian Road, to the deflection of a double thoroughfare on the left; enter the further line of that thoroughfare, called **Castle Terrace**..... 296

Follow the curves of Castle Terrace, and those of its continuations, King's Bridge and Castle Place, altogether about 900 yards, to the head of West Bow; turn sharp there to the left, round Victoria Hall, into Castle Hill, and ascend westward to the gateway of the Castle. St. George's Free Church, St. Cuthbert's Lane, and the Naval and Military Academy, right; St. Cuthbert's Church, and fine view along the Prince's Street Gardens, left; the Unitarian Chapel, right; close view of the Castle Rock, left; Spittal Street, right; King's Bridge, passed over; King's Stables and **Grassmarket**, in the hollow on the right 338

St. Columba's Episcopal Church and the Establishment Normal School, right; **Victoria Hall**, left..... 297

St. John's Free Church and head of **West Bow**, right..... 298

Castle Hill, entered..... 299

Free Church Assembly Hall, right..... 358

Short's Observatory, right..... 301

Ramsay Lane, right.... 300

Water Reservoir, right 301

The **Castle Esplanade**, traversed, with grand views right and left.... 302

The **Castle**... 303

Return down Castle Hill, and proceed right forward, down Lawnmarket, High Street, and Canongate, to the vicinity of Holyrood. **Lawnmarket**, traversed..... 304

Milne's Court, James's Court, Baxter's Close, and Lady Stair's Close, left..... 305

Riddle's Close, and site of Old Bank Close, right 306

Bank Street, confronted at the further end by the Bank of Scotland, left..... 307

George IV.'s Bridge, on a line with Bank Street, right..... 308

Dunbar's Close, left..... 309

Libberton's Wynd and **County Hall**, right... 310

County Square and **Signet Library**, right.... 311

Old Tolbooth's site, and **St. Giles's Church**, right front..... 312, 313

Parliament Square, with the Parliament House, behind St. Giles's Church..... 314

High Street, entered... 315

Advocates' Close, left; site of **Luckenbooths**, passed over..... 316

Royal Exchange, left... 317

East ingress of Parliament Square, **Police Office**, and site of the ancient City Cross, right..... 318

Anchor Close, Stamp Office Close, Fleshmarket Close, Lord Cockburn Street, and Milne's Square, left..... 319

Fishmarket Close, Assembly Close, Covenant Close, and sites of Black Turnpike and Main Guard, right..... 320

Hunter's Square and Tron Church, right..... 321

North Bridge, left..... 265

South Bridge, on a line with North Bridge, right..... 322

Halkerston's Wynd, Allan Ramsay's shop, Carrubber's Close, and Bishop's Close, left..... 323

Niddry Street, Strichen's Close, Blackfriars' Wynd, and South Gray's Close, right..... 324

John Knox's House, at the commencement of **Nether Bow**, left 325, 326

John Knox's Church, left; Tweeddale Court, right; **Leith Wynd**, left..... 327

St. Mary's Wynd, on a line with Leith Wynd, right..... 328

Canongate, entered..... 270

Morocco Land, New Street, and Jack's Land, left..... 329

Chessels' Court, Playhouse Close, St. John's Cross' site, and St. John's Street, right..... 330

Moray House, right..... 331

Canongate Tolbooth, and Canongate Church, left..... 332

Bakehouse Close, **Milton House**, and Queensberry House, right... .. 333

Whiteford House, White Horse Close, and Watergate, left..... 334

Site of Girth Cross, in the

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Paragraph

thoroughfare opposite Watergate; **Holyrood**, in front..... 274

The tourist may now return to Prince's Street by Abbeyhill and Regent Road, as shown in **XXI.** But if, regardless of nuisance, he wish to see the earliest grand extensions of the city in their present lapsed condition of poverty and squalor, let him proceed as follows: Go to the right, along Horse Wynd or the Palace Yard, to the foot of South Back of Canongate; turn there to the right, and go along South Back of Canongate, Cowgate, and Grassmarket; leave the last by the thoroughfare at its north-west corner, and follow that thoroughfare to Lothian Road, at the further end of Castle Terrace. Closes leading to Canongate, right; Dumbiedykes Road, and St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, left; St. John's Street, right..... 330

St. John's Hill and **Pleasance**, left..... 335

St. Mary's Wynd, on a line with Pleasance, right..... 328

Cowgate, entered..... 336

Heriot School, left, Roman Catholic Church, right; closes and alleys leading to High Street, right; High School Wynd, left; South Bridge, passed under... 332

Blair Street and closes leading to High Street, right; **Horse Wynd**, left..... 337

Taylor's Hall, left; Old Parliament Stairs and back of Parliament House, right; **George IV.'s Bridge**, passed under.. 308

Magdalene Chapel and Candlemaker Row, left; **Grassmarket**, entered..... 338

Corn Exchange, left; grand close view of the Castle, right; **West Port**, off the south-west corner of Grassmarket..... 339

King's Stables, off the north-west corner, on the way to Lothian Road.

287. PRINCE'S STREET GARDENS are divided by the Mound into two sets, called the East and the West. Both sets, though engirt with thoroughfares, and traversed along the bottom by the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, enjoy a certain degree of seclusion, and are tastefully disposed in walks, lawns, shrubberies, and parterres. The East Gardens belong to the public. They were laid out in 1830, curtailed and injured by the constructing of the railway, and reformed, with great improvements, in 1849-50. The West Gardens belonged originally to the citizens, but were allowed to become private property. An ancient Runic monument stands near their highest point, adjacent to the Castle Esplanade. This is a block of granite, with curious sculpture and inscription, brought from Sweden in 1787, and presented to the Scottish Society of Antiquaries.

288. SCOTT'S MONUMENT contains a white marble sitting statue of Sir Walter, and forms a crucial Gothic spire, rising from four grand basement arches, and soaring to the height of 200 feet. The statue is from the chisel of Steele of Edinburgh, cost £2000, and was inaugurated in 1846. The crucial spire is from a design by George M. Kemp, cost £15,650, and was erected in 1840-44. All its parts and ornaments are in the same style, and on the same pattern, as those of Melrose Abbey. Statues of the principal characters of Scott's poems and novels were intended to occupy all its numerous niches; but as yet only five, representing Prince Charles, Meg Merrilees, the Lady of the Lake, the Last Minstrel, and George Heriot, have been set up. The highest gallery, only a few feet from the top, is reached by a staircase through the walls, and commands a splendid bird's eye view of the city. A visitor is allowed to ascend for a charge of twopence.

289. THE MOUND serves the purpose of a bridge between the New Town and the Old. It is a mass of carried earth, accumulated from the excavations for founding the houses of the New Town between 1781 and 1830. It contains about two millions of cart-loads, and measures upwards of 800 feet in length, about 300 feet in breadth, and from 60 to 100 feet

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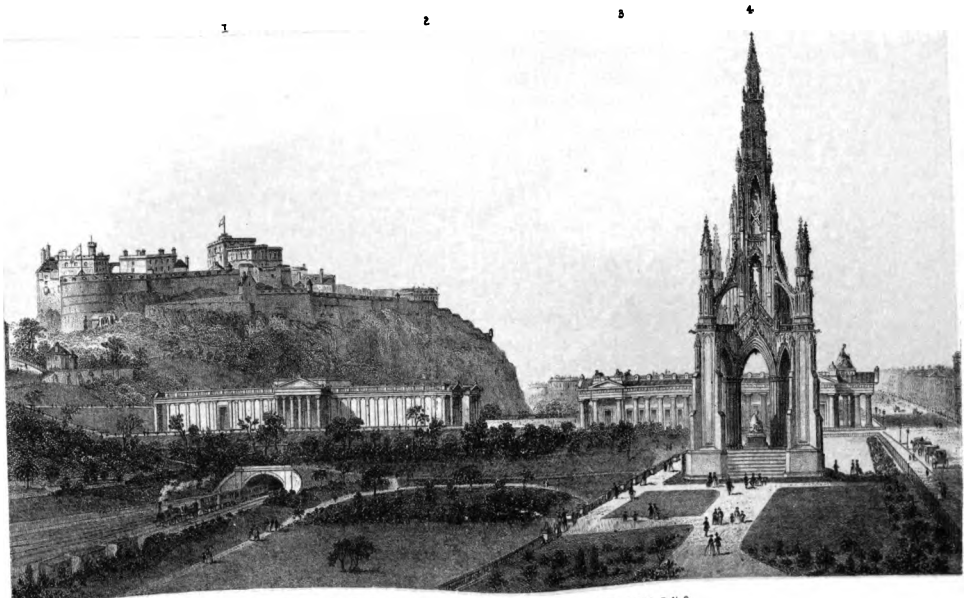

EDINBURGH CASTLE FROM PRINCES ST GARDENS.

1 Castle 2 National Gallery 3 Royal Institution 4 Scott Monument

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in height. It long had an unsightly appearance, but has been so dressed on sides and surface, and so crowned with ornamental edifices, as to be no longer a deformity.

290. **THE ROYAL INSTITUTION** was founded in 1823, extended in 1832, and completed in 1836. It is from a design by W. H. Playfair, and cost £40,000. Its style of architecture is the pure Doric, of the era of Pericles; and its character approaches that of a peripteral temple. Colonnades extend along its sides; a portico with three lines of columns adorns its north end; and a portico with two lines of columns stands at its south end. Sphinxes surmount its angles; and a colossal sitting statue of Queen Victoria, from the chisel of Steele, appears behind the apex of its north pediment. The edifice contains the rooms of the Royal Institution for the Fine Arts, the apartments of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, a sculpture gallery, and the museum of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries; and the last is accessible to strangers, with order from a member, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

291. **THE ART GALLERIES**, on the Mound, to the south of the Royal Institution, were founded in 1850 by Prince Albert, and finished in 1858. The cost of them, together with that of improvements round their site, was estimated at £40,000. The outline of the edifice is cruciform, with main length extending north and south, and broad high transept intersecting the middle. Each end front, south and north, is covered with a beautiful compound Ionic portico; and each face of the transept, east and west, displays a handsome portico of six Ionic columns crowned with a pediment. The eastern division contains five octagonal apartments, lighted by cupolas, and is occupied by the Scottish Royal Academy. The western division, with a similar arrangement, is set apart for a National Gallery of Painting and Sculpture, and contains a collection of pictures, which is open to the public on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays free, on Thursdays and Fridays for sixpence.

292. **THE LIFE ASSOCIATION BUILDING**, nearly opposite the Mound, is an edifice in florid Roman style, built in 1855-58. It shows three double storeys, each with main lights and attics; the first rusticated Doric, the second Ionic, the third Corinthian. Its entire façade looks, at the first glance, to be a mass of colonnade and sculpture. Only a part of it is occupied by the Association that built it, whose name it bears; the rest being disposed in shops, a hotel, and hired offices. The New Club, adjoining it on the west, displaying a Tuscan doorway, a projecting basement window, and a stone balcony on curved trusses, was built, and is maintained, for their own use, by an association of noblemen and gentlemen.

293. **ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH**, in the vale near the west end of Prince's Street, is a very capacious oblong edifice of the plainest kind, with a lofty, elegant steeple. The main edifice was built in 1775, at a cost of £4231, and the steeple was erected afterwards, at a separate cost. The original church was a Culdee cell, founded about the end of the 7th century, and the successor of it, throughout the middle ages, was a large cruciform structure, surmounted by a massive tower, and possessing several altars and several subordinate chapels. The surrounding cemetery is nearly as ancient as the original church, and contains some interesting modern monuments.

294. **ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH**, at the corner of Prince's Street and Lothian Road, was built in 1818, after a design by W. Burn, at a cost of £15,000. It is an oblong edifice, consisting of nave and aisles, 113 feet long and 62 feet wide. Its style is florid Gothic, with details after the model of St. George's Chapel at Windsor. Its west end has a square pinnacled tower, pierced through the basement by a noble

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1842-44, after a design by [illegible]
Graham, at a cost of about £16,000. Its style is the decorated Gothic; its form is

of it was deeply excavated in 1850, for forming the new Water Reservoir; and

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J. Ramage del.

EDINBURGH CASTLE FROM THE GRASSMARKET.

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there were then discovered relics of successive periods down to the cemetery of the original "Edwinesburg."

300. **RAMSAY LANE** makes a rapid curving descent to the head of the Mound. An extinct house at its head was the town mansion of the Ramsays of Dalhousie, the residence of the "Laird o' Cockpen" of Scottish song. The Original Ragged School stands on its east side, and is worthy of a visit. Ramsay House, built by the poet Allan Ramsay, enlarged by the poet's son, and afterwards the property of the late Lord Murray, stands off the west side of the lane, on the face of the Castle bank; and a terrace behind it, overlooking Prince's Street Gardens, was recently faced with a deep strong wall, in form of a bastion, to be crowned with a statue of the poet, but the erection has fallen.

301. **SHORT'S OBSERVATORY,** at the east corner of Ramsay Lane and Castle Hill, terminates in a tower overtopping nearly all the city, contains a number of attractive objects, and is open to every visitor for 1s. The Water Reservoir, at the other corner of the lane, superseded a previous reservoir on the same spot in 1849; shows an elevation of one storey, surmounted on the north side by a handsome tower; and comprises a space 110 feet long, 90 feet broad, and 30 feet high, capable of containing 1,850,310 gallons of water. The works connected with it bring water from the Pentland Hills and distribute it through the city, with capacity of 648 cubic feet per minute.

302. **THE CASTLE ESPLANADE,** between Castle Hill and the Castle, measures about 100 yards by about 120, and serves both as a parade ground for the military and as a promenade for the citizens. It had formerly a much lower elevation than now, and was protected all round by strong military outworks. A bronze statue of the Duke of York, on its north-west border, was erected in 1839.

303. **THE CASTLE** was a very strong place before the invention of gunpowder, but possesses few of the properties of a modern fort, and now serves mainly for State éclat and as a barrack. The entrance to it goes through an outer palisadoed barrier, across a drawbridge and dry ditch, through a gateway, past flanking batteries, up a causeway between rock and masonry, and through a long vaulted archway, surmounted by an edifice. The archway shows traces of two ancient portcullises and several ancient gates. The edifice above it was originally a battery, but was afterwards raised in height, roofed over, and converted into a State prison, where the Earl and the Marquis of Argyle, and numerous partisans of the house of Stuart, were confined. Beyond the archway, and facing to the north, is the Argyle Battery, mounted with twelve guns. Further on, at the north-west corner, are a low range of barracks and the Armory; the latter a large edifice, containing a rich display of trophies and weapons, and capable of storing 30,000 stand of arms. Behind this is a recently erected high bastion, on the site of an ancient sally-port, which communicated precipitously with outworks, vestiges of which still exist, on the north-west skirt of the rock. Further up, with their back to the west, are the Governor's House, erected in the time of Queen Anne, and an extensive lofty suite of barracks, erected in 1796.

The Citadel, or highest region of the Castle, is ascended eastward, through a gateway, from the front of the barracks. A quadrangle, called the Grand Parade, occupies the southern part of it, and is edificed, along the south and the east sides, by houses built for King and Parliament, partly in 1616, partly at earlier periods. The Parliament Hall, on the south side, has long been used as an hospital. Queen Mary's Room, on the east side, where James VI. was born, has been tastefully renovated, and is open

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to the public. The Crown Room, on the same side, containing the regalia of Scotland and some royal jewels, is open from half past eleven till three o'clock, to visitors bringing tickets of admission from the Council Chambers in the Royal Exchange. A large church, of elegant Norman design, long stood on the north side, but was succeeded, about the middle of last century, by a plain, oblong range of barracks; and this is now in the course of being taken down, to be replaced by a handsome church.

On the east face of the Citadel, exterior to the Grand Parade, is the Half-Moon Battery, constructed in 1574, and mounted with fourteen guns. Its site was previously occupied by a massive pile, called David's Tower, built in the time of David II., rising to the height of more than 40 feet above the crest of the precipice, containing a spacious hall, but utterly destroyed in the siege of 1572. On the north side, on the highest cliff, forming an upper tier above the Argyle Battery, is the King's Bastion, formerly mounted as a bomb battery, but recently dismantled, and now containing only, as a show-piece, the famous old monster-gun, called Mons Meg. Behind this is a venerable ancient chapel, the oldest extant building in Edinburgh, long used as a powder magazine, but ascertained some years ago to have been the private oratory of Margaret, queen of Malcolm Canmore, and then restored to ecclesiastical use as a baptistry.

304. LAWNMARKET, till a modern period, had no carriage communication from the sides, was half blocked by public buildings at the ends, and wore the appearance of a compact oblong quadrangle. It took its name from being occupied, on market days, by stalls and booths for the sale of linens. An ancient public weigh-house, on the thoroughfare at its head, was a handsome edifice with a steeple; and a successor to this, on the same site, stood till 1822. See 305–312.

305. MILNE'S COURT, No. 517 Lawnmarket, was chiefly built in 1696, but contains two houses of previous date, which were mansions of the lairds of Comiston and the baronets of Cambusnethan. James's Court, No. 501, was built in 1727, on the site of several ancient closes, containing residences of nobles, judges, and ecclesiastical dignitaries; and it became, in its turn, an abode of the titled and the wealthy. A part of it, destroyed by fire in 1857, contained the residence of David Hume from 1762 till 1771; afterwards the residence also of James Boswell, the biographer of Dr. Johnson, and the place of the great lexicographer's own sojourn when on his way to the Western Islands. Baxter's Close, No. 469, contains the house in which the poet Burns lodged in 1787; and a house which belonged to the Countess of Elgin, the governess of the Princess Charlotte. Lady Stair's Close, No. 447, contains a house in which the Dowager Countess of Stair long presided over the fashionable circles of Edinburgh. This is the lady whose history, as Viscountess Primrose, forms the ground-work of Sir Walter Scott's story of "My Aunt Margaret's Mirror."

306. RIDDLE'S CLOSE, No. 322 Lawnmarket, was inhabited by Sir John Smith, the commissioner to Charles II. at Breda; by Bailie Macmoran, who entertained at his table James VII. and his queen; by Sir Roderick Mackenzie of Prestonhall; by Lord Royston; by several other magistrates, baronets, and lords of Session; by David Hume; and by the widow of the "Daintie Davie" of Scottish song. The Old Bank Close, which was demolished at the forming of George IV's Bridge, contained two remarkable houses of the 16th century, the one long occupied by the Bank of Scotland, the other used for a time as a State appendage to the Castle and to Holyrood, giving accommodation to State prisoners, to ambassadors, and to princes, and afterwards inhabited by three eminent lords of Session. Some close or court off Lawn-

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market, though what one is not now known, contained a town mansion of the Dukes of Athole.

307. **BANK STREET** was formed in 1798. The Bank of Scotland, confronting its lower end, was built in 1806, after a design by Richard Crichton, at a cost of £75,000. Its south or main front has a range of Corinthian pilasters and a sculpture of the bank's arms; its summit is crowned by a dome; and its north front stands on arches, and forms a conspicuous feature in the view of the Old Town from the New.

308. **GEORGE IV.'S BRIDGE** was formed in 1825–36. The central part of it, over the Cowgate, rests on three magnificent groined arches; and the other parts rest on seven concealed or minor arches, together with embankments. The forming of George IV.'s Bridge and the New West Approach was one scheme, and cost about £400,000.

309. **DUNBAR'S CLOSE**, off the north side of the Lawnmarket, east of Bank Street, was the head-quarters of Cromwell's army after the battle of Dunbar; and a large house, immediately north of it, but entered from a different close, is said to have been occupied by Cromwell himself. Libberton's Wynd, now a mere blank between George IV.'s Bridge and County Hall, was formerly a main foot thoroughfare to Cowgate and the south, and contained a famous tavern, which was the resort of poets, artists, antiquaries, advocates, and lords of Session, throughout the latter part of last century. A spot in Lawnmarket, adjacent to its head, has been the place of public executions since 1817.

310. **THE COUNTY HALL** was built in 1817, after a design by Archibald Elliot, at a cost of £15,000. Its principal front, facing County Square, shows a noble tetrastyle Ionic portico, and was modelled after the Temple of Erectheus at Athens. County Square is the usual place of the hustings at the election of members of Parliament. The greater part of its area, together with the sites of the County Hall and the Signet Library, was formerly occupied by three ancient wynds, which were notable for the plague, and latterly became ruinous; and the eastern part of the area was occupied by a range of shops, including George Heriot's, and by the New Tolbooth.

311. **THE SIGNET LIBRARY**, along the south side of County Square, presents a handsome symmetrical elevation, with Grecian decorations, and contains a splendid staircase and two magnificent halls, designed in exquisite taste, and stored with busts, portraits, and about 50,000 volumes. Its upper hall, 140 feet long and 42 feet wide, displays 24 Corinthian pillars and 36 Corinthian pilasters supporting a richly ornate ceiling, and was used as a kind of drawing-room by George IV. on the day of a banquet in the Parliament House. The Advocates' Library, behind this, partly beneath the Parliament House, partly in separate buildings, with end and rear fronts toward George IV.'s Bridge, contains sculptures and portraits of a number of celebrated lawyers, a grand assortment of literary curiosities, about 2000 manuscripts, and about 190,000 printed volumes. Both libraries are very liberally accessible to visitors.

312. **THE OLD TOLBOOTH** stood along the junction of Lawnmarket and High Street, separated from the house-line by a narrow roadway, and from the corner of St. Giles's by a foot-lane. It comprised, on the east, a massive tower of 1468, five storeys high; in the middle, an oblong building of 1561, also five storeys high; and on the west, a later and lower erection, with flat roof for public executions. It was the scene of so many public events, from the meetings of State Councils, Justiciary Courts, and stormy Parliaments in the 16th century, till the affair of the Porteous mob, as to merit well its quaint popular title of "The Heart of Mid-Lothian." The whole was taken down in 1817.

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313. ST. GILES'S CHURCH shows no feature of an earlier date than the 14th century, yet probably contains much older masonry. It measures 206 feet in length, and from 76 to 129 feet in breadth. It was originally cruciform, in the ordinary manner of Gothic cathedrals; and it possessed fine features of architecture in successive styles, from the pure Norman to the florid Gothic; but it underwent a gradual great change of both form and character, by the addition of aisles and chapels, and by alterations and curtailments. A general renovation passed over it in 1829–32, with the aid of a Government grant of £10,000; and this is held by many critics to have been done in a rash, irreverent spirit; but at least it swept away excrescences and decays, made some good restorations, and gave the entire edifice an aspect of consistency, freshness, and strength. The steeple is a reconstruction, in 1648, on the model of a previous one, and rises to the height of 161 feet from the ground. The spire comprises an open octagonal lantern, with a surmounting spirelet, and has the form of an imperial crown.

The original church on the site of St. Giles's was built before the year 854; and a successor to it was built by David I. The church, in its palmiest Romish times, contained about forty altars, and was served by about seventy priests. It became collegiate in 1466; was constituted a cathedral in 1633, and passed through many changes of arrangement and use between the Reformation and the Revolution. The Solemn League and Covenant was sworn in it in 1643; and the captives from the battle of Rullion Green were imprisoned in it in 1666. The interior is at present divided into three parochial places of worship—the High, the Old, and the New North—and retains some good old architectural features, and several interesting monuments and sculptures.

314. PARLIAMENT SQUARE was long called Parliament Close. Its west, south, and east sides are edificed with an uniform façade, belonging partly to new buildings, partly to new faces upon old. The façade presents features of arcade-piazza, gallery, portico, and balustrade, and makes a pleasing impression. The Signet Library is in the west, the Court of Session in the south-west, the Union Bank in the south-east, and the Exchequer offices in the east. The Parliament House, now forming what is called the Outer House of the Court of Session, was built in 1632–40, at a cost of £11,600. Its great hall, in which the Parliament sat, is 122 feet long, and 49 feet broad, has a pendent oaken roof of similar character to that of Westminster Hall, and contains statues of Lords Boyle, Jeffrey, Melville, Forbes, Blair, and Dundas. It leads to all the court-rooms, serves as the waiting-room of the practitioners in the courts, and is much used as a promenade of the lawyers and as a lounge of visitors. An equestrian statue of Charles II., in bronzed lead, stands in the open area of the square; was erected in 1685, and though highly artistic, is said to have cost only £215.

The ground within the square, together with much ground now built upon toward the south, was used as a public cemetery from the earliest times of the city till the end of the 16th century. Some spot in it, which long ago ceased to be identified, but is supposed to lie beneath or near the monument of Charles II., was the grave of John Knox. The cemetery was much and increasingly invaded as a public lounge; and it became so very much effaced soon after John Knox's death, that in 1617 a magnificent civic banquet was given on its site to James VI. A very lofty range of private buildings, with piazza and shop basement, was soon built along its east end, and thence northward to High Street; and this continued to stand till the great fire of 1824.

315. HIGH STREET, like Lawnmarket, till a modern period, was a compact

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oblong quadrangle, differing from Lawnmarket chiefly in greater length. An intelligent English traveller who saw it in 1618, says, "Here I observed the fairest and goodliest street that ever mine eyes beheld; for I did never see or hear of a street of the length, the buildings on each side of the way being all of squared stone, five, six, and seven storeys high; and the walls are exceedingly strong—not built for a day, a week, a month, a year, but from antiquity to posterity, for many ages." See 316–326.

316. **THE LUCKENBOOTHS** were a range of lofty buildings, with shop basement, extending from the Old Tolbooth to the vicinity of the City Cross. It was built in the time of James III., and stood till 1817. Its easternmost house was a comparatively modern re-erection, and contained a book-shop, which was a lounge of literary men, and a focus of publication, from the time of Allan Ramsay to the day of its demolition. A lane, called the Old Kirk Stile, led through the middle of the range to a porch, now extinct, in the nave of St. Giles's Church. A close in High Street, opposite the site of this, still called Advocates' Close, was inhabited by the Lord Advocate Stewart; by the Judge Lord Westhall; by Andrew Crosbie, the Councillor Pleydell in "Guy Mannering;" and by other distinguished lawyers.

317. **THE ROYAL EXCHANGE** was built in 1753–61, at a cost of £31,457. It forms a handsome, lofty quadrangle, measuring 111 feet from west to east, and 182 from south to north, and enclosing an open court 86 feet by 96. Its south side, to the extent of the court, is much lower than the other sides, and consists of a range of seven archways, all, except the central one, built up and occupied as shops. The Exchange contains the apartments of the Town Council, the court-room of the Magistrates, and a variety of the municipal offices of the city.

318. **THE POLICE OFFICE** was built in 1849. It is a capacious edifice, in neat, plain Italian style, with excellent interior accommodations. A ringed spot on the causeway in front of it, was the site of the ancient City Cross. This was an ornate octagonal structure, 16 feet wide and 15 feet high, in a mixed style of Grecian and Gothic, surmounted by a pillar 15 feet high, bearing aloft an unicorn with a spear. It was removed in 1756.

319. **ANCHOR CLOSE**, No. 243 High Street, shows numerous inscriptions and architectural markings, which attest it to have been a place of ancient importance. An old tavern in it was the resort of the Crochallen Fencibles, celebrated by the poet Burns; and a printing-office in it, established by Smellie, the author of the "Philosophy of Natural History," made a great figure in Scottish literature. Stamp Office Close, No. 221, contains the old town mansion of the Earls of Eglinton, afterwards a famous tavern. Fleshmarket Close, No. 199, was long the residence of Viscount Melville, whose monument stands in St. Andrew's Square. Lord Cockburn Street, between 191 and 179, is a thoroughfare laid out in 1859 to connect the centre of the Old Town with the Railway Termini at Waverley Bridge. A cellar at No. 177 is said to have been the retreat of the mobbed members of Parliament for secretly signing the deed of the National Union. Milne's Square, No. 173, was built about 1690, as an aristocratic quarter, and was long the residence of Erskine of Tinwald, Lord Justice-Clerk. The Cap and Feather Close, destroyed by the forming of the North Bridge, was the birth-place of the poet Fergusson.

320. **FISHMARKET CLOSE**, No. 196 High Street, was the residence of George Heriot and of Lord President Dundas. Assembly Close, No. 170, was the residence of Lord President Dourie, the hero of the ballad of "Christie's Will;" and contained the City Assembly Rooms from 1720 till 1726. Covenant Close, No. 162, contains an ancient edifice in which the National Covenant was signed in

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1638. The Black Turnpike, on ground now partly edificed, partly open, immediately west of the Tron Church, was a very stately edifice, popularly, but erroneously, ascribed to King Kenneth III., the mansion of Sir Simon Preston, the prison of Queen Mary on the day of her capture at Carberry Hill. The Main Guard, an unsightly structure on the thoroughfare opposite the Black Turnpike, was the City Police-Office from the time of Charles I. till 1785.

321. **HUNTER'S SQUARE** and Blair Street were formed at the constructing of the South Bridge, and took their name from Sir Hunter Blair. Kennedy's Close, where George Buchanan died, stood on the site of Hunter's Square. The Tron Church was built in 1637–63, at a cost of about £6000.

322. **SOUTH BRIDGE** was formed in 1785–88. The clearances for it cost upwards of £50,000, and the building-sites along its sides were sold for upwards of £80,000. The bridge itself comprises twenty-two arches, and cost £15,000. All the arches, except a central one across the Cowgate, are concealed by the buildings along the sides.

323. **HALKERSTON'S WYND**, No. 163 High Street, was a subordinate outlet from the city previous to the formation of the North Bridge, and led to a low narrow mound across the North Loch. An ancient timber-fronted tenement beyond Halkerston's Wynd was the place where Allan Ramsay first kept shop, and where he published nearly all his original works. Carrubber's Close, No. 135, contains a Scottish Episcopal Chapel,—the oldest in the kingdom; a house built by Allan Ramsay for a theatre; and houses which were inhabited by Captain Henderson and Sir William Forbes,—great haunts of the poet Burns. Bishop's Close, No. 129, was inhabited by Archbishop Spottiswood, Lady Jane Douglas, and the first Lord President Dundas. Chalmers's Close, No. 81, was a favourite haunt of Lord Jeffrey in his boyhood, the residence of his grandfather, and contains the mansion of John de Hope, the founder of the noble family of Hopetoun.

324. **NIDDRY STREET** contained a temporary lodging of James VI., and a notable chapel of 1505, founded by the Countess of Ross; but was nearly all reconstructed at the forming of the South Bridge. Strichen's Close, No. 104 High Street, was the town residence of the Abbots of Melrose, and the residence of the judge Lord Strichen. Blackfriars' Wynd, No. 96, formed the approach to Blackfriars' Monastery, and was long a seat of aristocracy, a scene of prelatic pomp, and a centre of political turmoil; and it still contains the old town mansion of the Baronets of Penicuick, the town mansion of the Earls of Morton, and remains of the palace of Cardinal Beaton. Blackfriars' Monastery stood on ground now occupied by one of the Infirmary buildings, was founded in 1230 by Alexander II., and had a large cruciform church, surmounted at the centre by a lofty steeple. South Gray's Close, No. 56 High Street, leads to Mint Close, which is edificed with heavy buildings erected in the 16th century for the uses of the National Mint.

325. **JOHN KNOX'S HOUSE**, at the contraction of the High Street, was built in the 15th century, occupied some time by an Abbot of Dunfermline, and inhabited by John Knox, with some interruptions, from 1559 till his death in 1572. It was well repaired in 1849, and is shown to visitors, for sixpence each, from 10 till 4 o'clock on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It contains Knox's chair, and a collection of weapons and torture instruments of the times of the Reformation. John Knox's Church, contiguous on the east, is a Free Church, with florid Gothic front, built in 1850.

326. **NETHER BOW** is the contracted part of High Street from John Knox's House to the head of Canongate. The front of a tall narrow tenement, at the

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commencement of its south side, contains two pieces of Roman sculpture, fine profile heads, in high relief and of the natural size, supposed to have been dug from the neighbouring ground at the making of foundations, and believed to represent the Emperor Septimius Severus and his wife Julia. The town mansion of Archbishop Sharpe was in Nether Bow, but cannot now be identified. An edifice in Tweeddale Court, No. 10 Nether Bow, was the town mansion of the noble family of Tweeddale, became afterwards the office of the British Linen Company's Bank, and is now occupied by the publishing establishment of Oliver and Boyd. A grand city gate, called Nether Bow Port, comprising a battlemented two-storey structure, surmounted by a beautiful steeple, stood for ages across the foot of Nether Bow, and was taken down in 1762.

327. **LEITH WYND** was anciently the outlet to Calton and North Leith; and it contained or led to the chief of the public buildings which were swept away at the forming of the Railway Termini. An hospital was founded in it in 1479, by the Bishop of Aberdeen, and came to be called Paul's Work,—a name still retained by more modern buildings on or round the hospital's site. See 263 and 272.

328. **ST. MARY'S WYND**, previous to the formation of the South Bridge, was the outlet to one of the great roads to the south of Scotland, and the seat of several of the principal inns of the city. It took its name from an ancient Cistercian nunnery, on its west side, dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

329. **THE MOROCCO LAND**, at No. 285 Canongate, is a curious old edifice, the subject of several romantic traditions, presenting a gabled façade to the street, adorned with the figure of a turbaned Moor in a pulpit. New Street, a little further down, was built, as an aristocratic quarter, about 1760. It numbered among its new inhabitants Lord Kaimes, Lord Hailes, and Sir Philip Anstruther; and it retained some time, from a previous close, the town mansion of the Earls of Angus. Jack's Land, opposite the entrance to St. John's Street, was the residence of one of the Countesses of Eglinton; the residence also of David Hume from 1753 till 1762, when he was writing his "History of England."

330. **CHESSELS' COURT**, nearly opposite the Morocco Land, contains a large building which was occupied some time as the Excise Office, and afterwards by the first Deaf and Dumb Institution. Playhouse Close, at No. 196, contains a building of 1747, which was the first regular theatre in Edinburgh. A ringed spot on the thoroughfare, nearly opposite Playhouse Close, was the site of St. John's Cross, which marked the ancient eastern boundary of the city. St. John's Street, entered by an archway opposite Jack's Land, was built, as an aristocratic quarter, about 1768. A house across its head, with windows to the Canongate, was inhabited, first by the Earl of Hopetoun, next by Mrs. Telfer of Scotstown, and her brother the novelist Smollett; houses within the street were inhabited by Lord Justice-Clerk Eskgrove and by Lord Monboddo; and the house No. 10, then occupied by James Ballantyne, was the centre of the secrets, and the scene of the confidential dinner parties, connected with the publication of the Waverley novels.

331. **MORAY HOUSE**, an imposing edifice, with curious entrance-gateway and massive stone balcony, on the south side of Canongate, a little below St. John's Street, was built in the time of Charles I., by the Dowager Countess of Home, became the mansion of the Earls of Moray, and was temporarily inhabited by Cromwell and by Lord Chancellor Seafield. It passed to the uses of the British Linen Company's Bank, and is now occupied as the Normal School of the Free Church.

332. **CANONGATE TOLBOOTH** is a

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dark, plain, picturesque building of the year 1591, with a small spire and a projecting clock. Canongate Church is a structure of 1688, remarkable only for having succeeded the Church of Holyrood as a place of worship, and for the contrast of its excessive plainness to Holyrood's grandeur. An old ricketty house, over Bakehouse Close, nearly opposite, was the residence of the first and second Marquises of Huntly and the first Dowager Duchess of Gordon.

333. **MILTON HOUSE**, within an enclosure further down, was built and inhabited by Fletcher of Milton, Lord Justice-Clerk, on ground previously attached to the mansion of the Earls of Roxburgh. Queensberry House, still further down, a plain, dark, ungainly pile, with centre and projecting wings, now used as a House of Refuge for the Destitute, was built in 1681, by Lord Halton, afterwards Earl of Lauderdale; passed to the Dukes of Queensberry, and long displayed grand decorations, both without and within, which were eventually swept away.

334. **WHITEFORD HOUSE**, approached by Galloway's Entry, near the foot of the north side of Canongate, occupies the site of an ancient extensive mansion of the Earls of Winton; was built by Sir John Whiteford, who died in 1833; and passed then to Lord Bannatyne. White Horse Close, a little further down, contains a range of premises, built in 1623, long used as the inn of greatest note in Edinburgh, well described in the Waverley novels. Girth Cross, an extinct structure, on the thoroughfare at the foot of Canongate, on a spot now marked by a circle in the causeway, was the boundary of the Abbey sanctuary, and a place of public execution.

335. **ST. JOHN'S HILL**, on the west flank of the upper part of South Back of Canongate, belonged in old times to the Knights Templars, and took its name from their successors, the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Pleasance, an old suburban street on a line with St. Mary's Wynd, contained an ancient nunnery of St. Mary of Placentia, and took thence corruptedly the name of Pleasance.

336. **COWGATE**, about 800 yards in length, was originally a copse-clad ravine, traversed by an open road from Holyrood to St. Cuthbert's. It began to be edificed in the time of James III.; it long bore the same kind of relation to the older streets and alleys which the New Town now bears to the Old; it continued even in last century to be the abode of Lord Covington, Lord Minto, and other men of high rank; and it still contains relics, many and unmistakable, of the days of its pride. A large church, built in 1774 by Episcopalians, but now occupied by Roman Catholics, stands near its east end. The remains of Cardinal Beaton's Palace stand at the foot of Blackfriars' Wynd. The Palace of the Bishops of Dunkeld stood nearly opposite. Taylors' Hall, twice used by great national conferences, and afterwards used for dramatic performances, stands in a court nearly opposite the rear of Parliament House. The mansion of the first Earl of Haddington, the favourite of James VI., whom that "witty" monarch styled "Tam o' the Cowgate," stood on ground now covered by George IV.'s Bridge. The house in which Henry Mackenzie, the "Man of Feeling," was born, stood at the foot of Libberton's Wynd. The mansion of Sir Thomas Hope, King's Advocate and leader of the Covenanters in the time of Charles I., stands a little further to the west. The small ancient Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, surmounted by a weather-beaten steeple, stands nearly opposite. The house where Henry Brougham, father of Lord Brougham, found his bride, stands adjacent to Grassmarket.

337. **HORSE WYND**, leading up to West College Street, was the residence of the Earls of Queensberry, the Earls of Galloway, Lord Kennet, Baron Stuart, and other men of mark. A house

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near the top of it was the abode of the chemist, Dr. Black; and an extinct house, on its north-east verge, was the birth-place of Sir Walter Scott.

338. **GRASSMARKET** was included within an extension city wall of 1513. Its length is 230 yards, and its breadth and edifices give it the appearance of an imposing rectangle. It was constituted a weekly market-place, by royal deed, in 1477; and it retains that character till the present day. The New Corn Exchange, on its south side, was built in 1849, after a design by David Cousin, at a cost of nearly £20,000. The place of public execution, during the crushing times of Charles II. and James VII., where so many worthies of the Covenant received the martyr's crown, was in the centre of the thoroughfare, near the east end, at a spot now marked by a cross in the causeway; and this continued to be the place of public execution till 1785. The parts toward the other end give a good upward view of the most picturesque faces of the Castle. The ground beyond the north-west corner, now traversed by the thoroughfare of King's Stables, contained in old times the royal mews, and was frequently the scene of magnificent tournaments.

339. **WEST PORT**, extending westward on a line with Grassmarket, was originally a village under the name of Portsburgh; and it took the name of West Port from a gateway at its east end, in the city wall of 1513. It acquired notoriety of a horrid kind in 1829, by the murdering practices of Burke and Hare; but was rendered famous, in an opposite manner, by the local philanthropic labours of the last years of Dr. Chalmers.

XXIII.—THE MODERN PARTS OF THE OLD TOWN.

Paragraph

Go eastward along Prince's Street to the Register House; turn there to the right, and go along North Bridge, South Bridge, Nicolson Street, and Clerk Street, altogether about a mile, to a meeting of four thoroughfares at the hither end of Newington. **North Bridge**, entered..... 265

New Buildings, right; brilliant view right and left; entrance to the public markets, right; **High Street**, right and left.....315–326

South Bridge, entered.. 322

Tron Church and **Hunter's Square**, right.... 321

Cowgate, crossed..... 336

Adam's Square and North College Street, right..... 340

Infirmary Street, with **Royal Infirmary**, left 341

The University, right... 342

Paragraph

Site of **Kirk of Field**, traversed..... 343

South College Street, right; Drummond Street, left; **Nicolson Street**, entered..... 344

Surgeons' Hall, left..... 345

Nicolson Square, right; Hill Place, Blind Asylum, and Richmond Street, left; West Nicolson Street, and U. P. Church, right; Cross-causeway, right and left; Clerk Street, entered; St. Patrick Square, right; Rankeillor Street and Montague Street, left; Newington Establishment Church, right; Newington Free Church, left; **Newington** suburb, southward 278

Turn to the right into Preston Street; follow it 150 yards to its west end; go thence about the same distance to the right; turn then to

Paragraph

the left into the Melville Drive, and follow it nearly a mile westward to its debouche into street-thoroughfares at Toll-cross. Roads to **Grange**, left..... 346

Hope Park End, right; **Meadows**, traversed... 347

Fine view of **Arthur's Seat**, right rear... 279

Meadow Place, left, Meadow Walk, right; **George Watson's Hospital** and Merchant Maidens' Hospital, 550 and 400 yards to the right..... 348

Bruntsfield Links and road to Morningside, left..... 349

Gillespie's Hospital and Merchiston Castle, 500 and 1300 yards to the left..... 350

Turn to the right at Toll-cross, into the hithermost of the thoroughfares there; follow that

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Paragraph

thoroughfare, along Portland Place, Laurieston Place, and Teviot Row, altogether about 1000 yards, to Bristo Street; go there to the right, about 100 yards along Bristo Street, and about 80 along Charles Street, into George Square; drive round that square, and return by the same route to the end of Teviot Row; proceed onward, along Bristo Place, George IV.'s Bridge, and Bank Street, to the Bank of Scotland, and follow the curve to the left thence, down North Bank Street and the Mound, to Prince's Street. Laurieston Street, left; U. P. Church, right; Lady Lawson's Wynd and Cattle Market, left; Archibald Place, right; the Vennel and part of the old city wall, left; **Heriot's Hospital**, left 351

George Watson's Hospital, right..... 348

Forrest Road and **City Workhouse**, left..... 352

Meadow Walk, right; **General's Entry**, off Bristo Street, left..... 353

George Square, travelled round..... 354

Lothian Street, eastward on a line with Teviot Row; St. Patrick's Roman Catholic School and Baptist Chapel, right; Darien House and New North Free Church, left; **Bristo Port**, right..... 355

Greyfriars' Churches, left 356

Brown's Square, right 357

Candlemakers' Row, left; Reformed Presbyterian Church, left; Independent Chapel, right; the **Cowgate**, crossed on **George Fourth's Bridge**..... 336, 308

Agricultural Museum and Victoria Street, left; rear fronts of the Parliament House, the Advocates' Library, and the **County Hall**, right..... 314, 311, 310

Lawnmarket, crossed... 304

Bank Street and Bank of Scotland, passed..... 307

Fine view over the New Town, right; the **Free Church College**, left 358

View of Castle Rock and West Prince's Street Gardens, left; **Art Galleries** and **Royal Institution**, right...291, 290

340. **ADAM'S SQUARE** is a recess from South Bridge, edificed on two sides. A sitting statue of James Watt, on a pedestal, erected in 1853, is situated in its area. The School of Arts, founded in 1821, occupies a house on the west side.

341. **THE ROYAL INFIRMARY** originated in 1729. Its principal building stands on the south side of Infirmary Street, and was erected in 1738. It forms three sides of a square, 210 feet long, 94 feet wide, and 4 storeys high; and is surmounted at the centre by an attic structure terminating in a glazed turret. Other extensive buildings, variously old and recent, each for a separate department, stand to the east, within the High School Yards and Surgeons' Square. The Infirmary affords courses of lectures and demonstrations to medical students, and admits to its wards a yearly average of upwards of 3000 patients.

342. **THE UNIVERSITY** was chartered in 1582. Its present buildings were erected, at vast cost, in successive periods, from 1789 till 1834. They are in the Græco-Italian style, partly after a design by Robert Adam, partly after a modification of that design by W. H. Playfair. They form a hollow parallelogram, extending 255 feet from north to south, and 358 feet from east to west. The exterior parts show four storeys, in symmetrical façades, all ornamental. The central part of the east or main front is pierced with three lofty archways, forming the entrance to the interior area, and adorned with a compound Doric portico of six columns, each 26 feet high and formed of one block of stone. A broad entablature, with a long Latin inscription, surmounts the portico, and was intended by Adam to be capped by a grand dome. The interior fronts rise from a higher level than the exterior ones, and possess richer, freer, and more varied decorations. The eye wanders vaguely over the outer fronts, one after another, from the engirdling streets, but is satisfied and charmed with the view of the enclosed court.

The Library occupies the south side,

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contains a collection of curiosities, a statue of the poet Burns by Flaxman, about 310 curious manuscripts, and about 91,000 printed volumes, and is accessible to strangers by order from any member of the Town Council. The Natural History Museum occupies the west side, contains about 950 specimens of mammifers, one of the best collections of birds in the world, and so abundant a collection of minerals and geological specimens that only a portion of them can be exhibited, and is open to strangers on five days of the week for sixpence each, on Saturdays free. A National Industrial Museum has been organized, and is to be accommodated in new buildings to the west. The professorships in the University amount to thirty-two, and are classified into the four faculties of theology, law, medicine, and arts. The attendance of students at one time was so high as 2000, or a little upward, but does not now average much, if any, above 800.

343. **KIRK OF FIELD** was a collegiate church of the 15th century, situated partly on ground now occupied by the south-eastern portion of the University, partly on the ground thence to the north-west corner of Drummond Street. The church was a large cruciform edifice, with a lofty central tower, and was served by a provost and eight prebendaries. Lord Darnley, the husband of Queen Mary, was murdered in the provost's house by explosion of the pile with gunpowder.

344. **NICOLSON STREET** and Nicolson Square were constructed toward the end of last century, on an open tract of ground belonging to Lady Nicolson, whose mansion stood on a spot now occupied by the eastern extremity of South College Street. A house in Nicolson Square was long inhabited by the sixth Earl of Leven, the ostentatious Lord High Commissioner for twenty years to the General Assembly. The house No. 58 Nicolson Street, now the Asylum for the Blind, was long inhabited by the distinguished chemist, Dr. Black. An attic in Palmer's Land, in West Nicolson Street, was inhabited some time by the painter Alexander Runciman; and afterwards, in his struggling days, by Sir David Wilkie.

345. **SURGEONS' HALL**, a short way south of Drummond Street, was built in 1833, after a design by W. H. Playfair, at a cost of £20,000. It is a tasteful oblong edifice, with lofty hexastyle Ionic portico; and contains large medical museums, accessible to strangers on four days of the week, by order from a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. This body was incorporated in 1505, and acts as coadjutor to the medical faculty of the University.

346. **GRANGE** is a suburban tract immediately west of Newington. A nunnery of St. Catherine of Sienna was founded on it, in the 15th century, by Lady Seton. Sciennes House, near the site of the nunnery, was long the residence of Dr. Adam Ferguson. Grange House, further west, was the death-place of Principal Robertson and of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder. Grange Cemetery, a modern ornamental burying-ground, contains the ashes of Dr. Chalmers, Sheriff Speirs, Sir Andrew Agnew, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, and Hugh Miller.

347. **THE MEADOWS** are a public park extending west-north-westward, about three-fourths of a mile, on the south side of the Old Town. It was anciently covered with a lake, called the South Loch, and afterwards became a marsh; but is now drained, dressed, and embellished. The eastern part of it bears the separate name of Hope Park, and is used, on stated occasions, for the practice of archery, by an incorporated body of noblemen and gentlemen, called the Royal Company of Archers. The middle parts of the south side afford a fine view of the southern wing of the city, backed by the south-western acclivities of Salisbury Crag and Arthur's Seat.

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348. GEORGE WATSON'S HOSPITAL was founded in 1723, and maintains and educates about eighty boys. The edifice for it is partly a plain central oblong, built in 1741, partly two neat projecting wings, built in 1857. The Merchant Maiden Hospital was founded in 1695, and maintains and educates about a hundred girls. Its present edifice was built in 1816, after a design by Burn, at the cost of £12,250. The front measures 180 feet in length, and is adorned with a tetrastyle Ionic portico, in imitation of the temple on the Ilyssus.

349. BRUNTSFIELD LINKS, adjoining the Meadows on the south-west, are a fine stretch of downs, notable in modern times for the game of golf. They were part of the ancient extensive common of Borough Moor, where James IV. mustered his army before the battle of Flodden. The king's standard was planted in a massive stone, which is still preserved, under the name of the "Bore Stane," in the wall at the side of the public road to Morningside. A tract southward from the Links is flecked and spotted with lines and sprinklings of elegant houses, and rejoices in the name of Canaan. One of the houses is a nunnery, called St. Margaret's Convent, constructed in 1835, after a design by J. Gillespie Graham. The village of Morningside wings the public road to Biggar, at the south-west of Canaan, and contains the Lunatic Asylum for Edinburgh, partly a large neat edifice of 1810, partly an extensive addition of 1850. Morningside was the death-place of Lord Gardenstone and Dr. Chalmers. The Braid Hills, commanding a romantic view of Edinburgh, are situated 1½ mile to the south.

350. GILLESPIE'S HOSPITAL, within a park on the west side of the public road, opposite the head of Bruntsfield Links, is an oblong structure, built in 1801, for the lodging and maintenance of poor aged men and women. A picturesque ancient baronial mansion of the Napiers of Merchiston, called Wright's Houses, stood on its site. Merchiston Castle, the family fortalice of the Napiers, the birth-place of the inventor of logarithms, and a place of military note during the Douglas wars, still stands about midway between this and Morningside.

351. HERIOT'S HOSPITAL, in a park between Laurieston and Grassmarket, was founded in 1628, and maintains and educates 180 boys. Its edifice was completed in 1650, at a cost of about £30,000, but has received large, expensive, modern improvements. The building is a turreted quadrangle, three and four storeys high, in an unique style, allied to the Gothic, measuring 162 feet along each side, and enclosing an open court of 94 feet each way; and it possesses 213 windows, moulded and sculptured in such variety, that, with one exception, no two of them are alike. The design of it has commonly been ascribed, but without any good evidence, to Inigo Jones. The funds of the hospital have been so ample as to create and maintain eight large free day-schools, in various parts of the city, with an aggregate attendance of from 2500 to 3000 children.

352. THE CITY WORKHOUSE, on the west side of Forrest Road, comprises a lofty gloomy pile of 1743, and extensive recent additions, and contains accommodation for 909 persons. The Darien House, built for the Darien scheme of 1698, and situated within an enclosure on the opposite side of Forrest Road, but nearly adjoining Bristo Place, came to be used as the asylum for the workhouse lunatics, and was, in that capacity, the death-place of the poet Fergusson.

353. GENERAL'S ENTRY, a desolate old court between 58 Bristo Street and 77 Potterrow, contains the ancient mansion of the Lords Stair, built by Sir James Dalrymple, and believed to have been much inhabited, in quality of

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guest, by General Monk; contains also the house which was occupied by Mrs. Maclehose, the "Clarinda" of the poet Burns. And Alison Square, a poor squalid court in Potterrow, was the place where Mrs. Maclehose and Burns first met, and where the poet Campbell wrote his "Pleasures of Hope."

354. GEORGE SQUARE was formed in 1766, in rivalry to the scheme for forming the New Town. It numbered among its early residents the Duchess of Gordon, the Countess of Sutherland, the Countess of Glasgow, Viscount Duncan, and the Honourable Henry Erskine; and among later ones, Lord President Blair. The house No. 25 in it was long occupied by the father of Sir Walter Scott, and retained for years many souvenirs of Sir Walter's boyhood. A house in Charles Street, No. 7, was the birthplace of Lord Jeffrey; and a house in Buccleuch Place, a few paces south-east of George Square, was inhabited by him at the struggling period of his public life, and was then the cradle of the *Edinburgh Review*.

355. BRISTO PORT retains a fragment of the old city wall, and takes its name from an extinct gateway in the wall opening to the south. The front of the New North Free Church, on the opposite side of the road, has a projecting basement, adorned with small Gothic colonnade. An archway through a new private building, a few yards beyond Bristo Port, bears the odd name of the Hole i' the Wa', derived from a famous ancient inn which stood on the spot.

356. GREYFRIARS' CHURCHES, Old and New, within a gateway off the head of Candlemaker Row, are named from an extinct monastery, founded by James I., adjacent to the south-east corner of Grassmarket. The monastery was large and magnificent, and became, in 1449, the temporary residence of the Princess Mary of Gueldres, and a few years afterwards the asylum of Henry VI. of England. The grounds belonging to it were given by Queen Mary to be used as a public cemetery. The churches were built on the upper part of the grounds—the Old in 1612, the New in 1721; but both have since been partly destroyed by fire, and renewed; and they jointly form one oblong pile, with Gothic windows. The Solemn League and Covenant was signed, in 1638, partly within Old Greyfriars' Church, partly on a neighbouring tombstone; and many who signed it used their blood instead of ink. About 1200 of the prisoners taken at Bothwell Bridge, in 1679, were incarcerated in the burying-ground, during five months, without any kind of shelter. The burying-ground contains the ashes of most of the Covenanters who were executed in the Grassmarket, and a monument to their memory. It contains also the ashes of George Buchanan, George Heriot, Alexander Henderson, Sir George Mackenzie, Sir James Stewart, Principal Robertson, Dr Pitcairn, Allan Ramsay, and many other distinguished men.

357. BROWN'S SQUARE was built as an aristocratic quarter prior to the formation of the New Town, but suffered curtailment at the forming of George IV.'s Bridge. Houses still standing in it were inhabited by Lord President Miller and Lord Glenlee, by Henry Mackenzie, and by Dr. Austin, the author of the song, "For the lack of gold she left me;" and houses which have been demolished were inhabited by Lord Woodhouselee, and by Miss Jeanie Elliot, the author of the "Flowers of the Forest." Argyle Square, a little to the east, was built about the same time, and also inhabited by noble and wealthy families, and retains a memorial of one of them in the name of Minto House. The Independent Chapel, with a steeple, on George IV.'s Bridge, adjacent to Brown's Square, is a structure in the Byzantine style, built in 1858–59, at a cost of about £10,000. The Agricultural Museum, beyond the arches over Cowgate, belongs

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to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, and contains a rich collection of objects connected with the arts of culture, freely open to the public.

358. THE FREE CHURCH COLLEGE, at the head of the Mound, was built in 1846–50, after designs by W. H. Playfair, at a cost of upwards of £30,000. It comprises the Free High Church on the east, and an open quadrangle, with library hall, senate hall, and nine class-rooms, in the centre and the west. Its frontage is 165 feet from east to west, and 177 feet from north to south. Its style of architecture is the English collegiate, combining the common Tudor with some features of the later Gothic. A square tower, belonging to the High Church, and 96 feet high, stands at the north-east corner; and two square towers, flanking the entrance to the interior court, and 121 feet high, stand at the centre. A statue of Dr. Chalmers by Steele adorns the library hall. The Free Church Assembly Hall, built in 1858-59, stands on ascending ground behind the College, with low front to Castle Hill, and occupies the site of Mary of Guise's Palace. The Free Church offices, in an elegant edifice, are in the course of erection adjacent to the east side of the High Church, on the site of the demolished part of James's Court. See 299 and 305.

XXIV.—THE NEW TOWN AND THE WESTERN ENVIRONS.

Paragraph

Go northward along St. Andrew's Street and **St. Andrew's Square,** 359

Past the **British Linen Company's Bank** and the Royal Bank..... 360

Turn to the west and the south, round St. Andrew's Square, to the commencement of **George Street**..... 361

Go westward along all George Street, past the **Commercial Bank** on the left..... 362

And St. Andrew's Church and the Clydesdale Bank on the right; across the intersection of Hanover Street at George IV.'s Statue; past the **Assembly Rooms** on the left..... 363

Across the intersection of Frederick Street at Pitt's Statue; past St. Andrew's Free Church and Freemason Hall on the left; across the intersection of **Castle Street**..... 364

And on to **Charlotte Square**..... 365

Curve to the right round Charlotte Square, past **St. George's Church,** 366

To Hope Street; and pass along that short street to the convergence of thoroughfares at the western extremity of Prince's Street.—Turn to the right into Maitland Street, and go south-westward along all that street, past **Coates Crescent,** Athole Crescent, Manor Place..... 367

And Torphichen Street, to a forking of the road, on the outskirts of the city, at Haymarket Railway Station. Follow the right side fork of the road, and go westward, past nursery grounds and **Donaldson's Hospital** on the right..... 368

Past Coates Villas, under the branch railway from the Caledonian line to Granton, and across the Water of Leith at Coltbridge,.... 97

Turn now to the right; go 1¼ mile north-north-westward to Blackhall village, past **Murrayfield Villas**..... 369

And past a road on the left to Corstorphine Hill, and a road on the right to Dean Cemetery and the Orphan Hospital.....372, 371

And observe, by the way, fine views of the Frith of Forth, and of Donaldson's and John Watson's Hospitals,..... 371

Turn to the right at Blackhall, and go 1½ mile eastward, past **Craigleith Quarry** on the left..... 370

Stewart's Hospital and **Dean** village on the right.....371, 372

Clarendon Crescent and **Stockbridge** on the left..... 373

And Trinity Episcopal Chapel on the right, to **Dean Bridge**..... 374

And recross there the Water of Leith. Fine views occur in the vicinity of Stewart's Hospital and at Dean Bridge.

Go from Dean Bridge 30 yards southward, past Randolph Cliff and

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Paragraph

Lynedoch Place, to Randolph Crescent. Turn there to the left, and go north-eastward, along Great Stuart Street, Ainslie Place, and a second Great Stuart Street, to **Moray Place**..... 375

Drive to the left round Moray Place to the commencement of Darnaway Street; go 160 yards eastward, along Darnaway Street and part of Heriot Row; turn then to the left into India Street; and follow that street northward to the **Royal Circus**..... 376

Paragraph

Curve round the Royal Circus to the right into Howe Street; go a few yards northward down Howe Street, with **St. Stephen's Church** in front..... 377

To the commencement of **Great King Street**... 378

Go eastward along Great King Street to the intersection by Dundas Street; turn to the right; and go southward up Dundas Street and through the Queen Street Gardens, passing the intersections by Northumberland Street and by Heriot Row and Abercromby Place, with a striking view in front of the towers of Free Church College and Victoria Hall, to **Queen Street**..... 379

Turn to the left into Queen Street; follow that street eastward, past Physicians' Hall, the Philosophical Institution, St. David Street, and Tolbooth Free Church, to the intersection by Duke Street and St. Andrew's Street; turn there to the right into St. Andrew's Street, and go southward to Prince's Street

359. ST. ANDREW'S SQUARE was built in 1772–78. It ranked for some time as the most aristocratic quarter of the city, but is now a seat of business, and has been much changed by remodellings and re-erections of its houses. Some of its early inhabitants were David Hume, Henry Brougham, Lord Rockville, the Earl of Buchan, the Earl of Leven, and Andrew Crosbie, the original of Councillor Pleydell in "Guy Mannering." Hume's house, where he died, stands at the corner of South St. David Street. Brougham's house, where Lord Brougham was born, is on the north side of the square, No. 19. The Earl of Leven's house, where the earliest meetings of the Antiquarian Society were held, is at the corner of St. Andrew's Street. Crosbie's house is the large edifice on the east side, now occupied by Douglas's Hotel. Melville's Monument, in the centre of the square, to the memory of the first Viscount Melville, was constructed in 1821–28, after a design by W. Burn, at a cost of £8000, and consists of pedestal, pillar, and statue, rising altogether to the height of 150 feet. The large, elegant, Florentine edifice on the west side was built in 1848, for the uses of the Western Bank, and is now the property of the Scottish Widows' Fund Life Assurance Society.

360. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY'S BANK, on the east side of St. Andrew's Square, was built in 1852, after a design by David Bryce. Its front has a height of about 60 feet, divided into three storeys, and is richly adorned with colonnade and sculptures. Six fluted Corinthian columns, with entablature falling back to the wall, rise from the basement storey, to the height of about 31 feet, and are surmounted by emblematic statues, 8 feet high. The telling-room is a cruciform saloon, 74 feet by 69, lighted by a cupola 30 feet wide and 50 feet high, with ornate ceiling resting on eight Corinthian columns and twenty-four pilasters of marble, polished syenite, and bronze. The Royal Bank, at the head of an enclosed recess on the north side of the British Linen Company's Bank, was built by Sir Lawrence Dundas, the ancestor of the Earl of Zetland, for a town mansion, after the model of an admired villa in the vicinity of Rome. A statue of the martial Earl of Hopetoun, leaning on a horse, stands on a pedestal in the recess in front. The

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National Bank, on the south side of the British Linen Company's Bank, is a plain, pleasing edifice.

361. **GEORGE STREET** is 115 feet wide, and nearly three-fourths of a mile long. All of it, with slight exception, was originally lined with dwelling-houses on an uniform plan; but the greater part has been utterly changed. Many of its re-erections, particularly two banks, several insurance offices, some other houses of business, and the Freemasons' Hall, have a tasteful character. The two statues on its thoroughfare, of George IV. and William Pitt, were both executed by Chantrey; and the former was erected in 1832, the latter in 1833. Many patrician families have resided in George Street; and Walter Scott took up his abode in it in 1797, and Francis Jeffrey in 1810.

362. **THE COMMERCIAL BANK**, on the south side of George Street, midway between St. Andrew's Square and Hanover Street, was built in 1847, after a design by David Rhind. Its front is 95 feet long, and has a superb Corinthian portico, with six fluted columns 35 feet high; entablature 9 feet broad; pediment 15½ feet high; tympanum filled with sculpture, in high relief and of great beauty, from the chisel of A. H. Ritchie. St. Andrew's Church, opposite the Commercial Bank, was built in 1785. The church itself is a plain, oval edifice; but a structure attached to the front of it, and built four years later, shows a handsome tetrastyle Corinthian portico, and is surmounted by one of the most elegant steeples in Europe, rising to the height of 168 feet, and containing a fine chime of eight bells. The Clydesdale Bank, at the corner of North Hanover Street, formerly the Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank, is adorned with Corinthian pillars and pilasters, and with handsome stone balcony.

363. **THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS**, on the south side of George Street, midway between Hanover Street and Frederick Street, were built in 1787, and include hall, 92 feet long, 42 feet wide, and 40 feet high, and other commodious apartments. A Music Hall behind them, and approached through the same entrance, was built in 1843, at a cost of upwards of £10,000; and is a splendid apartment, 108 feet long and 91 feet broad, with orchestra accommodation for several hundred performers, and with a large organ by Hill of London.

364. **CASTLE STREET** takes its name from its position opposite the Castle. The house in it No. 39, on the east side, a little north of George Street, was long the town residence of Sir Walter Scott, and afterwards the residence of Macvey Napier.

365. **CHARLOTTE SQUARE** was formed in 1800. Its house fronts are disposed in elegant symmetrical corresponding façades, and were designed by Robert Adam; and one of the houses was inhabited by the architect's son, the Lord Chief Commissioner William Adam. Charlotte Place, behind St. George's Church, contains the workshop of the sculptor Steele, and a public music room called St. Cecilia's Hall.

366. **ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH**, on the west side of Charlotte Square, was built in 1811–14, after a design by Robert Reed, at a cost of £33,000. Its style of architecture is the Græco-Italian. Its ground plan is square, and measures 112 feet each way. Its front is comparatively plain, showing little other ornament than a lofty Ionic portico, without pediment; but its summit rises into a massive dome, modelled after that of St. Paul's in London, and surmounted by lantern, cupola, and cross,—the last at the height of 160 feet from the ground.

367. **COATES CRESCENT** and Athole Crescent are two beautiful circle-segments, confronting each other, in recess from Maitland Street. Manor Place, striking off on the right a few yards beyond Coates Crescent, was the resi-

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dence of Mrs. Grant of Laggan, the author of works on the Highlands. Coates House, within a park beyond Manor Place, was the manor-house of the grounds on which the neighbouring streets have been built. Melville Street, going off from Manor Place parallel to Maitland Street, was the residence of Dr. Andrew Thomson and Dr. David Welsh, and contains a monument to the second Viscount Melville, erected in 1857.

368. **DONALDSON'S HOSPITAL**, about one-third of a mile from the outskirt of the city, was built in 1842–51, after designs by W. H. Playfair, at a cost of about £100,000. It is a splendid palatial edifice, in the Tudor style; and maintains and educates 300 boys and girls. It forms an open quadrangle of 258 feet by 207 at the outer walls, and 176 feet by 164 in the contained court. Four octagonal towers, of five storeys, 120 feet high, stand at the centre of the main front; four square towers, of four storeys, stand at each of the corners; and profuse decorations, in good taste, adorn all the façades, and much of the interior. Free tickets for seeing it, from half-past 2 till 4 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Fridays, may be obtained at No. 1 North Charlotte Street.

369. **MURRAYFIELD**, studded with handsome modern villas, about three-quarters of a mile west of Donaldson's Hospital, was the property of Archibald Murray, advocate, father of Lord Henderland, and grandfather of Lord Murray. Corstorphine Hill, along all the west side of the road from Murrayfield to Blackhall, is richly wooded, and commands an exquisite view of the city and the surrounding country. Ravelston and Craigcrook, near the road, on the hither side of the hill, the former the seat of Lady Keith, the latter long the seat of Lord Jeffrey, now the seat of John Hunter, Esq., are interesting mansions, with gardens which are alleged to have suggested to Sir Walter Scott his details of Tullyveolan in "Waverley."

370. **CRAIGLEITH QUARRY**, adjacent to the road, a little east of Blackhall, supplied most of the stone with which the New Town was built, and shows a yawning excavation through twelve acres of surface. Three great fossil coniferous trees were discovered in it; and one of them has been left exposed *in situ*.

371. **STEWART'S HOSPITAL**, adjacent to the road, in the western vicinity of Dean, was built in 1849–53, after a design by David Rhind; and maintains and educates a limited number of boys. It shows a mixture of the old castellated Scottish architecture and the latest domestic Gothic. It comprises a quadrangle of 230 feet by upwards of 100 feet, and has two main towers 120 feet high. John Watson's Hospital, on the right side of a road leading down to the Water of Leith from the western vicinity of Stewart's Hospital, was built in 1825–28, after a design by W. Burn; maintains and educates about 120 children; and is a capacious structure, with a Doric portico. The Orphans' Hospital, on the other side of the same road, was built in 1833, after a design by Thomas Hamilton, at a cost of nearly £16,000. It consists of a large centre and two projecting wings, has a portico with seven Tuscan columns, and is surmounted by two remarkably light and very elegant quadrangular towers. A predecessor of it stood on ground now within the Terminus of the North British Railway, and was built in 1734.

372. **DEAN** village contains an Established Church of 1856, a number of small modern dwelling-houses, and a few of the 17th century; but dates from the time of David I. Dean House, built in 1614, the seat of the old family of Nisbet of Dean, but eventually the property of John Learmonth, Esq., was swept away in 1845. Dean Cemetery, within the park of Dean House, is an ornamental burying-ground, formed since 1845, and contains the ashes of Sir William

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Allan, Professors Wilson and Forbes, and Lords Jeffrey, Cockburn, and Rutherford.

373. **STOCKBRIDGE** is an extensive suburb, on both sides of the Water of Leith, below Dean and Dean Bridge. It comprises some romantic situations, and contains two neat bridges, and some elegant terraces, crescents, and streets. St. Bernard's Crescent, in the south-western part of it, shows a double range of edifice, with Grecian decorations, suggested by Sir David Wilkie, and constructed by Sir Henry Raeburn. Clarendon Crescent, at the upper extremity, adjacent to the Dean Road, is an elegant range built in 1850, by Mr. Learmonth of Dean. St. Bernard's Well, on the right side of the bottom of the ravine below Dean Bridge, is a medicinal spring, surmounted by a mimic temple, with a statue of Hygeia, built in 1790, by Lord Gardenstone.

374. **DEAN BRIDGE** was built in 1832, after a design by Telford. It is 447 feet long, 39 feet broad, 106 feet high, and has four arches, each 96 feet in span. The view from it, seen on foot, close to the parapet, down the ravine and away to Fifeshire, is superb. Trinity Episcopal Church, at its north end, is an elegant Gothic edifice, with square tower, nave, and aisles, built in 1839, after a design by John Henderson. Randolph Cliff is a handsome range of houses, situated on the brink of the precipice, almost like the bastion of a rock fortress.

375. **MORAY PLACE** was formed in 1822, on ground belonging to the Earl of Moray, on a plan by Gillespie Graham. It is disposed in twelve sides, with diameter of about 325 yards, and exhibits a series of symmetrical confronting façades. The house in it No. 24, was long the town residence of Lord Jeffrey.

376. **THE ROYAL CIRCUS** was formed in 1820, on a slope across the main thoroughfare from Stockbridge to the city. Its houses are disposed in two crescents, with backward radiations from their ends, and show fine symmetrical façades. A curious ancient grave was discovered at the digging of one of the foundations; and a small, ancient, scattered village, called Silvermills, stood 270 yards to the north-east, and is still partially extant.

377. **ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH**, confronting the line of St. Vincent Street and Howe Street, was built in 1826–28, after a design by W. H. Playfair, at a cost of £21,000. It is a massive octagonal edifice, in a mixed Roman style, with a square tower 163 feet high, terminating in lofty balustrades and crosses. The Edinburgh Academy, in Henderson Row, 240 yards north of St. Stephen's Church, was built in 1824, after a design by W. Burn, at a cost of £12,264; and is a low, neat, Doric structure, with commodious class-rooms and a spacious play-ground.

378. **GREAT KING STREET** was built in 1820; and exhibits symmetrical ranges of façade, those on the one side corresponding to those on the other. Drummond Place, at its east end, is a spacious oblong, formed in 1818, and similarly edificed. Sir William Allan, the painter, lived and died in Great King Street; and James Haldane, the preacher, in Drummond Place.

379. **QUEEN STREET** was part of the plan of the original New Town; and it has been less changed than Prince's Street or George Street. The house in it No. 62, was inhabited by Francis Jeffrey from 1802 to 1810. Physicians' Hall in it, midway between St. David Street and Hanover Street, was built in 1845, after a design by Thomas Hamilton; and is adorned in front with a two-tier Corinthian portico, and with statues of Esculapius, Hippocrates, and Hygeia. The Philosophical Institution, a little further east, at No. 4, contains reading-room, library, and news-room, to which strangers, holding the tickets of corresponding institutions, have a right of

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entrance. Two Free Churches stand in Queen Street; St. Luke's near the west end, and the Tolbooth in a lane at the east end.

XXV.—THE EASTERN NEW TOWN, LEITH, AND GRANTON.

Paragraph

Go to the eastern extremity of Prince's Street; turn there to the left into Leith Street, and follow Leith Street and its continuations 270 yards north-eastward, to the vicinity of the **Queen's Theatre**, on the left, at the head of Broughton Street.... 380

Curve slightly to the right into **Leith Walk**..... 381

And go north-north-eastward, along all that thoroughfare, nearly 1½ mile, to the commencement of **Leith**..... 382

Go through Leith, first northward, next westward, by the lines of Constitution Street, Bernard Street, Lower Drawbridge, and Dock Street. Follow the shore road from Leith, 1¾ mile past **Newhaven**..... 383

Trinity..... 384

And Wardie, to **Granton**..... 385

Leave Granton by the road round the south-east of the hotel; follow that road 7 furlongs south-eastward and southward; turn then to the left, and go about a quarter of a mile eastward to Golden Acres; turn there to the right, and go 5½ furlongs south-south-eastward, past extensive nurseries, along Inverleith Row, past the **Botanic Garden**..... 386

The **Experimental Garden**..... 387

Warriston Crescent, and **Tanfield**..... 388

To the bridge across the Water of Leith. Curve to the left at the further end of the bridge, and go south-eastward, through **Canonmills** 389

Past Bellevue Crescent and **St Mary's Church** on the right..... 390

Past Claremont Street, the **Zoological Garden, Broughton** Park and Broughton Place on the left.....391, 392

Past London Street on the right, and up Broughton Street, past Barony, Albany, and Forth Streets, to the intersection by Picardy Place and **York Place** 393

Turn there to the right, and go westward along York Place, past **St. Paul's Episcopal Church** on the right 394

And past Elder Street and St. George's Episcopal Church on the left, to the intersection by Duke Street and St. Andrew's Street; turn there into St. Andrew's Street, and go southward into Prince's Street. Omnibuses run every few minutes from High Street or the north end of the Mound to the middle of South Leith; and railway trains run many times a-day from the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Terminus at Waverley Bridge, to North Leith, Trinity, and Granton.

380. **THE QUEEN'S THEATRE**, at the corner of Little King Street and Broughton Street, was built in 1856, to serve jointly as a theatre and as an opera-house. St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, adjacent to it in Broughton Street, was built in 1813, after a design by Gillespie Graham, at a cost of about £8000; presents a fine Gothic front, with pinnacles rising to the height of 70 feet; and contains a good organ and a splendid altar-piece.

381. **LEITH WALK** was originally a line of defensive earth-work, formed by the army of General Leslie in 1650, across an open plain from Leith to the base of Calton Hill. The earth-work was dressed into a broad path for foot-passengers, after the Restoration; and the path was converted into a carriage road after the opening of the North Bridge. The Tudor building on the east side, near the head, is the front of Lady Glenorchy's Free Church. Gayfield Square, further down on the west side, contains a house where Lord Provost Mackenzie, in 1819, entertained Prince Leopold, afterwards King of Belgium. A hollow further down, on the same side, now occupied by a nursery, was formed by the carting away of a sand-hill to make the mortar used in building the New Town. The sand-hill was long crowned with a permanent

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gallows for exposing the bodies or heads of executed criminals, and bore the name of the Gallow Lee.

382. LEITH has always been the port of Edinburgh. It early acquired considerable commerce, but was soon inthralled by the Edinburgh authorities, and did not acquire a separate political existence till 1833. It always owed its trade to Edinburgh, and often shared the city's military fortunes. The English destroyed all the vessels in its harbour in 1313 and 1410, and almost demolished the town itself in 1541. Numerous princes and kings have landed at it on occasions of State policy or public display; the last of them, George IV., in 1822. A rampart, of octagonal outline, was constructed around it in 1549, and had a bastion at each of the eight angles, but has disappeared. A curious old mansion, with regal sculptures, said to have been a residence of the Regent Lennox, stands in a squalid court, called Parliament Square. Several other old mansions were long objects of curiosity, in connection with the names of Mary of Lorraine, Cromwell, Charles II., and other historical personages, but have been taken down.

The town all stands on low ground, and is cut by the Water of Leith into two divisions, called South Leith and North Leith. Its length, exclusive of outskirts, is about three-fourths of a mile; and its extreme breadth is about half a mile. Its east side is winged by an extensive public green, called Leith Links; its other sides have pleasant environs; and its exterior or newer parts contain some good streets; but all its centre, or main bulk, with little exception, is an assemblage of narrow thoroughfares and blind alleys, crowded, irregular, and disagreeable. The Seafield Baths, at the eastern extremity of the Links, are a commodious pile, built in 1813, at the cost of £8000. The Grammar School, at the south-west corner of the Links, is a neat oblong building, with a small lantern tower. The South Leith Parish Church, amid a burying-ground between Kirkgate and Constitution Street, is an interesting renovated edifice, in mixed Gothic and Saxon, consisting of ancient nave and aisles and modern front and tower, the latter terminating in a beautiful Gothic balustrade. The Trinity House, in Kirkgate, opposite the church, is a good Grecian structure, and contains some fine paintings. St. John's Free Church, in Constitution Street, has an imposing front in early Gothic, with a lofty tower crowned by balustrade and numerous pinnacles. The Town Hall, at the corner of Constitution Street and Charlotte Street, is a Grecian edifice, built in 1827, at the cost of £3300. The Exchange Buildings, in Constitution Street, opposite Bernard Street, present a fine front with Ionic decorations, and were erected at the cost of £16,000. St. Thomas's Parish Church, a little above the upper drawbridge, is an edifice in plain Norman, with tower and spire, built in 1843, at the cost of £10,000. The Custom House, in the northern neighbourhood of the lower drawbridge, is a large Grecian structure, built in 1812, at the cost of £12,000. Leith Fort, on a high piece of shore at the west end of North Leith, has batteries for the defence of the harbour, and barracks for the head-quarters of the Royal Artillery in Scotland. North Leith Parish Church, a little south-west of the Fort, is a conspicuous oblong edifice, with tetrastyle Ionic portico, pillared tower, and octangular spire, built in 1816, at the cost of £12,000. North Leith Free Church, in the outskirts of the same neighbourhood, is a heavy Gothic structure, with lofty steeple, built in 1858–59.

The harbour underwent great improvements in the years ending in 1817, at a cost of about £285,900; and again in the years ending in 1855, at a cost of about £135,000. It has considerable wharfage within the river, extensive wet docks, five graving docks, a very long low-water

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pier, a long sweep of fair-way or outer-harbour between that pier and another, together with all appliances of cranes, yards, sheds, tram-roads, bonding warehouses, and other matters suitable to a first-class port. The aggregate of quayage is 8400 feet. A facile connection exists between the docks and the landward railways. A good roadstead lies exterior to the harbour; excellent guiding lights direct vessels into the fair-way; and a martello tower stands adjacent to the entrance, erected at a cost of nearly £17,000. The yearly amount of shore dues levied is about £25,000. Shipbuilding is carried on in several yards; glass-making in seven glass-works; and sugar-refining, flour-grinding, timber-sawing, rope-making, sailcloth-making, and several other kinds of industry, in a large aggregate of premises. The town has seven banking offices, several good inns, and a great variety of local institutions. It is governed by a provost, four bailies, and eleven councillors; and it unites with Portobello and Musselburgh in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 30,919.

383. **NEWHAVEN** stands on the coast, 1¼ mile west of the centre of Leith. It acquired some burghal privileges in the time of James IV.; and it promised, both then and afterwards, to become a considerable sea-port; but it is now, and has long been, chiefly a fishing town. Its streets are irregular, and not over pleasant; but its environs are beautiful, and contain a thick sprinkling of fine villas. Its harbour has a good stone pier and slip, available at low water, with a return-head to the west. About 180 fishing-boats belong to it. The wives and the adult daughters of its fishermen have long been noted for athletic exertions and peculiar habits. Newhaven gave the title of Viscount, from 1681 till 1738, to the English family of Cheyne of Cogenho. The population of the town is about 2100

384. **TRINITY**, a short distance west of Newhaven, contains a number of neat new villas, overlooking the Frith. A chain pier here, upwards of 500 feet long, was constructed in 1821, by Sir Samuel Brown, at a cost of £4000, with a view of drawing commerce; but it now belongs to the Colonial Insurance Company, and is used chiefly for the accommodation of bathers.

385. **GRANTON**, about 1½ mile west of Newhaven, is a sea-port, founded in 1835, by the Duke of Buccleuch. It contains only a few houses, chiefly large and good, one of them an excellent hotel; but it has a magnificent pier, 1700 feet long, and from 80 to 160 feet broad, sheltered on the north side by a grand curving breakwater, and affording berthage, at all states of the tide, to first-class steamers. This pier is the ferry point of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway in communication with Burntisland. The Earl of Hertford's English force landed on Granton shore in 1544; and Queen Victoria and Prince Albert landed on Granton Pier, and re-embarked from it, in 1842. Caroline Park, a seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, and Granton House, the seat of Sir John M'Neil, are in the western neighbourhood.

386. **THE BOTANIC GARDEN**, at the northern outskirt of the city, was formed in 1822-24, comprises 14½ acres, and contains a museum, a lecture-room, extensive hot-houses, palm-houses, an aquarium, a Jessieuan arrangement, a Linnæan arrangement, a collection of native plants, a collection of medical plants, and some tasteful groupings of parterre and shrubbery. The hot-houses are open to the public, free, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 12 till 4; all other parts, free, every day, from 10 till 6. The nursery of Golden Acres, on the other side of the road, further north, contains an arboretum,—the only thing of its kind in Scotland. Inverleith House, the seat of A. E. Monteith, Esq., is in the neighbourhood.

387. **THE EXPERIMENTAL GAR-**

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DEN, contiguous to the south side of the Botanic Garden, was formed in 1824, comprises 10 acres, and contains an exhibition hall, several hot-houses, and a well-planned series of lawn, parterre, orchard, kitchen-garden, and shrubbery. It belongs to the Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society, but is always accessible to strangers free, except on exhibition days, and then for a shilling.

388. **TANFIELD**, on the left bank of the Water of Leith, contains an extensive suite of buildings, on a design of a Moorish fortress, erected in 1825 for an oil-gas scheme, which proved abortive. A large hall, carved out of one of these buildings, was the birth-place of the Free Church, in 1843; the meeting-place of that Church's General Assembly till 1856; and the scene of the formation of the Secession and the Relief communions into the United Presbyterian Church in 1847.

389. **CANONMILLS**, on the right bank of the Water of Leith, took its name and origin from the building of corn-mills at it for the vassals of the canons of Holyrood. A road leads from it down the side of the river, about one-third of a mile, to the Edinburgh Cemetery, an ornamental burying-ground, formed in 1843, and containing ornate catacombs and a handsome Gothic chapel.

390. **ST. MARY'S CHURCH** stands in the intended centre of a handsome half-built crescent, called Bellevue Crescent, confronting a line of thoroughfare which leads to North Leith. The church was built in 1824, after a design by Thomas Brown. It has a rich hexastyle Corinthian portico, surmounted by a tower of three stages, Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, terminating in a cupola and small cyclostyle lantern, the last at the height of 186 feet from the ground.

391. **THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN**, in Broughton Park, 270 yards north-east of St. Mary's Church, was formed in 1840. It embraces a considerable extent of ground, tastefully laid out in walks and flower-plots, and contains a tolerable collection of living wild animals, well-housed and caged. The price of admission, on ordinary occasions, is a shilling.

392. **BROUGHTON**, giving name to Broughton Park, Broughton Street, Broughton Place, and Barony Street, was an ancient baronial burgh, on the old road from Edinburgh to North Leith. Most of it has been absorbed into the New Town; but two fragments of it, considerably distant from each other, still exist. Its tolbooth and court-house, built in 1582, were removed in 1829. The three streets on the site of Broughton contain places of worship of seven denominations. One of them is an United Presbyterian Church, with handsome Doric portico, built in 1821, across the head of Broughton Place; and another is St. Mary's Free Church, an elegant Tudor edifice, at the north corner of Broughton Street and Albany Street, founded in 1859, and designed to be surmounted by two towers, one of them 180 feet high.

393. **YORK PLACE** and Picardy Place were an early, spacious extension from Queen Street into junction with Leith Walk. Many distinguished men have lived in them; among others, Sir Henry Raeburn and Dr. Abercromby in York Place, and Lord Eldin in Picardy Place.

394. **ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH**, in York Place, near Broughton Street, was built in 1816-18, after a design by Archibald Elliot, at a cost of about £12,000. It consists of nave and aisles, and measures 123 feet by 73. Its style of architecture is the later Gothic, with touches of the Tudor. Four octagonal turrets, almost wide and high enough to be called towers, all of one pattern and without graduation, rise from its inner angles, and are cut on their upper parts in ornate open stonework. The great east window was refilled with painted glass in 1850.

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FIFTH DIVISION.

THE CENTRAL LOWLANDS.

LINES of railway go from Edinburgh to Stirling, to Glasgow, and to Bathgate; from Stirling to Loch Lomond and to Glasgow; and from Glasgow to Campsie, to Loch Lomond, and to Helensburgh. The tracts commanded by these lines, or lying nearer to them than to others, are those which we designate the Central Lowlands. The limits of the district, therefore, are Edinburgh, on the east; the frith and river of Forth, along the north; the Clyde Highlands on the west; the Clyde, upward to Glasgow, on the south-west; and an imaginary line, thence to Edinburgh, midway between the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway and the Caledonian Railway on the south-east. The district is mainly champaign, yet it contains much undulated surface, many swells, and a few isolated hills; it is traversed south-westward, from the vicinity of Stirling to the vale of Leven, by the picturesque broad range of the Lennox Hills; and it displays a large amount, and great variety, of pleasing scenery.

XXVI.—FROM EDINBURGH TO QUEENSFERRY.

(ON THE WAY, BY THE SHORTEST ROUTE, TO DUNFERMLINE.)

	Paragraph
By road, with public conveyance, from the east end of Prince's Street. Leave by Queensferry Street and **Dean Bridge**	374
Stockbridge, right	373
Dean village and **Stewart's Hospital**, left	372, 371
Craigleith Quarry, right	370
Blackhall post-office village, passed; Ravelston, Craigcrook, and Corstorphine Hill, left	369
Davidson's Mains and Barnton, right	375
Road to **Cramond**, right,	396
New Saughton, left; **Almond Water**, crossed at Cramond Bridge, 5 miles	397
Craigie Hall and Craigie Hill, left; **Dalmeny Park**, right	398
Road to Dalmeny village and Dundas Castle, left; **Queensferry**, 9 miles	399
The communication is maintained 7 miles further, across the ferry, and by coach from the further side, to Dunfermline.	

395. **DAVIDSON'S MAINS**, popularly called Muttonhole, is a tidy village, with a post office, 3¼ miles west-north-west of Edinburgh. Laurieston Castle, the seat of Miss M'Pherson Grant, formerly the seat of the late Lord Rutherford, stands half a mile north of it; and Barnton House, the seat of the Hon. Mrs. Ramsay, with a splendid ring fence of 2 miles along the road, stands 1½ mile to the west. A hunting seat of James V., called Cramond Regis, stood near the site of Barnton House.

396. **CRAMOND** village stands at the mouth of Almond Water, 1¼ mile below Cramond Bridge. It has a post offi

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under Edinburgh, a small harbour, a cruciform church of 1656, and about 170 inhabitants. Its site was occupied by a strong Roman station, and has yielded numerous Roman remains. Cramond island, about 19 acres in area, and accessible on foot at low water, lies three-fourths of a mile off in the Frith. Cramond House, C. H. C. Inglis, Esq., is in the eastern neighbourhood. Cramond Iron and Paper Works are a little way up the Almond. New Saughton, the seat of Lord Aberdour, is half a mile south of Cramond Bridge. Craigie Hall, the seat of W. E. Hope Vere, Esq., is on the left bank of the Almond, three-fourths of a mile to the west. Many distinguished men have been connected with Cramond and its neighbourhood; among others, the second Lord Balmerino, the first Earl of Cromarty, Sir Thomas Hope, and Dr. Cleghorn.

397. **ALMOND WATER** rises in the moor of Shotts, and runs 25 miles north-eastward to the Frith of Forth at Cramond. Its lower part traverses a picturesque wooded ravine. Some of its reaches afford good open trout-fishing; others are of little value; others are rigidly preserved. A cauld in connection with Cramond Ironworks long prevented the ascent of migratory sea-fish, but was altered in 1859. The stream is spanned by a noble aqueduct of the Union Canal, and by a magnificent viaduct of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway.

398. **DALMENY PARK**, the seat of the Earl of Roseberry, 1¾ mile beyond Cramond Bridge, is a splendid modern edifice, within grounds of exquisite beauty, commanding brilliant views of the Frith of Forth. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert made a visit to it on a day of 1842. Barnbogle Castle, on the shore of the grounds, is a picturesque ruin of the ancient family seat of the Mowbrays. Dalmeny village, about half a mile to the left of the highway beyond Dalmeny Park, contains a parish church of Norman structure, with rich sculptures, at least 750 years old. Dalmeny was the birth-place of Dr. Wilkie, the author of the "Epigoniad." Dundas Castle, 1½ mile to the west-south-west, the seat of James Dundas, Esq., is partly an ancient fortalice, partly a castellated modern mansion.

399. **QUEENSFERRY** occupies a charming situation at a contracted part of the Frith of Forth. It is an ancient place, named from the Queen of Malcolm Canmore, and notable for centuries as the ferry station on the great thoroughfare to the north; but it now looks poor and forsaken, and serves chiefly as a quiet watering-place. It contains some ruins of a Carmelite friary, a town house with an ancient steeple, a key post office, and two places of worship. It ranks as a royal burgh, and is grouped in the franchise with Stirling. Its ferry station is 150 yards to the east, bears the separate name of Newhalls, and figures in Sir Walter Scott's "Antiquary." The population of the burgh in 1851 was 1195.

XXVII.—FROM EDINBURGH TO STIRLING.

Paragraph

A route to Stirling lies up the Forth, by daily steamer from Granton. The views throughout it are good and various; but all the points of interest are commanded as well, or better, by the road to Queensferry, the railway direct to Stirling, and the route of ferry and railway northward to Thornton, and of railway westward thence through Dunfermline to Stirling. A tourist who both goes to Stirling and returns, will do well to travel the one way by land, the other by water. The route we trace is the direct one by railway, from the Edinburgh and Glasgow Terminus at Waverley Bridge.—

Prince's Street Gardens, right and left, 287
Castle rock, left 303

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Paragraph

Tunnel, of about 3000 yards in length, passed through; Haymarket, the original terminus of the railway, right; **Donaldson's Hospital**, right.....368
Water of Leith, crossed on a three-arched viaduct 97
Saughton Hall, left; Corstorphine Hill and numerous villas, right.....369
Corstorphine Station, 3½ miles. **Corstorphine** village, half a mile to the right..... 400
Pentland Hills, 3½ miles to the left..... 90
Culton hamlet, left; **Gogar** Station, 5½ miles, 401
Millburn Tower, right; Ratho House, left; Ratho Station, 8¼ miles. Road to **Ratho** village, left..... 402
Railway to Bathgate, left; **Kirkliston** village, 1½ mile to the right..... 403
Almond Water Vale, crossed on a lofty viaduct of 36 arches, a subsequent lofty embankment, and a second viaduct of seven arches, with fine view right and left.....397

Paragraph

New Liston, right; Niddry Castle, right; Tunnel of 367 yards in length, passed through; **Winchburgh** village and station, 12 miles.... 404
Road to Hopetoun House and Abercorn, 2½ miles distant, right; deep cutting of nearly two miles, passed through; Binn's Tower, on a range of eminences, right; Union Canal, running nearly parallel, left..... 96
Linlithgow town and station, 17¾ miles..... 405
Roads to **Blackness**, Carriden, and Borrowstownness, right..... 406
Cuckold le Roi Hill, half a mile to the left; **Linlithgow Bridge** village, right..... 407
Avon Water, crossed on a lofty viaduct of 25 arches..... 408
Slamannan and Borrowstownness Railway crossed 409
Line of **Antoninus' Wall** crossed 410
Polmont Station, 22¼ miles..... 411
Deflection of railway toward Glasgow, left;

Paragraph

Redding village, passed; **Grangemouth**, 2½ miles to the right..... 412
Grange Burn, crossed; **Laurieston** village, right..... 413
Callender House, left; **Falkirk** town and station, 25½ miles..... 414
Forth and Clyde Canal, crossed..... 415
Camelon village, left..... 416
Carron Ironworks, 1½ mile to the right..... 417
Carron Water, crossed; junction of railway from Glasgow, left; **Larbert** station and village, 28¼ miles 418
Branch railway to Alloa, 6 miles distant, right; **Lennox Hill**, 6 miles to the left..... 419
Ochil Hills, 7½ miles to the right front..... 961
Torwood, left; Plean village, right; Bruce's Castle, 2½ miles to the right; Bannockburn battle-field, left; **Bannockburn** town and station, 33¾ miles..... 420
St. Ninian's, left..... 421
The **River Forth**, right, 422
Stirling town and station, 36¼ miles..... 423

400. CORSTORPHINE contains a number of neat modern houses, and is a place of summer resort for families from Edinburgh. It has a post office under Edinburgh, a Parish Church, a Free Church, and about 700 inhabitants. The Parish Church is a Gothic edifice, built in 1492, by the Lord High Chamberlain Forester, and was originally collegiate for a provost and five prebendaries. Omnibuses run several times a-day to Edinburgh. Corstorphine House, Misses Johnston; Clermiston, W. Macfie, Esq.; Beechwood, Sir David Dundas, Bart.; Belmont, James Hope, Esq.; and several other good residences, are in the neighbourhood. A sulphureous spring near the village was for some time in considerable medicinal repute.

401. GOGAR Station takes name from an ancient parish now suppressed. The village of Hermiston, with a post office under Edinburgh, stands three-fourths of a mile to the south; and the seats of Gogar House, George Dunlop, Esq.; Gogar Burn, John Thomson, Esq.; Gogar Mount, Misses Dunlop; Hermiston House, Miss Gibson Craig; and Milburn Tower, Lady Foulis, are in the neighbourhood. A skirmish was fought at Gogar in 1650, between the troops of Oliver Cromwell and those of General Leslie. Gogar Burn, running 11 miles north-westward, past Gogar, to Almond

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Water 2 miles below Kirkliston, contains good store of excellent trout, but is strictly preserved.

402. **RATHO** barony belonged anciently to the Lord High Stewards of Scotland. Ratho village, about a mile south of Ratho Station, was long a place of some note, but went to decay, and has been pleasingly revived; and it contains a key post office, a parish church, and about 750 inhabitants. Ratho House, a fine Grecian mansion, built by the late John Bonar, Esq.; Ashley House, W. H. Brown, Esq.; Ratho Villa, Albert Cay, Esq.; Bonnington, William Wilkie, Esq.; Halton, Dr. A. Thomson; and Ingliston, G. M. Innes, Esq., are in the neighbourhood.

403. **KIRKLISTON** village, on the left bank of Almond Water, in view from the railway, has a post office under Winchburgh, a parish church, and about 520 inhabitants. The church is an ancient edifice, with a beautiful Norman door, and contains the old burying-vault of the noble family of Stair, with the ashes of the first countess, the Lady Ashton of Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor." New Liston, 1¼ mile to the south-west, now belonging to T. A. Hog, Esq., was formerly the property and favourite residence of the Earls of Stair; and its grounds are said to have been planted by the martial earl in a manner to represent the British array on the eve of the battle of Dettingen. Foxhall, the property of the Rev. A. G. Cameron, adjoins the village on the east. A number of curious ancient standing-stones occur in two neighbouring localities, on the right side of Almond Water, and have been thought by some writers to be memorials of a battle which was fatal to Constantine IV.

404. **WINCHBURGH** has a key post office, and about 120 inhabitants. Niddry Castle, adjacent to the railway, half a mile to the south-east, is a ruined ancient fortalice of the Earls of Winton, where Queen Mary slept on the night after her escape from Lochleven; and it gave the title of Baron Niddry to General Sir John Hope, afterwards fourth Earl of Hopetoun. Hopetoun House, the seat of the Earls of Hopetoun, on the coast, due north from Winchburgh, stands amid magnificent grounds, with delightful prospects; and shows a spacious central Grecian edifice of 1696, after a design by Sir William Bruce, with two large wings, in another style, and a century later, after a design by the elder Adam. Abercorn church village, in its western vicinity, was famous in the old times for a great Culdee establishment and a grand castle, which have disappeared; and gives the titles of Baron, Earl, and Marquis, to a branch of the family of Hamilton.

405. **LINLITHGOW** is a post and market town and a royal burgh. Its site is a hollow, partly occupied by a lake, about a mile long, and a quarter of a mile broad, and screened by gentle ornate heights. The town includes some lateral lanes and minor thoroughfares, but consists chiefly of a street about three-quarters of a mile in length, extending east and west on the south side of the lake. Some of it presents an ancient appearance, but much has been modernized. The Town Hall is a neat edifice, of the latter part of the seventeenth century, with a tower. The County Buildings are plain, but contain a fine hall. The Cross-well is a very curious, elegant, richly-sculptured erection, raised in 1807, on the site of a market-cross of similar character, constructed in 1620. The Parish Church is an ancient edifice, with centre and side aisles, in very fine early Gothic, 182 feet long and 100 feet broad, surmounted by a tower. The church was founded by David I., and anciently had several chaplainries and altars. Only the eastern part of it is now in use, and this was repaired in 1813, at a cost of nearly £4000. A recess on the south side was the spot where James IV. sat when the masquerade apparition passed before him which

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LINLITHGOW PALACE.

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warned him against his fatal expedition to England, and is described by Sir Walter Scott in "Marmion." A Dominican friary, in the Roman Catholic times, stood in the eastern part of the town; a Carmelite friary, on the eminence still called Friars' Brae; and a Lazarite establishment, at the foot of the eminence still called Pilgrims' Hill.

The ruin of the royal Palace of Linlithgow stands on the south side of the lake, and covers about an acre of ground. Its site is supposed to have been occupied by a Roman fort, and probably was also the place of a castle, built in 1300 by Edward I. of England, and destroyed by Robert Bruce. A peel was erected on the spot by the English, in the minority of David II., extended or improved by that monarch himself, and renovated or re-edificed by James I.; and the present Palace was constructed at various dates and in successive parts, from the time of James IV. till that of James VI.; and it continued in good habitable condition till carelessly fired by some of the royal troops in 1746. The pile is a hollow quadrangle, chiefly five storeys high, with towers at the angles. Its exterior looks heavy, from a remarkable paucity of windows; but its interior displays many interesting features of both architecture and sculpture. Several of the kings resided much in it; Mary of Guise, consort of James V., resided more in it than in any other of the Scottish palaces; and Queen Mary was born in an apartment on its west or oldest side.

Linlithgow has some small manufactures, and a considerable country trade. It contains two banking offices, a newsroom, a mechanics' library, and a chief inn, called the Star and Garter. It is governed by a provost, three bailies, and nine councillors; and it unites with Lanark and three other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 4213. The town probably dates from the time of the Romans; it became a royal burgh prior to the reign of Robert II.; and it was the scene of not a few political intrigues, State councils, and meetings of Parliament, in connection with the residence of the kings. It is notable also for the assassination of the Regent Moray by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, and for the burning of the Solemn League and Covenant at the Restoration of Charles II. It gave the title of Earl, from 1600 till 1716, to the family of Livingstone. Some of its chief historical personages are Binnock, or Binning, a patriot of the time of Bruce; Rob Gib, the court fool of James V.; Ninian Winzet, the champion of Popery against John Knox; James Kirkwood, the author of the "History of the Twenty-seven Gods of Linlithgow;" and Stewart of Purdovan, the ecclesiastical law writer, who was repeatedly provost of the burgh, and whose estate, as also Champfleurie, the present seat of R. H. J. Stewart, Esq., is situated 2 or 3 miles to the east.

406. **BLACKNESS**, on the coast, 3¾ miles north-east of Linlithgow, was anciently the port of that burgh, and a place of considerable commerce, but is now an obscure village, with about 110 inhabitants. An ancient castle at it figured long as one of the chief forts of Scotland, and was guaranteed by the Act of Union to be maintained permanently as a national strength, but is now of no practical use. Blackness House, the property of Sir David Wedderburn, Bart., and Binn's House, the seat of Sir William C. C. Dalzell, Bart., are in its neighbourhood. Carriden House, the seat of Admiral James Hope, and Carriden Church, near the spot where Antoninus' Wall commenced, are on the coast, north by east of Linlithgow. Borrowstownness, 1½ mile further west, is a post town, a sea-port, and a seat of manufacture, on low ground, and of murky appearance, with a population of about 2700. Grange House, the seat of Henry Cadell, Esq., and Kinniel House, a seat of the

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Duke of Hamilton, long inhabited by Professor Dugald Stewart, are in its neighbourhood.

407. **LINLITHGOW BRIDGE**, on Avon Water, in the vicinity of the railway, is a village with about 350 inhabitants. The bridge at it was built about 1650, by one of the Earls of Linlithgow. A battle was fought adjacent to it in 1526, between the two great State factions during the minority of James V. Emanuel Priory, a short way up on the left bank, is the ruin of a Cistercian convent founded in 1156. Almond Castle, a little distant on the west, is the ruin of a strong edifice built in the time of James III., and afterwards inhabited by the Earls of Linlithgow. Cuckold le Roi Hill, 1¾ mile to the south-south-east, has vestiges of an ancient military station, and a cavity called Wallace's Cradle, said to have been often a retreat of Sir William Wallace. A line of neighbouring country on the left bank of the Avon, from Harelaw to Sighthill, shows traces of a chain of Caledonian fortifications. Avonton House, William Blair, Esq., and Muiravonside House, Charles Stirling, Esq., are in the neighbourhood on the Avon.

408. **AVON WATER** issues from Loch Fannyside, in the parish of Cumbernauld, and runs 18 miles, chiefly north-eastward, to the Forth, 2½ miles west of Borrowstownness. Much of its course lies along a wooded, beautiful, shallow glen. Sea-trout, in fair numbers and of good size, are caught in it, but salmon very seldom. The Union Canal crosses it, near the railway, on a grand viaduct of twenty-three arches.

409. **THE SLAMANNAN RAILWAY** goes west-south-westward from Borrowstownness to Airdrie; and sends off a branch, from the village of Avon Bridge, south-south-eastward to Bathgate. It serves chiefly for mineral traffic, but has passenger trains twice a-day. Slamannan village stands near the middle of it, five miles south by west of Falkirk, and has a post office under that town and two banking offices.

410. **ANTONINUS' WALL** was a rampart constructed by the Romans for defence against the unvanquished Caledonians. It extended from Carriden on the Frith of Forth to Chapel Hill, a quarter of a mile below Old Kilpatrick on the Clyde. Its length was 39,726 Roman paces, or nearly 36½ statute miles. It consisted of an earthen wall 20 feet high and 24 feet thick, a fosse along the outer side 20 feet deep and 40 feet wide, three forts at each extremity, and fifteen forts at distances from one another of fully 2 miles. Very few and slight traces of it now exist. Its popular name is Graham's or Grime's Dyke.

411. **POLMONT** is a parish of 4421 acres, rich in coal mines, and containing the villages of Polmont, Redding, and Bennetston, and the seats of Polmont House, Polmont Park, Polmont Bank, Clarkston, Millfield, and Parkhill. It gives the title of Baron to the Duke of Hamilton.

412. **GRANGEMOUTH** is a sea-port town, at the east end of the Forth and Clyde Canal, 3 miles north-east of Falkirk. Its site and environs are low and flat, like those of a town in Holland. Its streets are regularly planned and well built. Its harbour comprises a wet dock of 4 acres, commodious quays, a dry dock, and two extensive basins for timber. The town has a post office under Falkirk, two banking offices, a public library, an inn called the Zetland Arms, and about 1800 inhabitants. Kerse House, the seat of the Earl of Zetland, an edifice in the Tudor style, is in the south-eastern neighbourhood.

413. **LAURIESTON** village, 1½ mile east of Falkirk, is disposed in a central square and intersecting streets, and has a post office under Falkirk, and about 1200 inhabitants. Callander House, about a mile west-south-west of it, now the seat of William Forbes, Esq., formerly the residence of the Earls of Lin-

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lithgow, is an ancient edifice, partly modernized, with very thick walls and antique turrets. It was frequently visited by Queen Mary, was stormed and captured by Cromwell, and figured largely in the antecedents of the second battle of Falkirk.

414. **FALKIRK** is a post and market town, and a parliamentary burgh. It appears to have originated in a military station of Antoninus' Wall; but it never rose till comparatively modern times to greater bulk or influence than a mere village. A great battle, between the Scotch under Sir William Wallace and the English under Edward I., was fought in 1298, nearly on the ground now occupied by the suburb of Grahamstown. The Scotch were defeated with much slaughter, and two of their generals, Sir John Graham and Sir John Stewart, fell on the field, and were interred in the church-yard. A stone, still called Wallace's stone, marks the spot where Wallace marshalled his army 2 miles distant; and the grave-stone of Sir John Graham, thrice renovated, still lies in the church-yard. The army of the Pretender, in 1746, fought and subdued a Royalist army of about their own strength, on ground about a mile south-west of the town, now traversed by the Union Canal and the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. Two of the leading Royalists who fell in the action, Sir Robert Munro and Dr. Munro, were buried in the church-yard, and a splendid monument was erected over their remains.

The town looks well at a little distance, but does not show a pleasing interior. The central part of it is compact and crowded, while the outskirts and the suburbs are straggling and unconnected. A steeple in the market-place is a handsome structure 140 feet high. The Parish Church is a square edifice, with Gothic windows and a circular gallery, and is approached through a porch of four lofty arches surmounted by a steeple, which belonged to a previous cruciform church. The town conducts a large market trade, and serves as a business centre to an encompassing district of mines and manufactures. Three fairs in the year, known as the Falkirk trysts, effecting sales of cattle to the annual average of about 300,000 head, are held on a moor 3 miles to the north-north-west. The town has five banking offices and three chief inns,—the Blue Bell, the Crown, and the Red Lion. It is governed by a provost, three bailies, and eight councillors; and it unites with Linlithgow and three other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 8752. Admiral Napier, the hero of St. Jean d'Acre, was born at Merchiston Hall, in the neighbourhood of Falkirk.

415. **THE FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL** goes from the Forth at Grangemouth to the Clyde at Bowling Bay. It traverses a strath, and impinges for many miles on the line of Antoninus' Wall. It was begun in 1768, and completed in 1790. It is 35 miles long, and sends off a branch 2¾ miles to Glasgow. It rises by locks to a summit elevation of 141 feet. It conveys vessels of 19 feet beam, 68 feet keel, and 8 feet draught. Its interests and those of the Monkland Canal were amalgamated in 1846, and the revenue from the two in 1850 was £115,621. See 487.

416. **CAMELON**, on the Forth and Clyde Canal, about a mile west of Falkirk, has a post office under that town, a parish church, and about 1400 inhabitants. A spot in its vicinity, on Carron Water, called by antiquaries Old Camelon, was the site of a Roman town and sea-port, whence an iter went out from Antoninus' Wall to communicate with the country north of the Forth. Bantaskine, in the south-eastern vicinity, the seat of T. C. Hagart, Esq., is a handsome modern mansion.

417. **CARRON WATER** rises near the centre of the Lennox Hills, and runs about 20 miles eastward to the Forth at Grangemouth. Dyer celebrates it as

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sung by Ossian; Macneil celebrates it as "Carron's stream, O classic name!" and a famous old song celebrates "the bonny banks of Carron Water." The stream gives large aid to manufactures and commerce, yet continues limpid, and abounds with trout, perch, and eels, down to a point 3½ miles from its mouth. Carron Iron Works, at that point, 1½ mile north of Falkirk, are a scene of stirring industry, and employ about 2000 men. A remarkable Roman edifice, called Arthur's Oven, somewhat resembling in form a common bee-hive, with a circumference of 88 feet round the base, stood on a piece of ground about 300 feet north of the north-west corner of Carron Iron Works, but was destroyed in 1743.

418. **LARBERT** village has a post office under Falkirk, a neat modern Tudor church, and about 500 inhabitants. Torwood, 2 miles north-west of it, now a small remnant of an ancient forest, was the hiding-place of Sir William Wallace after his defeat in the north, and the scene of Donald Cargill's excommunication of Charles II. Kinnaird House, 2½ miles to the north-east, now the seat of C. L. C. Bruce, Esq., was the residence and death-place of the Abyssinian traveller Bruce. Airth village, with a parish church; Airth Castle, the seat of Mrs. Graham; Dunmore village, with a harbour; and Dunmore House, the elegant Gothic mansion of the Earl of Dunmore, are on the Forth beyond Kinnaird. Plean village, with a large hospital for aged men, and about 550 inhabitants, is 1½ mile north-west of Torwood.

419. **THE LENNOX HILLS** extend 23 miles south-westward, from the vicinity of Stirling to the vale of Leven. They bear, in successive parts, the names of the Gargunnock, the Fintry, the Dundaff, the Kilsyth, the Campsie, and the Kilpatrick Hills. They consist of various kinds of trap, contain a rich amount of rare minerals, and display in many parts picturesque features of cliff, basaltic colonnade, and deep ravine. They are not strictly one range, but suffer disjunction by the vale of Strathblane, and dispread themselves in offsets on the north-west side to the extent of several miles. Their chief summits have altitudes of from 1300 to 1510 feet above the level of the sea, and command magnificent prospects.

420. **BANNOCKBURN** is a thriving small town, carries on woollen manufactures, and has a post office under Stirling, and three places of worship. Its population in 1851 was 2627. The burn from which it takes its name, the Bannock, rises on Earl's Hill, one of the chief heights of the Lennox range, and runs 9 miles east-north-eastward to the Forth, 2½ miles below Stirling. The surrounding district, from the hills to the Forth, was the scene of many warlike operations, both for the possession of the great key-route to the north and for the mastery of all Scotland. Many traces of military works of the Caledonian times occur among the hills. Vestiges of five small Roman camps, and memorials of the Roman iter northward from Camelon, exist in the lower tracts. Ruins or vestiges of feudal baronial fortalices present themselves in Plean Tower, Bruce's Castle, Graham's Castle, and Sauchie House. The battle of Stirling in 1297, when Sir William Wallace achieved his greatest victory, was fought on the Forth half a mile above Stirling bridge. The battle of Bannockburn, in 1314, "the Marathon of the North," at which Bruce led Scottish heroes to victory over Edward of England against thrice their numbers, was fought on a line of ground nearly coincident with the present Stirling and Kilsyth road south-south-westward from St. Ninian's to the Bannock. Some iron-cased fragments of the "Bore Stone," in which Bruce planted his standard, are still preserved on a rising-ground called Brock's Brae, a little south-west of St. Ninian's. The battle of Sauchie, in 1488, between James III. and his insurgent nobles,

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and fatal to the monarch, was fought on ground now called Little Canglar, about a mile south-west of the field of Bannockburn. The skirmish of Newhouse, in 1511, fatal to the Regent Lennox, was fought at Newhouse, between St. Ninians and Stirling. The contending armies in the times of the Covenanters likewise made movements here; and the Pretender spent a night at Bannockburn in 1745, and made it his head-quarters for some time on his retrograde course in 1746. Polmaise House, John Murray, Esq.; Sauchie, Mrs. Ramsay of Barnton; Touch House, Sir Henry J. S. Steuart, Bart.; and a number of other residences, stand in the same tract of country, forming the southern environs of Stirling.

421. **ST. NINIANS** is nominally 1¼ mile south of Stirling, but stands within that burgh's parliamentary boundaries, and is connected with its street lines through the intermediate villages of Newhouse and Bellfield. It consists chiefly of one street, mostly of plain, old-fashioned houses; and contains three large churches, Parochial, Free, and United Presbyterian. A former parochial church was blown up at the retreat of the Pretender's army in 1746; but its steeple escaped injury, and stands at some distance from the present church. The population in 1851 of St. Ninians town was about 1500; of St. Ninians parish, 9851.

422. **THE RIVER FORTH** is formed by two head-streams—the one rising on the north side of Ben Lomond, and called Duchray Water; the other rising on the heights at the south side of Loch Katrine, and called the Avondow; the two running 9 miles to a confluence, a little above the village of Aberfoyle. The united stream runs eastward, in many a serpentine fold, among alluvial lands, to Stirling; and thence, in still more mazy folds, called the Links of Forth, amid broad carse lands, to the commencement of estuary at Alloa. The length of course hither, measured as the crow flies, is only 31 miles; while the length along the stream's bed is probably not much short of 90. The estuary goes 6 miles south-eastward with such slow expansion as to look still like a river; it next goes 10 miles eastward to Queensferry, with an average width of 2½ miles; and it then expands to a much greater but varying width, and goes off eastward and east-north-eastward 36 miles to the German Ocean, with a final width of 11 miles. The chief tributaries above Alloa are, on the right bank, the Bannock; on the left, the Goodie, the Teith, the Allan, and the Devon. The chief streams flowing into the estuary are, on the right side, the Carron, the Avon, the Almond, the Water of Leith, and the Esk; on the left side, the Leven. The Forth, apart from the affluents and the estuary, contains salmon, grilse, trout, pike, perch, sparling, eels, flounders, and a few sturgeon. The salmon are large and delicate. Several good salmon casts for the angler occur above the influx of the Teith; but the salmon fisheries all below that point are valuable property, let under stringent conditions for the supply of the public market.

423. **STIRLING** adjoins the right side of the Forth, partly on an isolated hill, partly on contiguous pieces of engirdling plain. The hill has a wedge-like form, with diversified surface, ascends about three-fourths of a mile in a north-westerly direction, to an altitude of 220 feet above the level of the sea, and terminates in rocky precipices. The engirdling plain shows some little inequalities of ground, but, in general, spreads away to a distance with the flatness of a meadow. The Castle occupies the crown of the hill, overlooking the precipices. The oldest streets stand on the slopes, and are partly modernized and partly antique, partly spacious and partly narrow. The newest streets stand on the skirts, and are spacious, regular, and handsome. The suburbs are extensive, straggling,

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and intermixed with promenades, villa-plots, and gardens. The town, as a whole, presents much resemblance to the Old Town of Edinburgh. The views from its higher parts include an extensive, gorgeous panorama, over a gardenesque foreground, away to the Grampians, to Tinto, and to Arthur's Seat.

The Railway Station is commodious, and commands a fair general idea of the town's configuration. The Town Hall, in Broad Street, is a good edifice, with a lofty tower, built in 1701. The County Buildings, behind the Town Hall, include the Old Jail, and form an extensive pile. The New Jail, at the head of John Street, is a large castellated structure, erected in 1848, at a cost of £11,000. The Guild Hall, on a high part of the hill, is a pinnacled building of 1635, and was originally Cowan's Hospital. The Athenæum, at the head of King Street, is a handsome modern edifice, with a lofty spire; and in front of it stands a recently erected statue of Sir William Wallace. The Corn Exchange, in the neighbourhood of the Athenæum, is a neat, commodious erection of 1839. Drummond's Museum, in the same neighbourhood, is a fine edifice, containing a large and instructive collection of objects connected with agriculture. Four bridges form the communication across the Forth, all near one another;—one a curious ancient structure; another an elegant erection of 1831, built at the cost of £17,000; the other two viaducts of respectively the Scottish Central Railway and the Stirling and Dunfermline Railway. Mar's Wark, at the head of Broad Street, is the haggard ruin of a palace built in 1570 by Regent Mar, chiefly out of the materials of Cambuskenneth Abbey. Argyle's Lodgings is a large quadrangular pile, built in the most showy fashion of the time of James VI., long used as a noble palace, and eventually converted into a military hospital. George Buchanan's Tower is a structure said to have been built and inhabited by the famous tutor of James VI.

The Castle was anciently a place of great strength, but does not possess the properties of a modern fort. An Esplanade or parade-ground separates it from the town. Two walls and fossés—the walls pierced with arched gateways—serve as outer defences. A grand Battery, with extensive range, is situated immediately within the second gateway. The Barracks, the Armory, and the other covered edifices, are disposed in two courts, a lower and an upper. The Armory contains seven thousand stand of arms, a collection of ancient weapons, some trophies of Britain's wars with foreign countries, a pulpit from which John Knox preached, and various other relics of the olden times. The chief of the other edifices are a quondam Palace built by James V., part of an older Palace, a Parliament Hall, and a Chapel Royal. James V.'s Palace is a hollow quadrangle, in a mixed style of Grecian and Gothic, covered with grotesque sculptures. The part of the older Palace is a plain structure, and contains the apartment in which James III. slew the Earl of Douglas. The Parliament Hall is a noble but defaced edifice, in the Saxon style. The Chapel Royal is a neat building, erected by James VI. on the site of a collegiate church, which had been founded by James III. Numerous vestiges of the old times, in military works, in judicial executions, and in the sports and observances of the royal courts, occur on the declivities of the Castle Hill and on the plain at its base.

The East and the West Parish Churches, in the vicinity of the Castle, are parts of a splendid Gothic pile which was originally the church of a Franciscan friary, built in 1494 by James V. A massive tower, 90 feet high, adorns the western part; and an elegant chancel, built by Cardinal Beaton, adorns the eastern part. The North Parish Church, in Moray Place, is a handsome edifice,

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built in 1842, on ground which anciently belonged to a Dominican friary. The North Free Church, nearly opposite the alighting place at the Railway Station, is a handsome structure, built since 1843. The First United Presbyterian Church has in front of it a beautiful monument in honour of Ebenezer Erskine; and the Second is a neat new building in the Gothic style. The Episcopalian Chapel is an elegant Tudor edifice. The New Cemetery is finely embellished, and contains monuments to the memory of John Knox, Andrew Melville, Alexander Henderson, and Ebenezer Erskine.

Stirling has a large market trade, conducts commerce to the amount of about 2500 tons a-year, and carries on extensive manufactures in woollen fabrics, and considerable ones in other articles. It contains seven banking offices, a great variety of miscellaneous institutions, and six principal inns—the Eagle, the Golden Lion, the Royal, the Star, the Railway, and the Scottish Central. It forms a grand centre for touring excursions, and commands ample facilities of communication. It is a seat of sheriff courts, and of circuit justiciary courts; is governed by a provost, four bailies, and sixteen councillors; and unites with Dunfermline and three other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. The population in 1851, within its municipal boundaries, was 9361; within its parliamentary boundaries, 12,837.

Stirling was a Roman station, and may be supposed to have had a Roman fort. It probably was a military key post—a commanding centre between the southern and northern divisions of Scotland—during most of the long period of conflict between the Scots and the Picts. It rose into national importance in the time of Malcolm Canmore; and it made a great figure, involving sieges, sackings, and the two famous battles of Stirling and Bannockburn, during the wars of the Succession. The sovereigns of the Stuart dynasty, down to James VI., treated it as one of their capitals, making it the scene both of much of their domestic life and of many of their public acts. The contending parties throughout the stormiest season of the Reformation, also, shook and swept it with their struggles. The troubles in the time of Cromwell likewise came across it; and the rebellions both of 1715 and of 1745 disturbed its peace. Its history altogether, as a Scottish town, throughout the period of authentic record, is second, in the number and variety of important events, only to that of Perth and Edinburgh. The number and diversity of its distinguished men also have been great. It for some time gave the titles of Viscount and Earl to the family of Alexander.

XXVIII.—FROM EDINBURGH TO BATHGATE.

By railway from the Edinburgh and Glasgow Terminus at Waverley Bridge. Same as **XXVII.** to Ratho Station, 8¼ miles. Railway to Stirling, right; Clifton Hall, left; **Almond Water,** crossed on a viaduct of 480 feet in length ..... Paragraph 397

Elliston, left; Almondale, 1¼ mile to the left; Broxburn Station, 11¼ miles. **Broxburn** stream and village, three-fourths of a mile to the right..... Paragraph 424

Union Canal, crossed... Paragraph 96

Middleton, right; road to **Uphall,** right..... Paragraph 425

Houston Station, 12¾ miles. Houston House, right; Dechmont Hill, right; **Livingstone** village, 1½ mile to the left..... Paragraph 426

Livingstone Station, 15½ miles. Blackburn House and village, 1½ mile to the left; **Bathgate** Station and town, 18½ miles (see 409)..... Paragraph 427

424. BROXBURN rivulet runs eight miles east-north-eastward to Almond Water, three-fourths of a mile above Kirkliston, and contains good store of well-sized trout. Broxburn village, on the rivulet, adjacent to the Union Canal,

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three-fourths of a mile north of Broxburn Station, has a post office under Winchburgh, and about 750 inhabitants. Kirkhill, a former seat of the Earl of Buchan, is in the western vicinity of the village; and Almonddale, a present seat of the same Earl, is on Almond Water, two miles to the south.

425. **UPHALL** village, a mile north-east of Houston Station, has a post office under Winchburgh, a parish church, and about 220 inhabitants. The tract around it is rich in minerals. Middleton Hall, a little south-east of the village, is the seat of Captain Wm. Hankey; and Houston House, in the vicinity of the station, is the seat of Major Shairp, the descendant of William E'Scharp, who came from Normandy with David II.

426. **LIVINGSTONE** village, on Almond Water, has a parish church and about 120 inhabitants. A strong baronial fortalice, called the Peel of Livingstone, stood adjacent to it; and an ancient hunting seat of the Kings of Scotland stood at Newyearfield, half a mile to the north-east. The "bonny lass of Livingstone," celebrated in Scottish song, is said to have kept an hostelry a mile to the west.

427. **BATHGATE** stands amid pleasant environs, at the junction of a hilly tract with plain; and is partly an old town, with narrow, crooked streets, on an acclivity,—partly a new town, with regular, well-built streets, on low ground. It conducts a considerable country trade; is a centre for extensive mineral traffic; and has a post office, three banking offices, and a subscription library. A handsome free academy, with four teachers, stands on a rising ground to the south-east; and Balbardie House, Alex. Marjoribanks, Esq., and Boghead House, Thomas D. Weir, Esq., are in the vicinity. Walter, the son-in-law of Robert Bruce, received Bathgate as his wife's dowry, and died here in 1328. Some incidents occurred at Bathgate and its neighbourhood in the course of the march of the Covenanters to the field of Rullion Green. The population of the town in 1851 was 3341, and it is now upwards of 5000.

Torphichen, 2½ miles north by west of Bathgate, is a church village with about 400 inhabitants. The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem had their chief Scottish seat here, and some remains of their church are still standing. Wallhouse, Andrew Gillon, Esq., and Lochcote, William Forbes, Esq., are in the neighbourhood. Blackburn village, with about 500 inhabitants, stands 2½ miles south by east of Bathgate; and Whitburn village, with about 1000 inhabitants and a parish church, stands 3½ miles south-west. Blackburn House, the seat of Mrs. Scales, is a mile east of Blackburn; and Polkemmet, the seat of Sir William Baillie, Bart., is 1¼ mile west of Whitburn.

XXIX.—FROM EDINBURGH TO GLASGOW.

Paragraph

A route lies by the Caledonian Railway, from Edinburgh to Carstairs, as shown reversely in **VI.**; and from Carstairs to Glasgow, as shown directly in **XXXIV.** and **XXXV.** The route we here give is by the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. Same as **XXVII.** to Polmont Station, 22½ miles. Railway to Stirling, right; Redding village, right; tunnel of 830 yards in length, passed through; Falkirk Station, 25½ miles. **Falkirk**, three-fourths of a mile to the right 414

Splendid view over the carses to the Ochils and the Grampians, right; **Union Canal**, crossed on a viaduct 306 feet in length, with a segment arch of 131 feet in span, and five other arches 96

Bonnymuir, left; junction of Scottish Central Railway, on the right, at Greenhill Station, 30½ miles. North branch of Caledonian Railway, crossed on a viaduct; ruins of **Castlecary**, left; ravine of the Redburn, crossed on a viaduct of eight arches; Castlecary Station and

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Paragraph
road to Cumbernauld, 32 miles..... 428
Strath of **Forth and Clyde Canal**, Haggs village, and **Lennox Hills**, right, 415, 438, 419
Field of the battle of Kilsyth, 1½ mile to the right; Croy Station, 36 miles. **Kilsyth**, 1¾ mile to the right..... 429
Drumshanty Moss, left; Luggie Water, crossed; Monkland and Kirkintilloch Railway, crossed; railway by **Kirkintilloch**, across **Kelvin Water**, to **Campsie**, right...430, 431, 432
Campsie Junction Station, 41 miles. Campsie Strath and Fells, right; road to **Robroyston**, 1½ mile distant, left..... 433
Claddens, left; **Bishopbriggs** village and station 44 miles..... 434
Road from **Kirkintilloch** to Glasgow, crossed; railway to Loch Lomond and Helensburgh, right; Cowlairs Depôt, right; **Springburn**, left..... 435
Inclined plane of 930 yards through deep rocky cutting, and 1147 yards through a tunnel, descended; Glasgow Station, 47½ miles.

428. **CASTLECARY**, three-fourths of a mile south-east of Castlecary Station, was a principal fort on Antoninus' Wall, connected with an iter from the south; but only the ruins of a tower of it remain. Cumbernauld, 1½ mile south-west of the station, is a town with about 2500 inhabitants; and has a post office under Glasgow, a good inn, and a subscription library. Cumbernauld House, adjacent to it, is the seat of John Fleming, Esq. The surrounding tract continued, till a comparatively recent period, to be covered by a remnant of the ancient Caledonian Forest, and was inhabited, nearly to the last, by a flock of the old, wild, fierce Caledonian ox.

429. **KILSYTH** stands on a small rising ground, 1¾ mile north of Croy Station. It was founded in 1665, in lieu of an older place on a different site. Its arrangement is irregular and its appearance poor. It has a post office under Glasgow, two banking offices, a handsome modern parish church, and four other places of worship. Its population in 1851 was 3949. It gave the title of Viscount, from 1661 to 1716, to the family of Livingstone. Two notable revivals of religion took place at it, in 1742 and 1839. A battle, disastrous to the Covenanters, was fought in 1645, about 1½ mile to the east, between General Baillie and the Marquis of Montrose, and is commemorated by some local names. The battle-field lay around the hollow now containing the reservoir of the Forth and Clyde Canal. The ruin of Kilsyth Castle, long the seat of the family of Livingstone, and garrisoned in the Royalist cause against Cromwell, stands in the northern neighbourhood of the town. Colzium House, the seat of Sir A. Edmonstone, Bart., and the ruins of Colzium Castle, stand about a mile to the north-east. Two Caledonian forts occur in the vicinity, at Balcastle and at Cunney Park—the former one of the best antiquities of its class in Scotland; and vestiges of two Roman forts confront them, at Westerwood and Barhill.

430. **KIRKINTILLOCH** stands on the Forth and Clyde Canal, and on Luggie Water, adjacent to the Kelvin; and has a station on the Campsie Railway, 1¾ mile north-east of the Campsie Junction Station. It sprang from a strong fort on Antoninus' Wall, and took from it the name of Caerpentulach, corrupted into Kirkintilloch, and signifying "the fort at the end of the ridge." Remains of the fort still exist at the west end of the town, in the form of a flat oblong mound, 90 yards by 80, now called the Peel. Numerous Roman relics have been found on the spot; and one of the most interesting of them, a legendary stone, is preserved in the Hunterian Museum at Glasgow. The town became a burgh of barony in the time of William the Lion, and was a seat of strength and a centre of administration

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to successively the Comyns, the Lords Fleming, and the Earls of Wigton. Its present appearance is confused, dingy, old-fashioned, and poor. It has a post office under Glasgow, two banking offices, and seven places of worship. Its population in 1851 was 6342. Duntiblae, in its neighbourhood, was the residence and death-place of Walter Watson, the author of "Jockie's far awa," "We've aye been provided for, and sae will we yet," and several other popular lyrics.

431. **KELVIN WATER** rises 3 miles east of Kilsyth, and runs 14 miles west-south-westward to the Clyde in the western vicinity of Glasgow. Most of its course goes sluggishly and nakedly along the strath of the Forth and Clyde Canal; but the lower part, to the extent of about 5 miles, lies along a romantic wooded dell. Its chief affluents are the Glazert and the Allander on the right, and the Luggie on the left. Its waters contain trout, pike, perch, and roach, and are occasionally frequented by salmon.

432. **CAMPSIE** is a parish impinging on Kelvin Water, and lying from 5 to 14 miles north-north-east of Glasgow. Its central and southern districts are valley and strath, bisected by Glazert Water, rich in minerals, and swarming with industry; its western district is a spur of the Lennox Hills, called the South Brae, about 700 feet high, adorned with culture; and its northern district is a portion of the Lennox Hills, called the Campsie Fells, rising to a height of about 1500 feet, and picturesquely marked with glens, ravines, and crags. The low tracts contain six villages, chiefly seats of manufacture, and a number of good or handsome separate residences. Lennoxtown, the largest of the villages, stands on Glazert Water, at the terminus of the Campsie Railway, 11¾ miles north-north-east of Glasgow; and has a post office under Glasgow, an office of the Royal Bank, a mechanics' institution, three places of worship, and about 3200 inhabitants. The parish church at it occupies a commanding site, and is a handsome, spacious, Gothic edifice, with a tower, erected in 1828. Lennox Castle, the seat of Viscountess Strangford, on a part of the South Brae, nearly 500 feet above the level of the Strath, is a magnificent modern edifice in the grand old Norman style. The chief glens among the Fells are romantically picturesque; present, at some points, striking miniature resemblances to the Trosachs; and form a favourite resort of all classes of holiday ramblers from Glasgow. The Kirkton glen is the one most frequented; but the Fin glen has more water, a better cascade, and scarcely inferior flanks.

433. **ROBROYSTON**, 4 miles north-east of Glasgow, is an estate with a good modern mansion, and contained, till 1826, the cottage in which Sir William Wallace was betrayed. A lake on it, which figures in the history of the patriot's betrayal, is now nearly all drained; and its bed, being partially engirt with pine wood, presents a gloomy appearance.

434. **BISHOPBRIGGS** has a post office under Glasgow, and about 320 inhabitants. Cadder, 1½ mile north of it, adjoins the site of a fort on Antoninus' Wall, and comprises a scattered village among trees, a Gothic church with a neat tower, erected in 1830, and a mansion partly ancient and partly modern, the seat of the old family of Stirling, famous for the ministrations of John Knox. Auchenairn, with about 600 inhabitants, is half a mile south of Bishopbriggs; and Possil, the seat of Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., is 1½ mile south-west.

435. **SPRINGBURN**, in the eastern vicinity of Cowlairs Depôt, 1½ mile north-east of Glasgow, contains many substantial houses, a post office under Glasgow, three places of worship, and about 2000 inhabitants. Balgray Quarry, in its neighbourhood, disclosed, about the year 1832, upwards of twenty exogenous fossil trees, all standing in a group, in their natural position.

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XXX.—FROM STIRLING TO CLYDESDALE.

Paragraph

The Scottish Central Railway, coming down to Stirling from Perth, and forming hither a main trunk of communication from all the north of Scotland, goes southward to Greenhill, and makes there a junction first with the extremity of a northward branch of the Caledonian Railway, next with the main line of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. The route from Stirling to Greenhill, and thence to Gartsherrie, where a junction takes place with the fork of the Caledonian line leading to Lanark and to Carlisle, we shall here give; and the part of the route to Glasgow beyond Greenhill is given in **XXIX.**

Same as **XXVII.** reversely to Larbert Station, eight miles. Railway to Falkirk and Edinburgh, left; Carron Water, crossed..... 417

Branch Railway to **Denny**, right..... 436

Camelon village, left..... 416

Forth and Clyde Canal, crossed..... 415

Dunipace, right..... 437

Greenhill Station, 12 miles. **Dennyloanhead** and Haggs, right 438

Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, passed under; Cumbernauld, right.... 428

Glenhove, left; Condorrat village, three quarters of a mile to the right; Kirkintilloch Railway from Monkland, right; Gartsherrie Station and Junction with the Caledonian Fork, 22½ miles. See **XXXIV.**

436. DENNY is a manufacturing town on Carron Water, 3½ miles from the junction point with the main railway, and 7½ miles by road south of Stirling. It comprises a small old town, and some suburbs and suburban villas; presents a busy and flourishing appearance; and contains a key post office, a banking office, several good inns, and three places of worship. Its population in 1851 was 2446. The neat modern mansions of Denovan and Quarter; the ancient castle of Herbertshire, formerly the property of the St. Clairs of Orkney, now the property of Mr. Forbes of Callendar; and a recently discovered Roman camp, which yielded some well preserved Roman utensils, are in the neighbourhood.

437. DUNIPACE is a parish of about 10 square miles, along the left side of Carron Water. The south-eastern part of it, 1½ mile east of Denny, contains the parish church, a Gothic edifice of 1834; Dunipace House, the seat of John H. Brown, Esq.; and two beautiful artificial mounds, about 60 feet high, which have been the subject of some discussion among antiquaries. The north-eastern part contains Torwood, noticed in 418; and Carbrook, the seat of J. C. Bolton, Esq.

438. DENNYLOANHEAD is the east end of a chain of villages, about 2 miles long, parallel to the Forth and Clyde Canal, terminating at Haggs, containing two churches and about 1000 inhabitants. The lands around and for several miles to the west, are remarkable for division into small properties, held by "portioners" under a superior; an arrangement said to have arisen, at the time of the national union, by the Earl of Wigton's conveyance of large estates in perpetuity to his tenants at the rents which they then paid.

XXXI.—FROM STIRLING TO LOCH LOMOND.

Paragraph

By the Forth and Clyde Railway. The right bank of the River Forth begun to be followed up for 14 miles 422

Stirling Castle, left..... 423

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Paragraph

Craigforth, right; Touch, left; the **Lennox Hills**, a little to the left, onward to the end of the route..... 419

The Braes of Doune, 9 miles to the right; **Gargunnock** House and village, left..... 439

Gargunnock Station, 5¾ miles; Leckie and Boquhan, left; Bridge of Frew, right; **Kippen** village, left..... 440

Kippen Station, 9 miles. **Benledi**, 10 miles to the right..... 953

Arnprior village, left; **Port of Monteith** Station, 12¼ miles..... 968

Benvenue, 9 miles to the right..... 947

Flanders Moss traversed; Tomadow, right; **Bucklyvie** village, left 441

Bucklyvie Station, 15½ miles, Auchentraig, right; Balgair, left; **Benlomond**, 14 miles to the right..... 922

Balfron Station, 19¾ miles. Road to **Balfron** and Fintry, left..... 442

Craiglebairn, right; Earl's Seat Hill, 4 miles to the left; **Killearn** village and George Buchanan's monument, 1½ mile to the left..... 443

Gartness Station, 21¾ miles. Road to **Strathblane**, left..... 444

Drymen Village and Buchanan House, 2 and 3 miles to the right..... 445

Drymen Station, 23¼ miles. The Whangie, left; view over Loch Lomond, right; **Endrick Water**, crossed, 446

Endrick Bank, left; **Kilmaronock** Station, 26½ miles..... 447

Duncruin, right; Vale of Leven, left; Jamestown Station, 29¼ miles. **Leven Water**, crossed 448

Balloch Station, 30 miles 449

439. GARGUNNOCK village stands on the side of a rising ground, a mile to the left of the station, about a mile from the Forth. It has a post office under Stirling, and a parish church. The Keir Hill, in its vicinity, shows traces of ancient fortification. The Peel of Gargunnock, the scene of an exploit of Sir William Wallace, stood adjacent to the Forth, but has disappeared. The mansions of Gargunnock, Captain Stirling; Meiklewood, Captain Graham; Leckie, R. G. Moir, Esq.; and Boquhan, H. F. Campbell, Esq., are in the neighbourhood. Boquhan Glen, 2½ miles west of the village, is so grandly romantic, so beautifully wild, as to have been sometimes compared to the Trosachs; and it anciently contained a baronial fortalice, which witnessed some sharp collisions of the clans. The adjacent portions of the Lennox Hills rise to altitudes of about 1400 feet above the level of the sea, and command magnificent views.

440. KIPPEN village stands a little to the left of the station. It has a post office under Stirling, two churches, and two small inns, the Cross Keys and the Crown. Its population is about 420. Arngomery House, the seat of W. L. Ewing, Esq., is in the neighbourhood. The surrounding tract of country contains traces of five or six Caledonian and Roman camps, and was much infested, in the marauding times, by irruptions of the Highland caterans.

441. BUCKLYVIE village, with a post office under Stirling, three places of worship, and about 450 inhabitants, stands a mile to the left of Bucklyvie Station. Garden House, James Stirling, Esq.; and Cardross House, David Erskine, Esq., stand nearer the Forth. Arnprior village, famous for conflicts with the Macgregor caterans; Arngibbon House, the seat of John Foster, Esq.; and Arngibbon Glen, notable for its romantic scenery, are two or three miles to the east. Flanders Moss, traversed by the railway in the neighbourhood of Bucklyvie, is a low, flat, alluvial tract of about 10,000 acres, lying along the Forth upward from the vicinity of Stirling, swamped into bog by the destruction of the Caledonian Forest in the time of the Romans, and now extensively reclaimed. An omnibus runs in summer from Bucklyvie Station to Aberfoyle.

442. BALFRON is a neat, modern, small manufacturing town on the right bank of Endrick Water, 1½ mile east of Balfron Station. It has a post office

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under Glasgow, an office of the British Linen Company's Bank, a public library, and about 1650 inhabitants. A daily coach runs from it to Glasgow. It was the birth-place of the fifth Earl of Glencairn, the associate of Knox; and it lays claim to Napier, the inventor of logarithms. Fintry village, on the left bank of Endrick Water, 6 miles to the east, is a similar place, with about 700 inhabitants, environed by a romantic group of the Lennox Hills, embosoming some fine close views, a basaltic colonnade, a beautiful waterfall, and vestiges of an old baronial fortalice, the seat of the Grahams of Fintry.

443. **KILLEARN** village stands 1½ mile east of Gartness Station, and 2½ miles south-south-west of Balfron. It contains a post office under Glasgow, two churches, a conspicuous monument to George Buchanan, and about 400 inhabitants; and communicates daily with Glasgow by public coach. The Buchanan Monument is an obelisk, 103 feet high, and was erected in 1788. Killearn House, the seat of Peter Blackburn, Esq., in the southern vicinity of the village, is an elegant edifice of 1816. Carbeth House, the seat of John Buchanan, Esq., in the northern vicinity, is a showy, castellated structure of 1840. Boquhan Place, Thomas B. Buchanan, Esq.; and Ballikinrain, Captain Dunmore Napier, are also in the neighbourhood. A small extinct farm-house, on the estate of Moss, 1¾ mile to the south, was the birth-place of George Buchanan. A strong ancient house, on the estate of Balglass, 3½ miles to the north-east, is said to have been an asylum of Sir William Wallace. Blairessan Spout-head, a little north of the village, is believed to have been the scene of a sharp battle between the Caledonians and the Romans. Gartness House, in the neighbourhood of Gartness Station, was a favourite residence of Napier, the inventor of logarithms. The Pot of Gartness, on Endrick Water, is a caldron-shaped cavity, with a picturesque cataract. Dualt Glen and Carnock Ravine, within half a mile of each other, 2 miles to the south, are romantic localities, featured with cliff, waterfall, and wood.

444. **STRATHBLANE** village stands in the middle of a valley, 5½ miles south-east of Killearn, on the road thence to Glasgow. It has a post office under Glasgow, and a parish church; and it communicates daily with Glasgow by public coach. The valley around it is a disseverment of the Lennox Hills, extending north-westward with an aggregate descent of 240 feet, watered throughout by the rivulet Blane, and flanked picturesquely by the bold high breaks of the Lennox Hills. The view of it, when entered at the head, is richly beautiful and romantic. A basaltic colonnade, about 240 yards long, with columns nearly vertical and about 30 feet high, faces one part of its north-east flank. Blane Water makes a leaping descent among the hills before reaching the valley; achieves a final fall of 70 feet, called the Spout of Ballagan, when breaking away from them; and then glides 6 miles north-westward to the Endrick. Mugdock Castle, 1¼ mile south-south-west of the village, is the ruin of the ancient principal residence of the Earls of Montrose. A lake of 25 acres adjacent to it was formerly drawn round it in a deep, broad fossé. The great reservoir of the Glasgow Water Works is to the south; and an extensive tunnel, which brings the water, is in the neighbourhood. Duntreath Castle, adjacent to the Blane, 2½ miles below the village, is an ancient strong mansion of the Earls of Lennox, afterwards and now the property of the baronet family of Edmonstone. Craigend Castle, James Buchanan, Esq., and Carbeth-Guthrie, William Smith, Esq., are modern mansions in the western neighbourhood of Mugdock. See 948.

445. **DRYMEN** village, 2 miles to the west of Drymen Station, has a post office under Dumbarton, two places of worship,

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and about 380 inhabitants. Buchanan House, the seat of the Duke of Montrose, stands about a mile beyond it, amid extensive pleasure-grounds and woods. The old house was destroyed by accidental fire in 1850; and a new one has just been built. The estate belonged for centuries to the ancient family of Buchanan, and was purchased in 1682 by the family of Montrose. The Whangie, seen on the top of the hill to the left, after leaving Drymen Station, is a wild mass of disrupted rock, long stored by the popular imagination with superstitious terrors.

446. **ENDRICK WATER** rises among the Lennox Hills, 3 miles south-west of Gargunnock, and runs 18 miles westward to Loch Lomond, 2 miles west of Buchanan House. Its chief tributary is the Blane. Its valley is celebrated under the name of "Sweet Ennerdale" in the old song of "The Gallant Grahams." Its waters contain trout, pike, perch, and roach; and are sometimes frequented, during floods, by sea trout.

447. **KILMARONOCK** parish lies along the foot of Loch Lomond, and contains both the Drymen and the Kilmaronock Stations. It anciently had a Culdee cell, founded by Maronnan or Maronoch; and afterwards a nunnery, referred to in "The Lady of the Lake," where Ellen Douglas is spoken of as a "votaress in Maronnan's cell." Ross Priory, the seat of Lady Leith Buchanan, stands on the shore of Loch Lomond, and was much frequented by Sir Walter Scott while writing his "Rob Roy." Catter House, W. G. Jolly, Esq.; Caldarven House, R. D. Mackenzie, Esq.; and Auchincarroch House, James M'Alister, Esq., are not far from the railway; and the first stands near the site of an extinct residence of the Earls of Lennox. Duncruin Hill, to the right of the railway, 2½ miles beyond Drymen Station, and about 450 feet high, is a picturesque object, with abrupt wooded sides, and a pinnacled summit, and commands a gorgeous view of Strathendrick, the Vale of Leven, and the screens of Loch Lomond. Mount Misery, a hill-ridge between Duncruin and Loch Lomond, rising to the heights of from 800 to 900 feet, commands still better views.

448. **LEVEN WATER** issues from Loch Lomond 1½ mile north of Balloch, and runs 6 miles south-south-eastward to the Clyde at Dumbarton Castle. It is still as "transparent" as when Smollett wrote his inimitable "Ode to Leven Water." Its banks no longer possess their old Arcadian character, but are thickly studded with print-fields, factories, and human dwellings; yet continue to display a fascinating amount of gentle beauty. The stream contains salmon, sea trout, and several kinds of fresh-water fish.

449. **BALLOCH** is the meeting point of the Forth and Clyde Railway with the Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Vale of Leven Railway; and, though 1½ mile below the efflux of the Leven from Loch Lomond, is also the starting point of the Loch Lomond steamers. Tilliechewan Castle, William Campbell, Esq.; Lennoxbank House, A. Orr Ewing, Esq.; and Dalvait Cottage, James Nairn, Esq., are adjacent; and the first is an elegant modern castellated edifice amid splendid grounds. A handsome Suspension Bridge, erected by Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, spans the Leven; and a large good inn stands at the east end. Balloch Castle, the seat of A. J. D. Brown, Esq., is further north. The original Balloch Castle was a fortified residence of the Earls of Lennox, but has disappeared. Jamestown village, in the vicinity, has a post office under Glasgow, and about 400 inhabitants.

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XXXII.—FROM GLASGOW TO LOCH LOMOND.

Paragraph

By railway from the Edinburgh and Glasgow Terminus in Dundas Street. Same as **XXIX.** reversely, about 2¼ miles, to a point beyond Cowlairs; then abruptly to the left. Possil, right; Forth and Clyde Canal crossed..... 415

Maryhill Station, 4 miles 450

Glen of the **Kelvin**, crossed..... 431

Garscube and road to Milngavie, right..... 451

Garscadden, right; view down the **Clyde**, in front..... 68

Dalmuir Station, 9½ miles..... 452

Mountblow House and Duntocher Mills, right; Bishopton Hills, on the further side of the Clyde, left..... 604

Range of the Kilpatrick Hills, closing in and onward, right..... 419

Paragraph

Kilpatrick Station, 11 miles..... 453

Chapel Hill, at the western termination of **Antoninus' Wall**, left.... 410

Bowling Bay, at the western termination of the Forth and Clyde Canal, left..... 454

Ravine of Glenarbuck, right; Erskine House, on the further side of the Clyde, left..... 594

Bowling Station, 12¼ miles. Frisky Hotel, left; Auchentorlie House, right; **Dunglass** Castle, left..... 455

Fine view down the Clyde, left front; Milton Print Works, right; **Dumbuck Hill**, right..... 456

Dumbarton Castle, left..... 457

Dumbarton town and station, 15¾ miles..... 458

Leven Water, crossed... 448

Paragraph

Railway to Helensburgh, left; Dennyston suburb and Dalreoch Station, 16 miles. Leven Water, followed up the right bank; Strathleven House, and Dalquhurn Dye Works, right; **Renton** town and station, 17¾ miles.. 459

Cordale Print Works, right; Dillichip Print Works, Bonhill Place, and **Bonhill** town, on the further side of the Leven, right..... 460

Alexandria town and station, 19 miles..... 461

Croftengea Print Works and Levenfield House, right; Tillichewan Castle, left; Levenbank Print Works, Lennoxbank House, and Dalvait Cottage, right; **Balloch** Station, 20 miles..... 449

450. **MARYHILL** is a pleasant, modern, small, manufacturing town, 3 miles by road north-north-west of Glasgow. It stands on the brow of a brae, adjacent to the left bank of the Kelvin, at a point where the Forth and Clyde Canal has a chain of locks, and a lofty aqueduct, and in view of a charming reach of the Kelvin's vale. It has a post office under Glasgow, a banking office, a public library, and four places of worship; and it communicates with Glasgow several times a-day by public coach. Its population is about 3500.

451. **GARSCUBE** hamlet, 5 miles by road north-west of Glasgow, stands on the right bank of the Kelvin, at a picturesque point of that river's romantic vale. Garscube House, in its vicinity, the seat of Sir Archibald Islay Campbell, Bart., is an edifice in the old English manorial style, built in 1827, after a design by W. Burn. Killermont House, a mile further up the Kelvin, the seat of J. C. Colquhoun, Esq., is a large, elegant edifice, of different dates. Garscadden, 3 miles west-north-west of Killermont, and belonging to the same proprietor, has an elegant, castellated, Gothic gateway, larger and more imposing than any other structure of its class in the west of Scotland. Kilmardinny, 2 miles north-north-east of Garscube, the seat of Robert Dalgleish, Esq., is a handsome mansion, amid charming grounds, with a beautiful lakelet. New Kilpatrick, 1¾ mile north-north-west of Garscube, is a small village, with a post office under Glasgow, and a parish church. Milngavie, on Allander Water, a mile north of Kilmardinny, is a seat of manufacture, with a post office under Glasgow, a public

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library, two places of worship, and about 2000 inhabitants. Craigmaddie estate, 2½ miles north-east of Milngavie, the property of Spence Black, Esq., contains a stately modern mansion; a fragmentary ruin of an ancient castle; a group of cairns, said to be memorials of a battle between the Scandinavians and the Picts; and a remarkable cromlech, 18 feet long and 11 feet broad, called the Auld Wives' Lift. The road from Milngavie, past Craigmaddie, leads to Strathblane. See 444.

452. **DALMUIR** village, in the vicinity of Dalmuir Station, has a post office under Glasgow, and about 300 inhabitants. Auchentoshan and Mountblow mansions, the former the seat of A. Dunn, Esq., stand on the face of the neighbouring brae. Duntocher, situated among the hills about a mile north of the station, has four large factories, a post office under Glasgow, a public library, five places of worship, and about 2600 inhabitants. An ancient bridge, alleged to be Roman, bestrides the streamlet at it; and a strong Roman fort stood on an adjacent hill, and has yielded many Roman relics, which are preserved in the Hunterian Museum at Glasgow.

453. **KILPATRICK** village, or Old Kilpatrick, in the vicinity of Kilpatrick Station, has a post office under Glasgow, an inn called the Red Lion, three places of worship, and about 1000 inhabitants, and claims to be the native place of Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland. The parish church, at its west end, is a neat edifice with an embrasured tower, built in 1812. Dalnotter Hill, a little to the east, commands a superb view. Chapel Hill, a quarter of a mile to the west, was the site of the western terminal forts of Antoninus' Wall, and has yielded many Roman relics, including two monumental tablets preserved in the Hunterian Museum at Glasgow.

454. **BOWLING BAY** comprises the western end of the Forth and Clyde Canal, a chain of villages, a long range of wooden wharf, a ship-building yard, a large embanked pool for emberthing steamers during winter, and the buildings of the railway station, with the spacious hotel of Frisky Hall, altogether extending about half a mile along the Clyde. The population, including numerous neat residences on the neighbouring slopes, is about 500. The surrounding scenery, up the hills, across to Erskine, and down the Clyde, shows a rich variety of wood and water, rock and brae, close beauty and fine perspective. Glenarbuck ravine, looking like a broad deep rent down the face of the hills, appears to have been formed by the vertical stroke of an earthquake.

455. **DUNGLASS** is a small rocky promontory on the right side of the Clyde, a short distance below the Bowling Station. Its highest point is crowned by an obelisk, built in 1839, to the memory of Henry Bell; its north shoulder is occupied by a modern cottage, in the old Scottish style of architecture; and its crest, all round, is edificed with loop-holed, ivy-clad remains of an ancient castle, the stronghold of the chief of the clan Colquhoun. Several villages and villas stand in its vicinity; and Auchentorlie House, a new edifice, the seat of Andrew Buchanan, Esq., stands amid fine old wood on the neighbouring brae.

456. **DUMBUCK HILL**, about a mile east of Dumbarton Castle, is a bold abutment from the western extremity of the Lennox Hills, stooping precipitously to the plain. It rises so much higher than Dumbarton Castle as nearly to command it. Guns are said to have been placed on it by the Pretender's army in 1745, with little effect, though the artillery of the present day could not fail to play from it with shattering power. Its summit commands a grand view from Tinto to Arran, and from the Grampians to Ayrshire. Dumbuck village, with about 140 inhabitants; Dumbuck House, the seat of John E. Geils, Esq.; and

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Crosslet, the seat of H. C. Campbell, Esq., stand on the low ground adjacent.

457. **DUMBARTON CASTLE** is an isolated rock, engirt by the Leven, the Clyde, and low marshy plain, and partially edificed with ramparts and houses. It was a place of great strength in the rude times of arrow warfare, but possesses scarcely a single feature of a modern fort. The rock is a mass of basalt, erupted through beds of red sandstone; measures about a mile in circumference, and 260 feet in height; rises to about half its height in mural cliffs or steep acclivities; and is cloven, in the upper part, into two cones. The ancient access was a foot-path, through a series of gates, up a gradual ascent, on the north side. The present access is on the south side, through a gateway, up a broad flight of steps to a battery and the governor's house; thence up a long narrow stair, with some cutting in the rock, to the chasm between the cones; thence up a steep winding stair, to the highest point, at the summit of the western cone. A small structure, over-arching a part of the second stair, is alleged to have been the prison of Sir William Wallace, but bears marks of belonging to a later period. The barracks, the armory, the Duke of York's battery, the state prison, and the water tank, stand in the lap of the chasm between the cones; but the barracks have accommodation for only about 150 men, the armory contains only about 1500 stand of arms, and the entire defences and muniments have a mean appearance, and are fit for no better service than merely to rake the channel of the Clyde. Some curious ancient weapons — pikes, the skene-dhu, the Lochaber axe, and the sword of Sir William Wallace—are preserved in the armory; and remains of a small circular tower, supposed by some antiquaries to be of Roman origin, stand on the top of the western cone.

Dumbarton rock was probably used as a stronghold in the time of the Romans; it served as a metropolitan centre to the kingdom of Strathclyde or Cumbria; and it has been held as a royal fort from the earliest times of the Scoto-Saxon kings to the present day. Ossian is supposed to allude to it under the name of Balclutha, signifying "the town-centre of the Clyde;" the Venerable Bede speaks of it as Alcluyth, or "the rock on the Clyde;" and many modern antiquaries believe it to have taken the name of Dunbriton, the original form of the name Dumbarton, signifying "the hill of the Britons," from its having been occupied as the main military stronghold of the Romanized Britons of Cumbria. It witnessed many events of national importance in the times which followed the death of Alexander III., and made a great figure in both the private and the public life of Queen Mary. It was visited in 1847 by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert.

458. **DUMBARTON** town stands on the low flat banks of the Leven, three-quarters of a mile above the castle. Its southern environs contain Knoxland, the seat of Dr. Buchanan; Castle Green, the seat of the late P. Denny, Esq.; and Leven Grove, the property of Robert Dixon, Esq. The main town stands on the left bank of the Leven, and comprises a principal street in the same direction as the stream, and several small intersecting streets. Two suburbs, called Bridgend and Dennyston, the former old, the latter new, stand on the right bank. The parish church, at the lower end of the principal street, is a plain edifice with a steeple. A gateway, called the College Bow, belonging to an ancient edifice, built on the site of a Culdee cell, was removed at the forming of the railway, and now stands before the Burgh Academy in Church Street. The town long had a great trade in the manufacturing of glass; and of late years it has had a still greater one in the building of ships. It carries on much industry in a variety of depart-

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ments, chiefly connected with ship-building, and conducts considerable commerce; and it communicates, several times a-day, with Glasgow by railway and a steam-boat. It has a key post office, two banking offices, a variety of local institutions, and a principal inn, called the Elephant. It ranks as a royal burgh, grouped in the franchise with Port-Glasgow and Kilmarnock; and is governed by a provost, three bailies, and eleven councillors. Its population in 1851 was 5445. It was a Roman naval station, under the name of Theodosia; and it shared, more or less, throughout subsequent times, in the numerous national events which swept around the castle, yet suffered fewer disasters than many towns of inferior note. It gave, for a short time, the title of Earl to a branch of the family of Douglas.

459. **RENTON** is a small manufacturing town, founded in 1782 by Mrs. Smollett of Bonhill, and named after her daughter-in-law, one of the Rentons of Lammerton. It has a post office under Glasgow, two places of worship, and about 2500 inhabitants. A monumental Tuscan column stands adjacent, to the memory of the novelist Smollett, within half a mile of the spot where he was born. Strathleven House, to the south, is the seat of Mrs. Ewing.

460. **BONHILL** is a small town, on the left bank of the Leven, adjacent to Alexandria. It dates from remote times, and has a post office under Glasgow, a parish church, and two other places of worship. Its population in 1851 was 2327. Bonhill Place, J. Turnbull, Esq., and Dalmonach Print-fields, Alexander Drew & Co., are in the neighbourhood.

461. **ALEXANDRIA** is a small, modern, manufacturing town, separated from Bonhill only by the Leven, and presenting a neat and pleasant appearance. It has a post office under Glasgow, an office of the Clydesdale Bank, and four places of worship. Its population in 1851 was 3781. Several print-fields and other public works are adjacent; and the mansions of Levenfield, J. Clark, Esq.; and Broomley, James Campbell, Esq., are a little to the north. A very fine view of the Vale of Leven opens immediately beyond the town, and is believed to have been the one in the eye of Smollett when he wrote his "Ode to Leven Water."

XXXIII.—FROM GLASGOW TO HELENSBURGH.

	Paragraph
A route lies to Helensburgh down the Clyde, by steamers, several times a-day, as shown in **XLIV.** and **LVIII.** The route we give here is by railway from the Edinburgh and Glasgow Terminus in Dundas Street. Same as **XXXII.** to Dumbarton, 15¾ miles. Railway to Loch Lomond, right; site of Cardross Castle, right; Finlayston House and Langbank, on the further side of the Clyde, left	595
Fine view down the frith, left front; Ardoch, right; **Cardross** Station, 19 miles	462
Gellston, right; **Ardmore**, left	463
Lyleston, Keppoch, and Camus-Eakan, right; fine view across the frith to Greenock, left	597
Helensburgh town and station, 24 miles	464

462. **CARDROSS** village, adjacent to the station, has a post office under Glasgow, a Parish Church, a Free Church, and about 100 inhabitants. A ridge of hill in its vicinity and on to the vicinity of Helensburgh, rises to altitudes of about 900 feet, and commands gorgeous views of the Clyde and Loch Lomond. A spur of the ridge at the east end, about a mile from Dumbarton, clothed with wood, and called the Castle Hill, was the site of a castle, now extinct, where Robert

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Bruce spent his declining days, and died.

463. **ARDMORE**, 2 miles west of Cardross, is a low, wooded promontory, projecting fully a mile into the Frith of Clyde, and forming a fine feature in the frith's scenery. Ardmore House, upon the promontory, and Keppoch, about a mile beyond, are good modern mansions; and Camus-Eskan, nearer Helensburgh, is an old residence, frequently enlarged.

464. **HELENSBURGH** stands on the coast, directly opposite Greenock, and adjacent to the mouth of Gairloch. It was founded in 1777, by Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, and named after his wife, Helen, the daughter of Lord Strathnaver. Its site is partly a belt of low ground adjoining the beach, and partly the skirt of a broad-based range of hill. The town is spaciously aligned, occupies much ground, and straggles off into the country. A long terrace-street confronts the frith, and terminates in lines of villas. The other streets are parallel to this, or at right angles. Most of the houses are either occupied by annuitants or let as watering-quarters for summer visitors; and very many are ornate buildings, amid plots of lawn, garden, or shrubbery. An Established Church, built in 1847, has a square tower; a Free Church, built in 1852, has a Gothic steeple; and an United Presbyterian Church, built in 1845, has a Gothic front. The town contains a key post office, two banking offices, a public reading-room, and two chief inns,—the Queen's and the Tontine. Steamers call at it several times a-day, up and down, on the passage from Gairlochhead to Glasgow; and steamers and omnibuses, in connection with the railway trains, run from it to Gairlochhead. It was the scene of Henry Bell's steamboat experiments, and the place of his death. Its winter population, in 1851, was 2841; its summer population then was more than double; and its population, both in winter and summer, since the opening of the railway in 1858, has greatly increased. See 731.

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SIXTH DIVISION.

CLYDESDALE.

THE name Clydesdale is used, both by the public and by authors, in a wide variety of application, ranging from one limited district on the Clyde's immediate banks to nearly all the river's basin. We use it here to designate the portion of the basin from Carstairs and Douglasdale to Glasgow. This district, as compared to the parts above Tinto, is all Lowland; and a tract of it around Glasgow, and up to Airdrie, is prevailingly low and flat; but its wings, down to that tract, each with a mean breadth of 5 or 6 miles, consist of hill and moor, rising to altitudes of from 650 to 1150 feet above the level of the sea; while its inner parts descend in rolling, heaving, or sloping surfaces, cut by lateral vales and ravines, to a central valley; and that valley, itself, for 12 miles, is an elongated hollow, margined variously with cliff and haugh and slope, bordered by steep high banks and braes, and looked into or overlooked by the lateral ravines and the abutting hills. The main line of railway through it, from Carstairs to the north side of Glasgow, runs at a mean distance of about 3 miles from the right bank of the river, and for a long way at a mean elevation of about 350 feet above its level; but the minor lines below Motherwell, and the chief roads, keep nearer the stream, and closely command the central valley. The railway from Carstairs is a continuation of the lines from Carlisle and from Edinburgh, as shown in **VI.** and is run by trains from both these cities to Glasgow.

XXXIV.—FROM CARSTAIRS, BY COATBRIDGE, TO GLASGOW.

Paragraph

By the Caledonian Railway. **Carstairs** village, right 87

Ravensbruther, left; extensive fine views here and onward; **Mouse Water**, crossed..... 465

Branch railway to **Lanark**, left..... 466

Cleghorn Road Station, 2½ miles..... 467

Cleghorn House, Jerviswood, and Craiglockhart Castle, left; Kilcadzow village, right; **Lee Castle**, 1½ mile to the left..... 468

Fiddler Burn, crossed; Hallbar Tower, 1½ mile to the left; **Braidwood** Station, 7½ miles..... 469

Jock's Gill, crossed; **Carluke** town and station, 8½ miles..... 470

Working establishments of the great mineral field of Lanarkshire, here and onward, right and left; Hallcraig and **Milton Lockhart**, half a mile and 1½ mile to the left..... 471

Mauldslie Castle, a mile to the left..... 472

Garrion Gill, crossed.... 473

Overtown Station, 12 miles. **Shotts** and Morningside Railway, right..... 474

Cambusnethan House, a mile to the left..... 475

Wishaw, half a mile to the right..... 476

Wishaw Station, 13 miles. Road to **Allanton** and Stane, right..... 477

Coltness House, 1½ mile to the right..... 478

Muirhouse, left; Wishaw

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Paragraph

House, a mile to the right; view up the vale of **South Calder Water**, right..... 481
Dalzell House, three-quarters of a mile to the left..... 479
Dalzell Church, and Junction of Lesmahago Railway, left; **Motherwell** Station, 15½ miles..... 480
Deflection of railway by Uddingstone to Glasgow, left; Cleland House, 1½ mile to the right; Motherwell town, right and left; **South Calder Water**, crossed, with good view right and left..... 481
Jerviston, half a mile to the right; **Bellshill**, a mile to the left..... 482
Holytown Station, 18 miles..... 483
Tunnel, passed through; Woodhall, a mile to the right; Cairnbroe, half a mile to the left; Calder Iron Works, half a mile to the right; **North Calder Water**, crossed..... 484
And district of **Monkland**, entered..... 485
Increasing profusion of mining establishments, right and left; Whifflet Station, 20½ miles. Dundyvan and Langloan Iron Works, left; Clifton Hill and Coats, right; **Coatbridge**, right and left..... 486
Monkland Canal crossed 487
Coatbridge Station, 21½ miles. Road to **Airdrie**..... 488
Summerlee, left; Gartsherrie Iron Works, left; Gartsherrie Station and deflection on the right of the branch railway to the Scottish Central, 22½ miles. Lochend and Bishop's Loch, left, Gartcosh Station, 24 miles. Queen's Bank, right; Heathfield and **Garnkirk** fire-clay potteries, right..... 489
Garnkirk Station, and road on the right to Chryston, 25 miles. Frankfield, left; Whitehill, right; Steps Road Station, 26½ miles. **Robroyston**, 1¼ mile to the right..... 433
Provan Mill, left; Germeston, left; eastern suburbs of Glasgow, right and left; tunnel passed through; St. Rollox's Chemical Works, right..... 539
Glasgow Station, 31½ miles.

465. **MOUSE WATER** rises 2 miles north of Wilsontown, and runs 12 miles south-westward to the Clyde a mile below Lanark. Its chief tributary is the Dippool. Its upper part flows through a bleak, moorish country: its middle part, down to the point where the railway crosses it, shows pleasant features of stream and bank: and its lower part is all picturesque ravine; first deep, beautiful, romantic vale; next profound chasm—the chasm of the Cartland Crags—with features of unique and imposing grandeur. The Dippool, which joins it 1½ mile north of Carstairs village, affords good store of fine large trout; but the Mouse itself gives inferior trouting, and is dangerous in the upper parts, from the vicinity of old, disused, unfenced mining shafts. See 504.

466. **LANARK** is reached by a branch railway of 2 miles from Cleghorn Road Station. It stands about half a mile from the Clyde, on a fine slope, about 650 feet above the level of the sea. The tract around it partly comprises the most gorgeous portion of the Clyde's valley, including all the region of the falls; partly rises thence, in a mixture of gentle ascent and steep acclivity to the level of the town; partly spreads away in tabular surface, variously flat, swelling, and tumulated, and dissevered all across, in one direction, by the ravine of the Mouse. A part of it, about a mile south-east of the town, formerly a dismal waste, called Lanark Moor, is now sheltered with wood and tracked by a public race-course; and all the other parts are well adorned with culture, woods, and mansions. Smyllum House, the property of the heirs of Miss Carmichael, half a mile east of the town, is an imposing castellated edifice of 1814, amid a well-wooded park. Wampherflat, Miss Bertram; Castlebank, John Neil Dyce, Esq.; Braxfield, Charles Walker, Esq.; Lanark House, Rev. A. M'Glashan; Crofton Hall, D. M'Queen Gray, Esq.; and Baronald, John G. Robertson, Esq., are in the neighbourhood of the town; and other mansions of high interest stand within two or

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three miles, and will afterwards be noticed.

Traces of the Roman road called Watling Street, and vestiges of a Roman camp, occur on Lanark Moor. An artificial mound, called Castlehill, at the foot of Castlegate, in the egress from the town to Bonnington, was occupied first by a Roman fort, next by a royal castle, and now by a bowling-green. The castle was an occasional residence of William the Lion and other kings, and it figured as a military post in the wars of the Succession; but it afterwards went to ruin, and has disappeared. An eminence called the Gallow Hill, a little north of the town, was the place of capital punishment during the centuries of sanguinary law; and commands a brilliant view of Strathclyde from Tinto to Ben Lomond. The ruin of the ancient church of Lanark, comprising six fine Gothic arches, stands about a quarter of a mile southeast of the town, on the site of a Culdee cell founded by St. Kentigern or Mungo, the originator of Glasgow. The church is mentioned by Blind Harry; and it belonged to the monks of Dryburgh, and contained a variety of altars. The ancient cemetery around it is still in use, and contains the grave of a martyr of the Covenant, and the grave of Bonshaw, the notorious persecutor of the Covenanters. Several ancient chapels, now extinct, stood in the environs; and a Franciscan friary, founded by Robert I., stood in the town, on the spot now occupied by the Assembly Room.

Lanark is supposed to be the Colonia of Ptolemy. It probably was always a seat of population onward from the Roman times. A Parliament, the earliest on record, was held in it in 978, by Kenneth II. Sir William Wallace resided in it some time with his wife, the heiress of Lamington; and he commenced here, in 1293, his grandest exploits against the English. Lanark ranked, in old times, with three other ancient towns, in the dignity of what was termed "the court of four burghs;" and it was long the capital of all the country from the sources of the Clyde to the present western limits of Renfrewshire. The Covenanters, in 1666, when on their march from the west to Rullion Green, affixed a declaration to its market cross, renouncing their allegiance to Charles II. It gives the title of Earl to the Duke of Hamilton.

The town consists chiefly of a principal street and several small diverging streets. It long had a rude, decayed appearance, and it still contains many old, mean houses; but, since 1823, it has undergone improvement. The County Buildings, erected in 1834, have a handsome Grecian front. The Parish Church, built in 1777, is a large, ungainly structure, with a colossal statue of Sir William Wallace, by Robert Forrest, in a niche over its principal door. The Roman Catholic Chapel, built in 1858–59, at a cost of about £15,000, is a cruciform Gothic edifice, with a tower, and contains twelve statues on slender shafts, and other striking decorations. The town has shared little in the trading enterprises of the lower parts of Clydesdale, but derives much support from the attraction of visitors to the splendid surrounding scenery. It has a key post office, three banking offices, and four principal inns—the Clydesdale, the Commercial, the Black Bull, and the Meal Market. Public coaches run from it to Douglas and to Hamilton. It is governed by a provost, three bailies, and eleven councillors; and it unites with Hamilton and three other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 5304.

467. **CLEGHORN**, a seat of A. E. Lockhart, Esq., stands on the right bank of the Mouse, in the neighbourhood of Cleghorn Road Station. The park around it is well wooded, has romantic natural features, and contains vestiges of a Roman camp, 600 yards long and 420 yards broad, supposed to have been formed by Agricola. Jerviswood, on the left bank,

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a mile further west, a decayed old castellated mansion, was the residence of Robert Baillie, who suffered martyrdom in the reign of Charles II. Craiglockhart Castle, on the right bank, opposite Jerviswood, a ruined, lofty, picturesque tower, once a place of great strength, is very slightly known to either history or tradition, but probably was erected by some remote ancestor of the Lockharts of Lee.

468. **LEE CASTLE**, the seat of Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart, Bart., 2¾ miles north-west of Lanark, is a castellated structure, of massive form and elegant features, renovated, in the early part of the present century, after a design by Gillespie Graham. The grounds connected with it are picturesque and ornate. An ancient oak on them, said to be a remnant of the Caledonian Forest, measures 46 feet in girth at the springing of the branches, and has a cavity in the bole so large as to admit twelve men. A famous relic of antiquity, notable through many ages as a talisman for averting danger and curing disease, giving type and title to Sir Walter Scott's tale of "The Talisman," is preserved at Lee Castle, and figures in many a story and tradition under the name of the Lee Penny.

469. **BRAIDWOOD** Station is a depôt for limestone of excellent quality from neighbouring quarries. Braidwood village, with about 350 inhabitants, stands on a spot which was traversed by the Roman Watling Street. Braidwood House is the seat of Mrs. Stevenson. Braidwood barony belonged successively to the Earls of Douglas, the Earls of Angus, Chancellor Maitland, the Earl of Lauderdale, the Marquises of Douglas, and the Lockharts of Lee. Its ancient fortalice, now called Hallbar Tower, 1½ mile south-south-west of the station, is a structure of the 11th century, 52 feet high and 24 feet wide, with walls 10 feet thick.

470. **CARLUKE** is an old place, long in decay, but recently revived; and now presents a neat, well-built, prosperous appearance. It contains a post office, two banking offices, a subscription library, a parish church with a square tower built in 1799, and four other places of worship. Its population in 1851 was 2845. Jock's Gill, adjacent to it, is a picturesque ravine, traversed by a brook of 5 miles in length of run to the Clyde.

471. **MILTON LOCKHART**, the seat of the late W. Lockhart, Esq., a modern edifice, in the old Scottish baronial style, after a design by W. Burn, stands 2 miles west-north-west of Carluke Station, on a peninsula between the Clyde and Jock's Gill, backed by deep ravines and wooded hills. Waygateshaw, the seat of Samuel Steele, Esq., stands a mile above it on the Clyde; Hallcraig, the seat of the late Colonel Robertson, stands a mile above it on Jock's Gill; and other pleasant residences are in the neighbourhood.

472. **MAULDSLIE** barony lies along the right side of Jock's Gill, from the neighbourhood of Carluke to the Clyde. A hill in it, called Mauldslie Law, terminates the tableau of Carluke, and commands a gorgeous prospect. The barony belonged to the Earls of Hyndford, but was divided at the death of the last Earl, in 1817. Mauldslie Castle, the seat of the Earls, now the property of James Hozier Esq., stands near the Clyde, about three-fourths of a mile below Milton Lockhart, and is a turreted structure of great elegance, built in 1793, after a design by Adam. The park around it is extensive, well featured, and richly wooded.

473. **GARRION GILL** is a picturesque ravine, traversed by a streamlet of 4½ miles in length of run to the Clyde. The railway work across it is an embankment 98 feet high, pierced with a culvert. Garrion estate, the property of Lord Belhaven, goes down the left side of the ravine to a fine fold of the Clyde, comprising romantic scenery, and commanding a noble prospect.

474. **SHOTTS** Railway goes north-east-

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ward to Shotts Iron Works, and to Bathgate, but is used only for mineral traffic. Shotts parish, lying west of it, between the South Calder and the North Calder Waters, is a high, bleak district, rich in minerals, interesting to geologists, and much associated with the memories of the Covenanters.

475. **CAMBUSNETHAN** parish, around Wishaw from the Clyde to the Lothians, abounds in mineral works, and was anciently all one barony. Cambusnethan House, the seat of J. S. Lockhart, Esq., stands in a romantic situation, amid charming grounds, at the ravine of Hall Gill, 1¼ mile south-west of Wishaw Station, and is an elegant edifice of 1819, in the pointed style, in imitation of a priory, after a design by Gillespie Graham. A fragment of the ancient church stands on a picturesque spot about a mile north-west of it, and shows some remains of architectural magnificence. The present church stands at the village of Cambusnethan Kirk, with about 550 inhabitants, three-quarters of a mile east of Wishaw, and is a plain Gothic structure of 1839.

476. **WISHAW** has straggling outskirts, and an incompact body, yet presents a pleasant appearance. It contains a post office under Motherwell, three banking offices, a mechanics' institute, five places of worship, and a good inn. Its population in 1851 was 3373. Wishaw House, half a mile north-west of it, on the left bank of South Calder Water, the seat of Lord Belhaven, is an elegant castellated edifice, enlarged and beautified about the year 1821, under the direction of Gillespie Graham.

477. **ALLANTON**, the seat of Sir Henry J. F. Stewart, Bart., on South Calder Water, 3½ miles east-north-east of Wishaw, is partly an old castle, but chiefly a splendid mansion of the latter part of last century, after a design by Gillespie Graham. Allanton belonged, in Romish times, to the Abbey of Arbroath; and it was visited, in 1650, by Oliver Cromwell. Murdostoun, the seat of Robert Stewart, Esq., is 1¾ mile to the west.

478. **COLTNESS**, the seat of H. Houldsworth, Esq., three-quarters of a mile north of Wishaw, is a large, handsome mansion, with modern renovations. The estate around it belonged at one time to Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig; at another to a family of Stewarts, two of whom were eminent titled lawyers. Hugh M'Kail, the famous martyr of the Covenant, was chaplain on it under the first of its Stewart proprietors, and was captured here by a troop of dragoons, to take his trial at Edinburgh.

479. **DALZELL** parish, around Motherwell and along the Clyde and the South Calder, was anciently the property of the Dalzells, ancestors of the Earls of Carnwath, but passed, in 1647, to Hamilton of Boggs, and now belongs to his descendant, John G. C. Hamilton, Esq. The mansion on it, Dalzell House, stands in a picturesque dell, a mile south of Motherwell Station, and is an edifice of 1649, a fine specimen of the baronial architecture of that period, adjoined to an ancient peel, 50 feet high, with walls 8 feet thick. A bartizaned summer-house on the grounds, built in 1736, occupies the site of a Roman camp, and commands a splendid view. Dalzell Church is a structure of 1789, adjacent to the railway, in the neighbourhood of Motherwell Station.

480. **MOTHERWELL** Station is a key point, at which a fork-line, with separate carriages, deflects toward Uddingstone and the south side of Glasgow; at which omnibuses are in waiting to convey passengers to Glasgow; and at which a branch railway, for mineral traffic, joins from Lesmahago. The town of Motherwell stands a short distance further on, and has a key post office, a hotel, two places of worship, and about 1400 inhabitants. Cleland House, 1¾ mile to the east, a seat of the Earl of Stair, crowns a cliff on the right bank of South

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Calder Water, and is a large, elegant edifice. A cave in the face of the cliff, with capacity for about forty-five men, difficult of access, and formerly secured by an iron gate, is said to have been a hiding-place in the times of Robert Bruce and of the Covenanters. Carfin, Jerviston, and Stevenson, are pleasant mansions in the same neighbourhood.

481. **SOUTH CALDER WATER** rises in the moors, two miles east of Shotts Iron Works, and runs in a south-westerly direction to the Clyde, about a mile above Bothwell Bridge. Its course, measured in a straight line, amounts to 11 miles, but makes several great sweeps, besides minor windings. Its vale displays much beauty both of natural feature and of artificial embellishment. Its waters contain trout, but are not particularly attractive to the angler. The railway viaduct over it is a grand, long, lofty stone structure of 1857; and the previous viaduct, a short distance above, is a gaunt, slender, wooden pile, resting on tall stone piers.

482. **BELLSHILL**, about a mile west of the Holytown Station, has a post office under Airdrie, an United Presbyterian Church, with a steeple, and about 2000 inhabitants. Orbiston, in its southern neighbourhood, the property of Mrs. Douglas, was the scene of a model establishment of Robert Owen, which absorbed about £48,000, went all to ruin, and got popularly the nickname of Babylon.

483. **HOLYTOWN** village, about a mile east of Holytown Station, has a post office under Motherwell, two places of worship, and about 1100 inhabitants; and both it and other villages, of similar size, or larger, within a mile or two, command well-worked portions of the Lanarkshire mineral field. Woodhall, about a mile to the north, is a spacious mansion, in the French style of Louis XIV., on an estate which belonged for ages to the Hamiltons of Torphichen, but passed, in modern times, to Campbell of Islay.

484. **NORTH CALDER WATER** issues from Black Loch, on the eastern boundary of Lanarkshire, and runs in a south-westward direction to the Clyde, 1¼ mile below Uddingstone. Its course abounds in sinuosities, and makes some mazy folds; but measured in a straight line, amounts to 11½ miles. Its banks, in many parts, are bold and lofty; in most, are finely adorned with wood and culture. Its waters contain trout.

485. **MONKLAND** lies along the right side of North Calder Water, from its source to the Clyde, with a mean breadth of about 4 miles over the upper half, and of about 2¼ miles over the lower half. It anciently belonged all to the monks of Newbattle, but was divided, after the Reformation, into numerous properties. The upper half, now called New Monkland, is chiefly swelling or tabular land, rising to elevations of from 600 to 700 feet above the level of the sea; while the lower half, now called Old Monkland, is all fertile champaign, generally flat, or gently undulated. The entire district is remarkable for mineral wealth; yields an enormous out-put of coals; contains about 70 pig-iron furnaces, and a proportionate number of malleable iron works; and produces about one-third of all the pig iron produced in Scotland. Its population, chiefly in connection with the working of the minerals, rose from 10,998 in 1811, to 50,534 in 1851. Great part of it is so studded with towns and villages, as well as dotted with mining works, and intersected with railway and canal, and clouded with smoke, as to look like a mixture of town and country.

486. **COATBRIDGE** is a modern town, in the centre of the Monkland mineral field, environed with about fifty smelting furnaces, and containing many establishments connected with the working of iron, and with mineral traffic. It has an incompact, straggling, sprawling form, and includes in a suburban manner, places of other names,—Dundyvan, Langloan, Summerlee, and Gartsherrie.

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Its central parts show street lines of good houses; while its exterior parts are groups of villages and public works. It has a post office under Glasgow, two banking offices, two circulating libraries, a mechanics' institute, a public academy, a parish church, and four other places of worship. The parish church was built in 1839, at a cost of £3500, and has a handsome steeple 136 feet high. The population in 1851 was 8564.

487. **THE MONKLAND CANAL** commences at North Calder Water, goes through the centre of Monkland, sends off here four branches to four of the chief seats of industry; and passes into junction with the Forth and Clyde Canal at Glasgow. It was projected in 1769, chiefly for sending coals to Glasgow; but it proved highly stimulating to general traffic, underwent a series of extensions and improvements, and was at length amalgamated with the Forth and Clyde Canal. Its breadth at the top is 35 feet, at the bottom, 24 feet; and its depth of water in the shallowest parts, is 5½ feet. A difference of level of 96 feet, at Blackhill, 2 miles from Glasgow, is overcome partly by two sets of four double locks, each set worked independently of the other, and partly by an inclined plane with rails, 1040 feet long, worked by steam power traction. The inclined plane was a supplementary work of 1850, occasioned by great increase of traffic, and it takes up empty boats in caissons, with vast saving of time and water. See 415.

488. **AIRDRIE** is a post and market town and parliamentary burgh, 2 miles east of Coatbridge. Its site is supposed by Chalmers to be the Arderyth of the ancient Caledonians, the battle-field where Ryderich, King of Strathclyde, in 577, defeated Aidan, King of Dalriada. Airdrie House is on the west; Rochsoles, Archibald Gerard, Esq., is 1¼ mile to the north; Monkland House, William Murray, Esq., is 1½ mile to the south; Cairnhill, John More Nisbet, Esq., is a mile to the south-west; and several other good residences are in the neighbourhood. The town began to be formed so late as 1725; and it owed its existence, and has continued to owe all its maintenance, to mining and manufacture. It consists mainly of good houses, but is not compactly arranged. It contains a neat town hall, four banking offices, a principal inn, called the Royal Hotel, a public library, a public academy, and thirteen places of worship; and it issues a weekly newspaper, and has public races. Railway communications go from it to Gartsherrie, to Bathgate, and to Bo'ness. It is governed by a provost, three bailies, and seven councillors; and it unites with Lanark and three other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 14,435.

489. **GARNKIRK** is a seat of fire-clay manufacture. The clay occurs in beds from 4 to 19 feet thick, takes from calcining a light-coloured sandstone tint, and resists heat more strongly than any other found in Britain; and the finer articles made from it, such as vases and flower-pots, have a tasteful character. Garnkirk House, the seat of Mark Sprot, Esq., is three-quarters of a mile to the north; Chryston village, with about 650 inhabitants, is 1½ mile to the north-north-east; and Bedlay, an old turreted edifice, once a seat of the Earls of Kilmarnock, stands in the eastern vicinity of Chryston. The surrounding country is partly moorish, and nearly all devoid of any striking natural feature, yet contains several villages and a number of good mansions.

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XXXV.—FROM CARSTAIRS, BY UDDINGSTONE TO GLASGOW.

Paragraph

By the Caledonian Railway. Same as XXXIV. to Motherwell Station, 15½ miles; and there change carriages. **Motherwell**, right..... 480
South Calder Water, crossed..... 481
Douglas Park, left; Orbiston, right..... 482
Road to **Bellshill**, three-quarters of a mile distant, right..... 482
Bothwell Church Tower, a mile to the left..... 524
Woods of Bothwell Park, left..... 525
Uddingstone village and station, 20½ miles..... 490
The **Clyde** crossed at a charming wooded reach 68
Blantyre Priory, half a mile to the left..... 491
Mouth of **North Calder Water**, three-quarters of a mile to the right... 484
Rotten Calder Water, crossed..... 492
Daldowie House, on the further bank of the Clyde, half a mile to right; **Newton** Station, 21½ miles..... 493
Hallside and Gilbertfield, 2 miles to the left; **Kenmuir Bank**, on the further side of the Clyde, three-quarters of a mile to the right..... 494
Dechmont Hill, 2 miles to the left..... 495
Pleasant view along the Clyde, right front; Carmyle, on the further bank of the Clyde, three-quarters of a mile to the right; junction of Branch Railway from Hamilton, left; **Cambuslang** Station, 25½ miles..... 496
Morriston and Rosebank, right; Wellshot, left; **Cathkin Hill**, 1¾ mile to the left..... 497
Eastfield and Stonelaw, left; Hamilton, Farme, and Gallowflat, right; road to **East Kilbride**, left..... 498
Rutherglen town and station, 27½ miles..... 499
Farme and **Dalmarnock**, right..... 500
Blackfaulds, left; Millbank and Polmadie, right; Crosshill, left; south-eastern suburbs of Glasgow, right; Junction Railway to the Paisley and Greenock line, left; Govan Iron Works, right; Glasgow Station, 29½ miles.

490. **UDDINGSTONE** stands near the Clyde, commands a brilliant view down the valley, carries on a large manufacture of agricultural implements, has a post office under Hamilton, and communicates several times a-day with that town and with Glasgow by omnibus. Its population is about 850.

491. **BLANTYRE** is a parish, chiefly a low, level, fertile tract, along the left side of the Clyde from Rotten Calder Water upward to the vicinity of Bothwell Bridge. A mineral spring, long in high repute, occurs in it at Park, and a curious conical hillock, called Camp Knowe, anciently fortified by the Caledonians, occurs at Calderside. The branch railway to Hamilton traverses the parish from end to end, and has a station in it adjacent to the village of Blantyre Works. This village occupies a charming situation, contiguous to the Clyde, contains cotton factories employing about 1000 hands, and displays a neatness, a cleanliness, and a general good order, far superior to what are seen in most seats of manufacture. A handsome modern suspension bridge spans the Clyde above it, and forms a communication with Bothwell. Blantyre House, Patrick Scott, Esq.; Blantyre Farm, John Macpherson, Esq.; Coatshill, Mrs. Coats; Craighead, Misses Brown; and several other good residences, are in the neighbourhood. A footpath leads from the village three-quarters of a mile down the Clyde to the ruin of Blantyre Priory, through scenery of bank and wood, which was much admired by the poet Wordsworth and Professor Wilson. The priory was founded by Alexander II.; belonged successively to the monks of Jedburgh, the monks of Holyrood, and the Archbishop of Glasgow; passed at the Reformation to Walter Stewart, who acquired the peerage title of Baron

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Blantyre; and was refitted and used by him as a baronial residence. A popular legend says that Sir William Wallace once took shelter in it from a body of his English enemies, and astonished them by a dexterous escape from a window of it over a precipice. Another legend asserts the existence of a subterranean passage from it to Bothwell Castle; and this is used by Miss Jane Porter to complicate her story of the "Scottish Chiefs." Only a tottering fragment of the priory now remains, perched on a high, precipitous rock by the side of the river, and presenting a picturesque appearance.

492. **ROTTEN CALDER WATER** rises on Ellrig Moor, and runs 10 miles north-eastward to the Clyde at Turn Wheel, about a mile east of Newton Station. Its banks are generally steep, richly wooded, and picturesque. Its stream is shallow and rapid, flowing chiefly on a gravelly or a rocky bed, and makes a number of fine cascades. Its banks are gemmed with the mansions of Cleughearn, the Earl of Eglinton; Torrance, Major Harrington; Calderwood Castle, Colonel Sir William A. Maxwell, Bart.; Crossbasket, James Clark, Esq.; Greenhall, J. W. Moore, Esq.; Millheugh, Andrew Bannatyne, Esq.; Caldergrove, James M'Culloch, Esq.; Calderbank, Mrs. Hutton; and Hallside, George Jardine, Esq.,—the last built by the late Professor Jardine of Glasgow, and occupied for some time by the late Professor Wilson of Edinburgh.

493. **NEWTON** Station stands amid a fertile tract, rich in minerals, and thickly peopled. Newton House, in its vicinity, is the property of J. H. Montgomery, Esq.; and Daldowie House, on the other side of the Clyde, is the seat of James M'Call, Esq. The Clyde's valley here and onward to Glasgow looks flat and English, yet has many reliefs from tameness, and abounds in interesting features. The flow of the river is pleasant; the immediate banks are gay; the adjacent grounds have diversities of surface and profusion of ornament; some small affluents come down, through lateral low ravines, in a rush of beauty; hundreds of mansions, villages, mining establishments, and seats of manufacture, dot and tesselate the landscape; and the fine hill ridge of Dechmont and Cathkin, with wooded skirts and flowing summit line, at a mean distance of 2½ miles from the river on the left, redeems completely the general flatness of the valley, and offers noble vantage-grounds for surveying its scenery.

494. **KENMUIR BANK**, on the right margin of the Clyde, about a mile north-west of the Newton Station, is a steep acclivity, with picturesquely broken surface, about 70 feet high, commanding a brilliant view. Carmyle village, on the same side, half a mile further down, occupies a delightful situation, and comprises about forty houses scattered among trees and gardens. A spot in its vicinity, called "The Bluidy Neuk," is the scene of a famous ghost story, arising from a doubly mortal duel between two rustic rivals in love.

495. **DECHMONT HILL**, rising to a summit altitude of about 600 feet, 2½ miles south of the Newton Station, is the subject of a descriptive poem by John Struthers, and was long the scene of Beltane fires, and the site of numerous Caledonian cairns. Gilbertfield, a decayed mansion of 1607, at the north base of Dechmont, was for some time the residence of the poet, Lieutenant William Hamilton, commemorated by Burns under the name of "Gilbertfield;" and Latrick House, now extinct, 1¼ mile further south, was the place in which Hamilton died.

496. **CAMBUSLANG** is a group of eight villages, on broken ground, bisected by a romantic burn, about half a mile from the Clyde. It has a post office under Glasgow, a handsome church with a steeple, built in 1841, and about 1800 inhabitants. A natural amphitheatre, in the ravine of the burn, a little to the

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east, served in 1742 as a substitute for the parish church, and was then the scene of a remarkable religious revival, known as the "Cambuslang wark." A circular flat-topped mound, about a mile to the east, was the site of the stately baronial Castle of Drumsargard, the seat of successively the Oliphants, the Murrays, the Douglases, and the Hamiltons, but now extinct. Westburn House, now occupied by a farmer; Morriston House, John Bain, Esq.; Rosebank, Matthew Walker, Esq.; and Wellshoot, T. Gray Buchanan, Esq., are in the neighbourhood. Rosebank was the seat of the distinguished David Dale, and for some time the residence of the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw.

497. **CATHKIN HILL**, to the left of the railway, between Cambuslang and Rutherglen, commands a gorgeous, extensive, panoramic view, and is a favourite haunt of ramblers from Glasgow. A group of Caledonian cairns stood on it, containing a remarkable number and variety of curious relics, but have all been carried away for building purposes. Cathkin House, the seat of A. Crum M'Lae, Esq., 2¼ miles south-south-east of Rutherglen, is a fine mansion; and Castlemilk, the seat of Captain J. Stewart Stirling, on the further side of the hill, 1¼ mile west-north-west of Cathkin House, is a stately old edifice amid grounds adorned with ancient trees, and containing vestiges of a Roman road. Queen Mary slept at Castlemilk on the night before the battle of Langside.

498. **EAST KILBRIDE**, with a post office under Glasgow, a parish church, and about 1200 inhabitants, stands 5¾ miles south of Rutherglen. It is an ancient place, but has now a poor appearance. A barony around it belonged successively to the Comyns, the Lord High Stewards of Scotland, and the Lindsays of Dunrod; and the ruin of its castle, long an edifice of great splendour, still stands about a mile to the north-north-west. Mrs. Jean Cameron, the aristocratic zealous supporter of the rebellion of 1745, resided at Mount Cameron, three-quarters of a mile to the south-east. Dr. William Hunter, and Dr. John Hunter, the famous promoters of medical science, were born at Long Calderwood, 1½ mile to the north.

499. **RUTHERGLEN** claims to have been founded by a Scottish king 213 years before the Christian era. It probably was a scene of both military exploits and Culdee efforts in the seventh century. It certainly rose to be a town as early as Glasgow, and it excelled that place for some time, both in burghal note and as a seat of trade. But now it retains none of its ancient consequence, ranks practically as a manufacturing suburb of Glasgow, and presents a poorer appearance than most other towns of its size in Scotland. It consists principally of a spacious street, about half a mile in length, extending east and west; and a number of short, narrow, transverse streets or lanes. Its houses, for the most part, are either thatched cottages or plain two-storey buildings, showing no arrangement on any regular plan. A strong military castle anciently stood on a spot now occupied by a garden adjacent to Castle Street, and made a conspicuous figure in the wars of the Succession, but has disappeared. The ancient church was the scene of two notable events in the history of Sir William Wallace,—a treaty of peace between Scotland and England procured at the point of his sword, and the infamous contract between Sir John Menteith and the minions of King Edward to betray the hero to the English. The church was demolished in 1794; but its steeple, a quaint quadrangular structure, with a low spire, still stands. Queen Mary was nearly intercepted in her flight from the field of Langside, by two rustics armed with scythes, at a lane called Din's Dykes. A body of Covenanters, in 1679, made a demonstration in Rutherglen, which led to the skirmish of Drumclog and the battle of Bothwell

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Bridge. The town has a post office under Glasgow, an office of the City of Glasgow Bank, a public library, and four places of worship. It is governed by a provost, two bailies, and fifteen councillors; and it unites with Kilmarnock and three other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 6514. It gave the title of Earl, in 1697, to a son of the Duke of Hamilton.

Numerous good residences stand in the environs of Rutherglen, within a radius of 1½ mile, chiefly Stonelaw Tower, Scotstown, Blairbeth, Bankhead, Greenhill, Muirbank, Newfield, Balvaird, Gallowflat, Blackfaulds, Rutherhouse, Shawfield, Shawfield Bank, Shawfield Park, Hayfield, and Farme; and the last of these, situated between the railway and the Clyde, now the seat of James Farie, Esq., belonged successively to the royal Stewarts, the Crawfords, the Stewarts of Minto, the Flemings, and the Hamiltons, and is a castellated structure of very ancient date, in perfect preservation, enlarged with modern additions, in harmonious keeping with the ancient pile, and forming altogether one of the finest specimens of an old baronial residence in the west of Scotland. Ancient tumuli, containing curious relics, existed till the latter part of last century at Hamilton Farme and Gallowflat; and an eminence called Crosshill, about half a mile west-south-west of the town, was surmounted for ages by a tall, richly-sculptured stone cross.

500. **DALMARNOCK** is a reach of alluvial land, with wooded swelling flanks, along serpentine folds of the Clyde, from the eastern extremity of Glasgow upward to the vicinity of Tollcross. Struthers celebrates it in his "Dychmont." The road from Glasgow to Cambuslang crosses it, and is carried over the Clyde by a timber bridge. The works which supplied Glasgow with water, prior to the opening of the works at Loch Katrine, stand on part of it. Numerous fine residences closely adjoin it, chiefly Dalmarnock House, Barrowfield House, Newlands, Jeanfield, Springbank, Belvidere, West-thorn, Dalbeth, and Easterhall. A pleasant public walk wends along all its border, and has long been a favourite resort of the citizens. A former proprietor of West-thorn, Mr. Thomas Harvey, blocked up this walk with a wall which acquired extensive notoriety under the name of Harvey's Dyke. The citizens were indignant at the obstruction. A great mob of them, in the summer of 1823, marched upon it with pick-axes and crowbars, and levelled it with the ground. Most were dispersed by a party of dragoons, and a few were made prisoners and subjected to heavy punishment. The wall was rebuilt, and stood for several years barring the thoroughfare; but a litigation was commenced, by public subscription, amid immense enthusiasm, and terminated in a decision by the House of Lords fatal to the wall, and establishing for ever the public right of passage.

XXXVI.—THE FALLS OF CLYDE AND CARTLAND CRAGS.

	Paragraph
The tourist visits the Falls of Clyde and Cartland Crags from **Lanark**	466
He needs a guide to Bonnington and Corra Linn, and ought not to attempt the circuit of Cartland Crags without one; and he will obtain a guide at Lanark.	
He may drive to Stonebyres, and needs no guide thither. Go southward, past Castle-hill, Wampherflat, Kingsonsknowe, Bankhead, through Bonnington grounds, past Bonnington House, to **Bonnington Linn**	501
Return down the river's banks through Bonnington grounds to **Corra Linn**, past Corehouse Castle and Corehouse mansion	502
Proceed thence down the river's banks to **New Lanark**	503
Return thence, past Brax-	

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Paragraph

field, to Lanark. Go northward, along the east Carluke road, to the neighbourhood of **Mouse Water** 465

Thence west-south-westward, over the brow of Baronald Hill; thence across the Mouse, by the modern bridge at Mouse Mill, adjacent to the ancient Roman one; thence, not without a guide, north-eastward, along the right face and brow of **Cartland Crags**, past the new bridge which spans the chasm, and Wallace's Cave and Castle Qua, to the upper extremity of the Crags..... 504

Thence, if the stream be low, descend to the bed of the stream, and go along all the bottom of the chasm, and thence return to Lanark. Go westward, along the old Glasgow road, across the Clyde; thence to the right, as shown in **XXXVIII.**, through **Kirkfield Bank**, Dublin, and Linville..... 505

To the vicinity of Stonebyres House, two miles from Lanark, and walk then through a stile on the right to **Stonebyres** Linn..... 506

501. **BONNINGTON LINN** is situated 2½ miles south of Lanark. The road to it leads about 1½ mile to the lodge-gate of Bonnington House, and goes thence through Bonnington grounds. All of it is charming, and some points command arresting prospects. Bonnington grounds, the property of Sir Charles Ross, Bart., are open to the tourist, and have been provided with seats, and paths, and other aids for his accommodation. The mansion stands within a quarter of a mile of Corra Linn, and was built by Sir John Lockhart Ross, the famous navigator, after designs by Gillespie Graham. It superseded an old mansion, belonging to the lineal representatives of the Baillies of Lamington, the heirs of Sir William Wallace; and contains a fine old portrait of the Scottish hero; a broad, open seat, of rude structure, called Wallace's chair; and a small ancient cup, girt with a silver hoop, called Wallace's quaigh. These relics were brought, at a remote period, from Lamington Castle. The estate of Bonnington passed to Sir J. L. Ross, by marriage with Lady Ross Baillie. See 75.

The visitor, on his way upward, has the option of taking a side view of Corra Linn; but he will do better to reserve it till his return from Bonnington Linn. The Clyde, immediately above this fall, presents little to strike the eye, except a sudden change in the rocky formation of its bed, and the sudden commencement of a bold ripple on the surface of its waters. The rocks, hitherto, beneath and around it, are chiefly of hard kinds, belonging to the greywacke and the old red sandstone series; while here they begin to be comparatively soft and freely stratified, admitting easy erosion by the action of the stream, and belonging to the sandstones and shales of the coal formation. The section cut through them at the fall and downward, offers a beautiful study to a young geologist. The river, approaching in placid flow, first accelerates to rushing speed, next is broken by two ledges, of jointly about 4½ feet in depth, next leaps headlong over a precipice of 30 feet. The fall is caught vertically by a projecting rock, and split all down into two masses. The spray thrown off in the tumult whirls swiftly aloft in mimic clouds, and is arched, in certain states of the sunshine, with a briliant iris. A good front view of the fall is obtained, at about a furlong's distance, on the approach from Lanark, from a parapet on the brink of a high projecting rock. The view from the margin of the river, close to the bottom of the fall, when circumstances will allow that spot to be safely reached, is wonderfully grand. A view of the river's approach to the fall, of the fall itself seen downward, and of the sweep of rolling cataract below it, is got from a rocky islet about one-third across the current, reached by a neat modern iron bridge.

502. **CORRA LINN** occurs about half

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a mile below Bonnington Linn. A chasm, with faces of mural rock from 70 to 100 feet deep, conveys the river, in deep gloom, with surging current, from the one fall to the other; and is at one place so narrow that a bold leaper has been known to clear it at a bound. The walk along the side of its brink is a constant succession of beauty and romance. A narrow path, deflecting near the lower end, goes down a shelving descent to a gorge of about eight feet in width, which shows some slight remains of an ancient drawbridge; and here the visitor has a striking view of the old Castle of Corehouse, crowning a cliff a brief distance below; and is shown a cavern in the face of the precipice, known to have been formed artificially at a recent period, but popularly called Wallace's Cave. An Englishman, in 1815, slipped from the path into the river at the gorge, and was swept over all the Corra Fall; and a lady from Glasgow, in 1844, on a pleasure excursion with her husband, anxious to see Wallace's Cave, and making a false step, met a similar fate.

The Corra Fall makes a total descent of 84 feet; but it achieves this in a series,—first a fall of a few feet, next a fall of about 30 feet, next a tumultuous rapid of about 30 yards, next a grand concluding leap. The sweep of bank around it is a magnificent amphitheatre, rocky, intricate, and romantic, rising in some parts to the height of 120 feet, and everywhere shagged with wood. It is the most picturesque of the falls, unexcelled in richness by anything in Scotland, and by few things in the world, and has been more sung by poets and studied by painters than any other spot in the kingdom.

A good side view of Corra Linn is obtained from the brink of a rock. A better view is got within a pleasant pavilion, erected in 1708 by Sir James Carmichael, and put into modern repair by Sir Charles Ross. This stands on the crown of a bank overlooking the cliffs, is furnished with mirrors which reflect the scenery, and commands not only some of the grandest aspects of the fall itself, but a prospect over New Lanark, down Strathclyde, to a distant skyline of hill and mountain. Another view of high character is got at a spot opposite the darkest part of the fall's amphitheatre, reached by a fine sloping walk, close by the edge of a wooded precipice; and this view, in addition to all the features over the face and borders of the fall, includes the march of the river downward from it to a disappearance among woods, a gorgeous breadth of the adjacent right flank around Lanark, Cartland Crags and Lee Castle, and a noble perspective away to Ben Lomond. Still another view, different from the rest, and more confined, but surpassing them in force, is obtained by descending the face of the rock, down a flight of steps, formed about the year 1828, to a spot at the bottom of the amphitheatre, exactly in front of the fall, and on a level with the receiving pool.

Corra Linn, and the estate of Corehouse, lying along the left side of the river above and below the fall, are supposed to have taken their name from Cora, an ancient Caledonian princess, who was dashed to destruction by the leap of her palfrey over the cliff into the cataract. Corehouse mansion, now the seat of Miss Edmonstone Cranstoun, formerly the seat of the late Lord Corehouse, is picturesquely situated on the crown of a cliff, a little below the fall. Corehouse Castle, the ruin of an ancient baronial fortalice, surmounts the verge of a cliff immediately above the fall, so closely overhanging the surge, on a mass of weather-worn, stratified rock, that high floods of the river make it tremble to its centre. Wordsworth caught the essence of all the surrounding scene when he exclaimed,—

> "Lord of the vale! astounding flood!
> The dullest leaf in this thick wood
> Quakes, conscious of thy power;

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CORA LINN.

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The caves reply with hollow moan,
And vibrates to its central stone
Yon time-cemented tower."

503. **NEW LANARK**, with extensive cotton mills and about 1700 inhabitants, stands on the right bank of the Clyde, half a mile below Corra Linn. It was founded, in 1784, by the enterprising, philanthropic David Dale; and for a succession of years, terminating in 1827, it was a model scene of the social experiments of Mr. Dale's son-in-law, the visionary Robert Owen. Some beautiful walks, formed by Mr. Owen for the recreation of the villagers, afford, at different points, a series of interesting and varied prospects. A fall on the Clyde, called Dundaff Linn, a little above the village, not more than 10 feet in descent, but presenting a very pretty miniature of the greater falls, is well seen from one point of the walks. A small recess in the rocks, in the neighbourhood of this linn, bears the name of Wallace's Chair, and not improbably was a real retreat of the Scottish hero.

504. **CARTLAND CRAGS** form the faces of a stupendous chasm, fully three-quarters of a mile in length, extending in a curving manner from east-north-east to west-south-west. The river Mouse struggles along its bottom, under deep gloom, among fallen blocks. The one side, at the highest, is upwards of 200 feet high; the other side, about 400 feet. Both sides are cliffs, perpendicular, fissured, and rugged; they consist of greywacke and old red sandstone rocks, intersected by a vein of trap; and, notwithstanding their being shagged and festooned with shrubs and trees on almost every break and shelf, they may be observed to correspond to each other, face to face, and part to part. The chasm evidently looks to be a rent through a mass of tabular hill, caused by the explosive stroke of a vertical earthquake. A depression occurs on the left side at the upper end, through which the Mouse appears to have ran, taking its course thence by way of the site of Baronald House, before the rent was formed. The geologist draws from this wondrous scene some brilliant illustrations of his science; and the ordinary observer sees in it a series of close views surprisingly rich in mingled beauty, romance, and grandeur.

A curious ancient bridge, with one semicircular arch and a narrow roadway, supposed to have been built by the Romans, bestrides the Mouse at the lower end of the Crags. A handsome bridge, with three semicircular arches, and 129 feet high, constructed in 1823 after a design by Thomas Telford, spans the chasm a short way up. An aperture in the north cliff, immediately above this bridge, bears the name of Wallace's Cave; but is too small and too inconveniently situated to have been capable of rendering the Scottish hero any military service. A spot further up, on the brink of the precipice, called Castle Qua, shows faint traces of ancient fortification, is known to have had subterranean chambers belonging to the Caledonian times, and probably was held by Wallace as a fortalice at the period of his attack on the English garrison of Lanark. The chasm of Cartland Crags was a meeting-place of the persecuted Covenanters for public worship, and is graphically described in that capacity by Professor Wilson.

505. **KIRKFIELD BANK**, Dublin, and Linville, form an almost continuous village, with about 1200 inhabitants, chiefly employed in hand-loom weaving. Clydeville and Kirkfield, the latter the seat of John Stein, Esq., are adjacent, on the hither side of the Clyde; and Sunnyside Lodge, the seat of R. Leishman, Esq., is on the further side. The river, after having run some distance with placid current, now begins to accelerate its speed, as if in haste to leap over the awful rocks of Stonebyres; and it sends back hither on the breeze a very audible resonance of its roar at the fall. The country here is more open and garder

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esque than above New Lanark, spreading away in fertile fields and leafy groves, overlooked on the further side by the beautiful braes of Nemphlar.

506. **STONEBYRES** estate, the property of Lieutenant-General J. Monteith Douglas, C.B., is entered opposite Nemphlar; and the mansion stands on a hill in front, commanding a wide, varied prospect. The visitor, on turning aside from the road through a stile in the hedge, follows a foot-path along the face of a wooded bank, and suddenly sees the plunge of the river into the abyss of the Stonebyres Fall. A sluice of rocks, only a few feet wide, confines all the current over a short way above; and this used often to be leaped by persons passing hurriedly from bank to bank, but was the scene of some appalling accidents; and the proprietor, a number of years ago, judiciously widened the narrowest part of it, by blowing away a portion of the rock. The fall is nearly of the same height as Corra Linn, and precipitates the river much in the same way, by three successive fan-like leaps, amid a grand theatre of dark, rugged, copse-clad rocks. Its leaps, however, become almost blended in times of freshets, and its environing cliffs are less majestic than those of Corra. The best view of it is obtained beyond the bottom, beside the margin of the river, a short way down the wood. The pool which receives it is thronged, in the spawning season, by thousands of salmon, arrested there in their ascent of the river; and, on a bright evening, they amuse an observant spectator by their prolonged, strenuous, vain exertions to overcome the barrier, shining like a mass of refulgent gold as they appear for a moment in the air or skim beneath the wave.

XXXVII.—FROM LANARK TO DOUGLAS.

	Paragraph
By road, with public conveyance. Ruined old church of **Lanark**, right	466
Smyllum Park, left	466
Lanark Moor, traversed	466
The Clyde, crossed at **Hyndford** Bridge, 2½ miles	507
Carmichael Hill, left	84
Tinto, filling the horizon several miles to the left	76
Nether House, right; Whitecastle Hill and Drumalbin village, left; influx of **Douglas Water** to the Clyde, half a mile to the right	508
The vale of Douglas Water, begun to be followed up, at a mean distance of half a mile from the stream; Stonehill, left; Ponfeigh Burn, crossed; Newtown of Douglas and Rigside, right; **Uddington**, 9 miles	509
Tothorl Castle, left; Park Burn, crossed; **Douglas Castle**, right	510
Douglas, 11½ miles	511

507. **HYNDFORD** barony, along the right side of the Clyde, above and below Hyndford Bridge, gave the title of Earl, from 1701 till 1817, to the family of Carmichael. Hyndford Bridge, across the Clyde, is a modern structure of much elegance. Hyndford Bridgend, contiguous to it, is a hamlet. Hyndford Cottage, in the vicinity, belongs to the heirs of Mr. Mann. Harperfield, 2 miles to the south-west, adjacent to the confluence of the Douglas and the Clyde, is the property of Colonel Gordon.

508. **DOUGLAS WATER** rises on the east side of Cairntable, and runs 13 miles north-eastward to the Clyde, about a mile above Bonnington Linn. Its basin at first is an upland vale, flanked with high moorish or pastoral hills; but afterwards is a fine strath, flanked with sloping ascents, and extensively clothed with plantations; and at last becomes a rich dale, expanding far in fertile haughs, and rising sideward into fine wooded banks and swells. Its waters contain good store of trout.

509. **UDDINGTON** is a village with about 40 inhabitants. Tothorl Castle,

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5 furlongs south of it, is the fragment of a fortalice built as an outpost of Douglas Castle in the time of Sir Robert de Clifford. The scenery of the Strath of Douglas, in this vicinity, is much admired.

510. **DOUGLAS CASTLE**, the seat of the Countess of Home, stands on the right side of Douglas Water, three-fourths of a mile below the town of Douglas. The original castle, in its neighbourhood, now reduced to one ruined tower, figured much in the wars of the Succession; was the scene of grand exploits by the great Douglas, the contemporary of Robert Bruce, commonly called "the good Sir James;" and is the Castle Dangerous of Sir Walter Scott's last novel. The present castle, built in the latter part of last century, comprises only about two-fifths of what it was intended to be, yet contains 52 chimneyed rooms, and displays a large amount of magnificence. The Douglas family sprang from a Fleming of the 12th century; long wore a coronet which "often counterpoised the crown;" suffered forfeiture in one branch, yet continued to flourish in another; became nearly allied to the royal family; and rose to the honour of a dukedom. Its lineal succession failed in 1761; and Archibald Stewart, Esq., of the house of Grandtully, after a severe litigation with the Duke of Hamilton, became heir to its possessions, and was raised, in 1796, to the dignity of Baron Douglas.

511. **DOUGLAS** is a small ancient town, long a place of high importance, but now in a condition of decay. Its ancient church was a prebend of Glasgow; and the spire of it, together with an aisle, containing monuments of the Douglas family, are still standing. The monuments, including one of "the good Sir James," were much mutilated by the troopers of Cromwell and by the boys of the town, yet still show traces of exquisite beauty. The present church is a comparatively modern edifice, and beneath it is the new burying-place of the Douglas family. The town has a post office under Lanark, two banking offices, and various congregational libraries. Its population in 1851 was 1525. The country around it partook largely in the troubles of the persecution under the Stuarts. The Covenanters were better sheltered here than in most other districts; they renewed the swearing of the Solemn League and Covenant on Auchensaugh Hill, 2½ miles to the south; and, when the persecution ended, the corps called the Cameronian regiment was embodied on a field in the neighbourhood of the town.

XXXVIII.—FROM LANARK TO GLASGOW.

Paragraph

The readiest route from Lanark to Glasgow is by railway, as shown in **XXXIV.**; and this serves also from Lanark to Hamilton, by alighting at Motherwell Station, and going thence 2 miles by public coach. The readiest route likewise from Hamilton to Glasgow is by railway down the left side of the Clyde. But a very desirable route, for sake of commanding views along the hollow of the Clyde's valley, is by road, with public conveyance, by way of Grossford, from Lanark to Hamilton; and thence, across the Clyde at Bothwell Bridge, and down the right bank, to Glasgow. A coach goes from Lanark to Hamilton; several coaches go from Hamilton to Glasgow; and coaches, travelling to Glasgow, go from Crossford and Dalserf, and join from Douglas, Lesmahago, and Larkhall. This road route is the one we shall here trace.—Castle Bank, left; the Clyde crossed by an old three-arched bridge; **Kirkfield Bank** village..... 505

Clydeville and Kirkfield, left; Sunnyside Lodge, on the further bank of

Paragraph

the Clyde, right; Dublin and Linville villages, passed through; commencement of the **Orchard District**..... 512

Rapids in the Clyde, and Nemphlar Braes, right; **Stonebyres** House, left front..... 506

Stile leading to **Stonebyres** Linn, right..... 506

Hazelbank, left; Carfin House, on the further side of the Clyde, right; Hallbar Tower, nearly a mile distant, and influx of Fiddler Burn, right..... 469

Crossford, 4¼ miles..... 513

Road to **Craignethan Castle**, a mile distant, left..... 514

Clydesgrove, right; **Nethan Water**, crossed at Nethanfoot..... 515

Gillfoot, Stewart Hall, Gills, and Waygateshaw, all on the further side of the Clyde, right; **Milton-Lockhart** and debouche of Jock's Gill, right..... 471

Rosebank village, 7½ miles. **Mauldslie** Castle, on the further side of the Clyde, right..... 472

Dalserf House and village, on the hither side, right..... 516

Dalserf Burn, crossed; Millburn House, left; debouche of **Garrion Gill**, right..... 473

New road from Edinburgh to Ayr, crossed adjacent to Garrion Bridge; Millburn, crossed; **Cambusnethan** House, on the further bank of the Clyde, and debouche of Hall Gill, right..... 475

Skelly Gill, crossed; road to **Larkhall**, three-fourths of a mile distant, left, 10½ miles..... 517

Old church of Cambusnethan, three-fourths of a mile to the right; romantic glen of **Avon Water** here and onward, three-fourths of a mile to the left..... 518

Dalzell House, on the further bank of the Clyde, a mile to the right..... 479

Cadzow Castle and Chatelherault, in the glen of the Avon, left..... 519

Avon Water, crossed by a handsome modern bridge, a short distance below an old three-arched one; **Barncluith**, left..... 520

Several mansions and villas, right and left; **Hamilton Park** and **Palace**, right..... 521

Hamilton, 14½ miles..... 522

Cavalry Barracks, left; race-course and mouth of **South Calder Water**, right..... 481

Grovemount and Craighead, left; the Clyde crossed by **Bothwell Bridge**..... 523

Bothwellhaugh, right; **Bothwell** village, 16¾ miles..... 524

Bothwell Place, right; **Bothwell Park** and **Castle**, left..... 525

Uddingstone, 18 miles.. 490

Fine view downward to Glasgow, in front; Blantyre Farm, and view toward **Dechmont**, left.. 495

North Calder Water, crossed in the vicinity of its influx to the Clyde 484

Daldouwie House, left; Calderbank, half a mile to the right; Mount Vernon, right; road to Carmyle, three-fourths of a mile distant..... 494

Sandy Hills, right; Clyde Iron Works, half a mile to the left; **Tollcross**, 21¾ miles..... 526

Shettleston village, half a mile to the right; West-thorn and Belvidere, left..... 500

Parkhead and Camlachie suburbs, passed through; Glasgow, 25 miles.

512. **THE ORCHARD DISTRICT** lies along the Clyde, 10½ miles to the vicinity of Hamilton. Fertile haughs, teeming with fruitfulness, and sometimes sloping upwards to elevations of from 80 to 120 feet, line the margins of the river, and are overlooked by "banks and braes" of various character, but commonly of steep ascent, about 250 feet high, covered with orchards, and cut laterally by numerous deep, bosky, cavernous ravines. The charms of the district, when the fruit-trees are in blossom, resemble those of the palm-groves of the tropics; the appearance of it, as seen from the vantage-grounds on the flanks, is like that of a vast landscape-garden; and the recesses of it, especially in the lateral ravines, abound with picturesque close scenes.

513. **CROSSFORD** is a village with a post office under Lanark, and about 500 inhabitants. Hazelbank village and Cottage, the latter the seat of Dr. Waugh, are 1½ mile to the south; Carfin House, the seat of J. Anderson, Esq., is midway between; and the residences of Crossbank, Lisbon Hut, Clydesgrove, Gillfoot, and Stewarthall, are in the near neighbourhood.

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514. **CRAIGNETHAN CASTLE** crowns a bold, high, peninsular point, overhanging Nethan Water, about a mile from the Clyde. It is the original of Sir Walter Scott's Tillietudlem Castle in his "Old Mortality." It was built by an ancestor of the Duke of Hamilton; and it belonged, for ages, to the family of Hay, but passed, about the year 1730, to the family of Douglas. It was a place of much size and strength, fit alike for a grand baronial residence and for a military fortress. Large portions of it were carried away, in modern times, for the erection of neighbouring buildings. What remains, though little more than a fragment of the whole, comprises two towers of the central structure, with portions of other walls, and presents an impressive appearance. A large hall, with vaulted roof, still in some preservation, bears the name of the Queen's Room, and is said to have been inhabited several days by Queen Mary on the eve of the battle of Langside. An old mansion, the residence of Mr. Wilkie, adjoins the ruin, and bears its name.

515. **NETHAN WATER** rises within half a mile of Glenbuck, on the confines of Ayrshire, and runs in a northerly direction to the Clyde in the vicinity of Crossford. Its upper reach, to the extent of 3½ miles, lies through bare uplands; but nearly all the rest lies along a picturesque narrow vale, well adorned with natural wood, and extensively contracting into deep ravine, with mural flanks of from 150 to 250 feet in height. The viaduct of the Lesmahago Railway, one of the grandest in Scotland, loftier from foundation to parapet than either the great viaduct at Newcastle-upon-Tyne or the Britannia Bridge across the Menai Strait, spans the ravine at a point about 3 miles from the Clyde.

516. **DALSERF** is a church village among gardens, now a small place, but formerly much larger. Dalserf House, James C. Hamilton, Esq., and Millburn House, Dr. Mitchell, are adjacent; and Brownlee, Rev. William Harvey, and West Brownlee, Alexander Stewart, Esq., are near, on the other side of the Clyde. Dalserf parish, about 9 square miles in area, anciently bore the name of Machanshire; belonged to the Comyns, passed to the royal Bruces, was given, in the 14th century, to an ancestor of the Duke of Hamilton; and afterwards was divided among junior branches of the Hamilton family.

517. **LARKHALL**, a mile from the Clyde, and 3½ miles south-east of Hamilton, is a modern town of outspread character, with profusion of suburban hamlets; and contains a post office under Hamilton, an office of the City of Glasgow Bank, a subscription library, three places of worship, and about 2000 inhabitants. The residences of Machan, John Marshall, Esq.; Broomhill, T. M'Neil Hamilton, Esq.; Fairholm, John Hamilton, Esq.; Millheugh, Mrs. Clugston; Glenavon, Patrickholm, Braeheads, Raplock, and Avonbank, are in the neighbourhood.

518. **AVON WATER** rises on Distinctborn Hill, 6 miles north-east of Mauchline in Ayrshire, and runs 16 miles north-eastward to the vicinity of Stonehouse, and 5½ miles north-westward thence to the Clyde at a point about a mile south-east of Hamilton. The scenery of its upper portions is both bleak and moorish; that of the central portions abounds with amenities, and shows much variety of character; and that of the lower reaches is chiefly a romantic dell, alternately bold and precipitous, knolly and broken, softly green and wildly wooded, and partly a grand gorge flanked with crags from 200 to 300 feet high. The Avon is reckoned one of the best trouting streams in Scotland, and used to be frequented, almost to the source, by salmon.

519. **CADZOW CASTLE**, the ruined ancient seat of the ducal family of Hamilton, stands in the gorge of Avon Water, 1½ mile south-south-east of Hamilton.

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It crowns a rock, nearly 200 feet high, on the left side of the stream; it consists chiefly of a keep, covered with ivy and embosomed in wood; and it appears, amid the romance and grandeur of the gorge, like "sentinel of fairy-land." It dates from the times of an obscurely known prince of the name of Caw, who lived before the era of the Scoto-Saxon monarchy. It was a royal residence in the times of Alexander II. and Alexander III. It passed to the family of Hamilton in the time of Robert Bruce; and it appears to have been frequently repaired or rebuilt. The summer-house of Chatelherault, built in 1730 after a design by the elder Adam, and partly occupied by the Duke of Hamilton's head gamekeeper, stands on an eminence on the opposite side of the ravine; contains rich French decorations in the style of the times of Louis XIV.; and displays a fantastic front, with four square turrets all in a line, and gaudy pinnacles. The surrounding park, anciently called Cadzow Forest, now called Hamilton Wood, comprises about 1500 acres; contains a noble herd of fallow deer, and a remnant of the ancient breed of the Caledonian ox; and is the scene of Sir Walter Scott's well-known ballad of "Cadzow Castle."

520. **BARNCLUITH**, on the left side of Avon Water, midway between Cadzow Castle and Hamilton, is a romantic place, constructed about 1583, by the son of Quintin Hamilton, who fell on the field of Langside. Three houses crown a bold bank, about 250 feet high; and a suite of gardens, of antique character and picturesque appearance, descends from them to the bank of the river. The place belongs to Lady Ruthven, and is occupied by Miss Ritchie.

521. **HAMILTON PALACE**, the chief seat of the Duke of Hamilton, stands on low ground between Hamilton and the Clyde. The original of it was a square tower, about 20 feet long and 16 feet wide. The oldest part of the existing edifice was built in 1591; a large addition was made in 1705; and a superb extension was begun in 1822, and carried on during the next twenty years. The new part shows a north front, 265 feet long and 60 feet high, adorned with a very noble Corinthian portico, after the model of the Temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome. The columns of the portico form a double row; and each has a shaft upwards of 25 feet high, formed of a single stone. The interior of the Palace is furnished and decorated with princely splendour. The plate alone is estimated to be worth about £50,000; and the collection of pictures has the reputation of being the richest in Scotland. The ducal Mausoleum, built since the completion of the Palace, and situated near it, is a splendid edifice, after a design by David Bryce, in imitation of the Castello di St. Angelo at Rome, enclosing an octagonal chapel, and adorned with striking sculptures from the chisel of A. H. Ritchie. A moat hill, 30 feet in diameter at the base, 16 feet high, and believed to be as ancient as at least the time of Malcolm Canmore, is situated in the haugh to the north of the Palace; and an ancient stone cross, 4 feet high, believed to have been the market cross of the original town of Hamilton, stands in the moat's vicinity.

522. **HAMILTON** is a post and market town, and a parliamentary burgh. Its site is an assemblage of hollows, banks, and swells, intersected by Cadzow Burn, and overlooking the ducal Park and Palace. Its environs, inward from the glen of the Avon and the haughs of the Clyde, are an ornate undulating tract, intersected by picturesque ravines or dells of nine burns, six of them going to the Avon and three to the Clyde. Several mansions and numerous villas stand in the neighbourhood; and ruins or vestiges of ancient seats of junior members of the noble family of Hamilton occur, within distances of from half a mile to 3 miles, at Silverton Hill, Ross, Earnock, Neilsland, Allanshaw, Darngaver,

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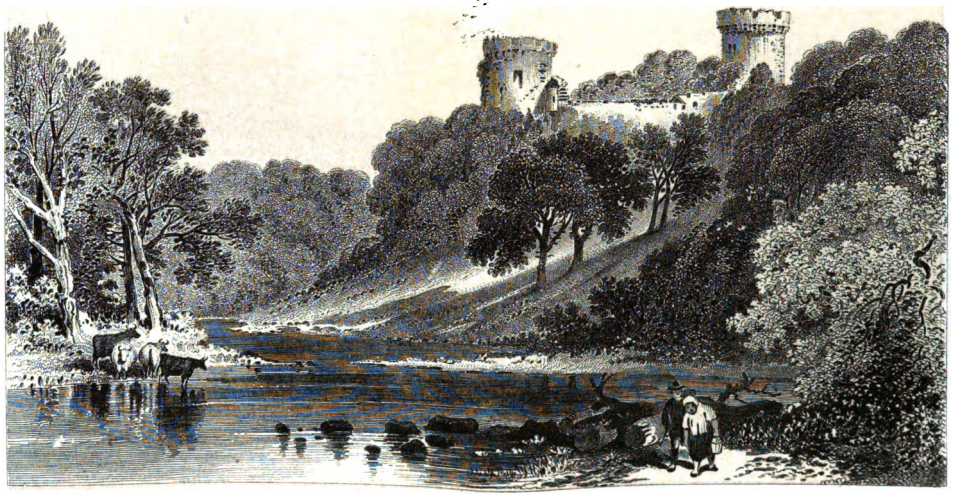

BOTHWELL CASTLE.

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Eddlewood, Mirriton, and Udston. The original town stood on ground to the east, now within the ducal park, and bore for ages the name of Netherton. The oldest part of the present town stands near the public green, dates back to at least the early part of the 15th century, and has undergone much modern improvement. The newer parts contain some well-built streets, with many fine houses, and straggle away to extensive opulent outskirts. A street 700 yards long, laid out in 1835 as a new main line of thoroughfare, was a grand improvement; and a bridge in it, over the Cadzow Burn, rises 60 feet above the bed of the stream, and has three arches, each 60 feet in span. The County Buildings, at the west end, erected in 1834, comprise hall and offices for the middle ward of Lanarkshire, town offices, and a large prison. An old steeple, in the old town, belonged to a prison built in the time of Charles I. The Parish Church, on high ground, originally beyond the town on the south, but now environed by the newer streets, is a handsome edifice, with circular main body and four cross aisles, built in 1732 after a design by the elder Adam.

Hamilton is a favourite retreat of the citizens of Glasgow, both for flying visits and for stated residence. It has a good country trade, and carries on considerable manufacture in tamboured bobbinette, imitation cambric, black silk veils, and other articles. It contains five banking offices, and four chief inns—the Commercial, the Bruce Arms, the Black Bull, and the King's Arms. It is governed by a provost, three bailies, and eight councillors; and it unites with Lanark and three other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 9630. Queen Mary, on her way to Langside, held a court at Cadzow Castle, and rested at a spot in Hamilton still called Queenzie Neuk. Cadzow Castle was afterwards garrisoned on her behalf, and besieged and captured. Cromwell's forces, under General Lambert, for overawing the west of Scotland in 1650, took post at Hamilton, and fought an action in its vicinity with the Ayrshire Covenanters. Cromwell himself lodged at the King's Head Inn, now extinct; and General Lambert was taken prisoner in Sarah Jean's Close. The victors of Drumclog marched to Hamilton both before and after their advance upon Glasgow; and the moderate portion of them framed a document which came to be known as the Hamilton Declaration. Many of the fugitives from the field of Bothwell Bridge sought refuge in Hamilton Park; but, in spite of efforts of the Duchess Anne to protect them, about 1200 were taken prisoners on the spot. The family of Hamilton are descended from an English gentleman who espoused the cause of Robert Bruce against the English crown, and obtained, in 1316, a grant of the estate of Hamilton, then called Cadzow; and they were raised to the dignity of Baron Hamilton in 1445, to that of Marquis of Hamilton in 1599, and to that of Duke of Hamilton in 1643. Dr. Cullen was a native of Hamilton; and Lord Cochrane, afterwards Earl of Dundonald, spent many of his early years in its neighbourhood.

523. **BOTHWELL BRIDGE**, 2 miles north-north-west of Hamilton, was the scene of a famous action, on the 22d of June 1679, between the Covenanters and the troops of Charles II. Both the bridge itself and the adjacent banks have been so greatly altered, that only a general idea of the battle-field can now be received from the ground. The bridge is very ancient, but originally was only 12 feet wide, rose with a steep ascent to the middle, and was there surmounted by a strong gateway. In 1826 it was widened to 32 feet, and entirely modernized. The banks of the Clyde around it verify even better now than formerly the words of the ancient song, "O Bothwell bank, thou bloomest fair." The site of the House of Bothwellhaugh, the residence

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of James Hamilton, who shot the Regent Moray, occurs on the right side, about a mile to the east, and is now occupied by a modern farmstead. A Roman bridge, over the South Calder, on the line of Watling Street, stands about a quarter of a mile further east. The brow of the tableau beyond Bothwell Bridge commands a brilliant view up Strathclyde to Tinto.

524. **BOTHWELL** village, half a mile beyond the bridge, consists chiefly of plain houses, of one or two storeys, but is profusely environed with ornate cottages and handsome villas, and has become a favourite summer resort for the wealthy citizens of Glasgow. Its parish church is a spacious, elegant, Gothic edifice, with a square tower 120 feet high, built in 1833, at a cost of £4179. The choir of the previous church, built in 1398, originally collegiate for a provost and eight prebendaries, and the scene of the marriage of a daughter of the house of Douglas to a crown-prince of Scotland, adjoins the tower, and is a good specimen of the Gothic style of the 14th century. Dr. James Baillie, afterwards professor of divinity in Glasgow, was minister of Bothwell; and his daughter Joanna, the well-known poetess, was born in the manse. The village has a post office under Hamilton, and an inn called the Douglas Arms. See 491.

525. **BOTHWELL CASTLE**, a seat of Lord Douglas, stands in the north-western vicinity of the village. The park extends a long way between the public road and the Clyde, abounds with beauty, commands some exquisite scenery, and is open, at stated times, to the public. The entrance gateway is a handsome structure, surmounted by a carving of the Douglas arms. The mansion is a large plain edifice, built in the early part of last century. The ancient castle, situated on a bold green bank overhanging the Clyde, has been pronounced by some of the best antiquaries to be the most magnificent ruin of its kind in Scotland. It measures 234 feet along the summit of the bank, terminates at each end in a lofty tower, measures 99 feet along the sides, and has walls upwards of 15 feet thick, and in some places 60 feet high. The castle figured as a great baronial strength in the times of Wallace and Bruce; it was inhabited 26 days by Edward III. of England; it passed through many fortunes of siege and strife; and it belonged, from time to time, to numerous barons, including the noblest and the most powerful in the land, of the families of Douglas, Crichton, Monipenny, Hepburn, Stewart, Scott, Angus, and Forfar; and in 1715 it reverted finally to the family of Douglas.

526. **TOLLCROSS** has a United Presbyterian Church with a steeple, and about 2000 inhabitants. Shettleston, half a mile to the north of it, has a Parish Church, a Free Church, and about 1700 inhabitants. Baillieston, Sandyhills, and Barrachine, 2 or 3 miles east of Shettleston, have about 1200 inhabitants. Parkhead, a mile north-west of Tollcross, has about 1400 inhabitants. Camlachie, forming a continuous link between Parkhead and Glasgow, has a Parish Church, a Free Church, and about 2500 inhabitants. All these places are practically suburbs of Glasgow, the last two strictly so; and all are peopled chiefly by manufacturing operatives. The country around them contains numerous mansions and other good residences, —particularly Mount Vernon, Charles Tennant, Esq.; Wellhouse, James Cruden, Esq.; Larchgrove, John Adams, Esq.; Springbog, David Cassels, Esq.; Tollcross House, James Dunlop, Esq.; Gartcraig, George Miller, Esq.; Haghill, Moses Brown, Esq.; Glenduthill, Greenfield, Garntyne, Netherfield, Meadowpark, and those mentioned in 500.

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XXXIX.—FROM DOUGLAS TO GLASGOW.

Paragraph

By road with public conveyance. Douglas Castle, left; Castle Mains, right; **Douglas Water**, crossed..... 506
Kippentower, right; Faulhouse, left; Brokencross Moor, right; Auldton, right; **Lesmahago**, 7½ miles 527
Nethan Water, crossed 515
Mansfield and Auchtyfardle, right; Kirkmuir Hill village, passed; Castlehill park and mansion, left; Cander Water, begun to be followed down 3 miles to the Avon; **Stonehouse**, 13 miles..... 528
Road to **Strathaven**, 4 miles distant, left..... 529
Avon Water, on the left, begun to be followed down to the vicinity of Hamilton..... 518
Glenavon, on the further side of Avon Water, left; Machan, right;
Larkhall, 16 miles 517
Junction of road from Lanark, a mile northwest of Larkhall, and the route **XXXVIII.** followed thence to Glasgow, 29¾ miles.

527. **LESMAHAGO** parish is a tract of upwards of 100 square miles, bisected by Nethan Water to the Clyde, rich in cannel coal and other minerals, and connected by railway for mineral traffic with the Caledonian Railway at Motherwell. Lesmahago village, or more properly Abbeygreen, stands on Nethan Water; and has a post office under Lanark, an inn called the Commercial, a subscription library, a parish church built in 1804, and about 1200 inhabitants. A cell was founded at it, in the 6th century, by the Culdee missionary, Machute or Mahago; and a priory of the monks of Kelso was built on the site of the cell in the 12th century, and gave shelter for some time to the brother of Edward III. of England, but was demolished at the Reformation. Many heroes of the Covenant were connected with Lesmahago, and several of them lie interred in its churchyard. A number of good residences, particularly Auchtyfardle, Hugh Mossman, Esq.; Kersie, J. Greenshields, Esq.; Glendevon, John Mossman, Esq.; Logan House, William Tod, Esq.; Birkwood, J. G. M'Kirdy, Esq,; Auchlochan, James T. Brown, Esq.; Stockbriggs, James W. Alston, Esq.; Castle Mains, Thomas R. Scott, Esq.; Pathhead, Trews, and several others, are in the neighbourhood.

528. **STONEHOUSE** stands near the right bank of Avon Water, comprises a main street nearly a mile long, and two other streets, new and neat; presents a clean, airy, prosperous appearance; and contains a post office under Hamilton, a handsome parish church with a spire, two other places of worship, and about 2300 inhabitants. Castlehill, the seat of James Sinclair Lockhart, Esq.; and Blackwood, the seat of W. E. Hope Vere, Esq., are 1¾ mile and 2½ miles to the south. Remains of two old castles crown precipitous rocks on a neighbouring reach of the Avon; and remains of a strong ancient fort occur on the peninsula between the Avon and the Cander, half a mile to the east. Glassford Church stands on the other side of the Avon, 1½ mile to the west; and in its neighbourhood are the large village of Westquarter, and the residences of Avonholm, James Struthers, Esq.; Craigthornhill, William Henderson, Esq.; Heads, William Semple, Esq.; Hallhill, Muirburn, Knowhead, and Burnside. Mrs. Isabella Graham, the subject of a popular religious biography, was a native of Glassford; and a martyr of the Covenant, the great grandfather of Sir John Gordon, Bart., lies interred in the church-yard.

529. **STRATHAVEN** stands on Powmillion Burn, about a mile from the left side of Avon Water, 7¾ miles south of Hamilton. It is partly an old town,

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irregular and crowded; partly a new town, neat and spacious. It contains the picturesque ruin of the Castle of Avondale, once a place of great note, built by the grandson of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, and last inhabited by the Duchess Anne of Hamilton. The town has a post office under Hamilton, three banking offices, three inns (the Avondale, the Commercial, and the Sun), a circulating library, and eight places of worship. Coaches run from it daily to Hamilton, and, by way of Kilbride, to Glasgow. Its population in 1851 was 4274. The residences of Overton, Captain J. C. Crawford; Netherfield, William Gebbie, Esq.; Trynelaw, James Currie, Esq.; Latham, John Knox Napier, Esq.; Kirkland Park, John Clarke, Esq.; and Cullen Park, John Struthers, Esq., are in the neighbourhood; and the battle-field of Drumclog, with a monument commemorative of the skirmish fought on it in 1679, is 7 miles to the west. Several of the Covenanters are buried in Strathaven church-yard.

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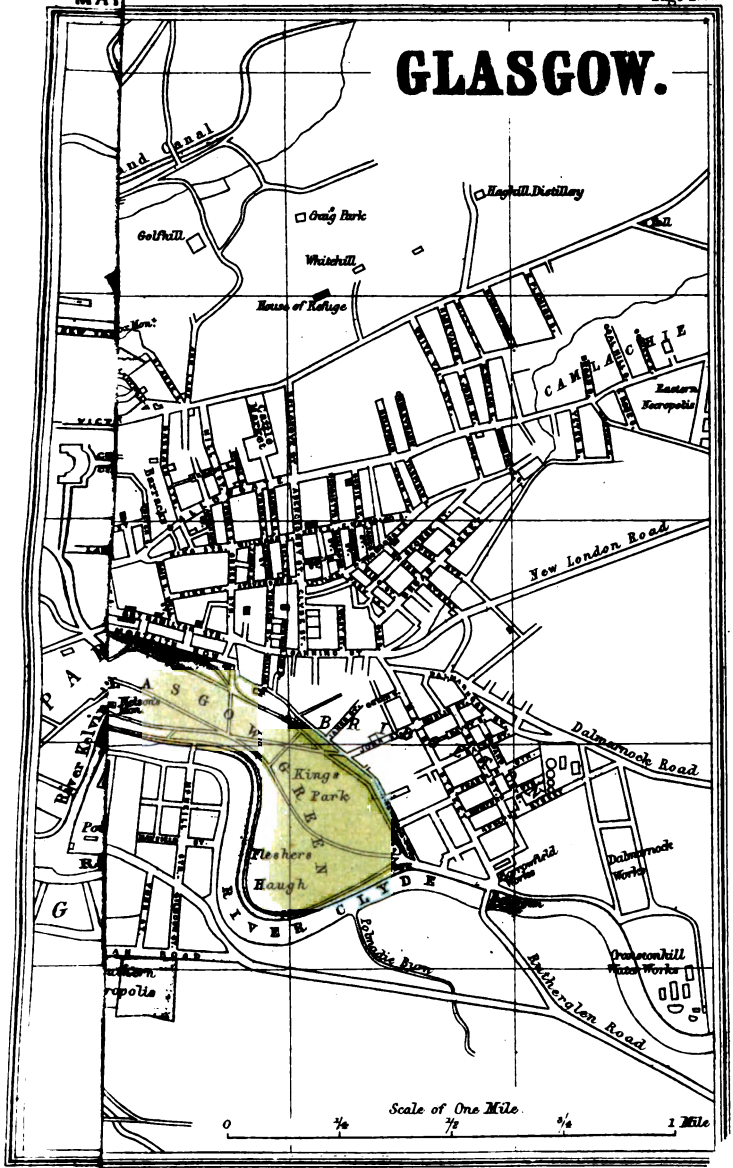

The Route

The Plan is divided into 1/2 Mile Squares from the Post Office George Squa

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SEVENTH DIVISION.

GLASGOW AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Glasgow stands on the Clyde, partly on the left bank, but chiefly on the right. Its site over all the left and over half of the right is flat ground, elevated only a few feet above the level of the tide; and the site over the upper or northern half of the right is ridgy ground, variously sloping, undulating, and hilly, with elevations of from 50 to 180 feet. All the low ground is believed to have lain under water so recently as 3000 years ago or less; and some spots of it, beneath the modern streets, have been found to contain ancient rude canoes. The ravine of the Molindinar Burn skirts part of the north-east; and the dell of Kelvin Water lies along the extreme west. The background views, from the most commanding parts, include distant glimpses of Tinto and the Grampians, with nearer ones of the Lennox Hills; but, from most parts, are closed by low heights, at distances of from a few furlongs to a few miles. The scenery of the city, even including the environs, excepting at a few points, which we shall notice in the course of our descriptions, is mainly urban, and partakes most amply of the smoke and turmoil of a metropolis of manufactures.

The nucleus of Glasgow stood on the ridgy ground adjacent to the Molindinar Burn, nearly a mile from the Clyde. Any extension directly eastward thence was prevented by the nature of the ground. Extensions northward from it are all modern, small, and plain. The ancient extensions were southward to the Clyde, with flankings to the east and to the west. The ancient districts have in general a plain appearance, and are principally inhabited by the poor. The comparatively modern parts, comprising most of the northern, central, and southern districts, consist chiefly of airy, well-edificed streets, crossing one another at right angles. The newest parts, in the west, exhibit a splendid assemblage of symmetrical streets, terraces, crescents, and places, intermixed with open areas and ornamental shrubberies. The city, as a whole, is remarkably well built. Its building material is a fine sandstone; and its street arrangements are both convenient and tasteful. Two lines of spacious thoroughfare traverse its central parts, in their entire length, from east to west; several great lines also traverse other parts of it, in the same direction; two fine terrace lines form its facings along the Clyde; and many spacious transverse streets traverse it from north to south. Picturesque variety prevails in the edificing of some of the older parts; and elegance and ornament prevail through long façades in most of the new.

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Yet, of late years, both in private buildings and in public ones, a passion for excessive decoration has been at work, producing effects far more ambitious and showy than regular or elegant. The extent of the entire city, exclusive of straggling outskirts, is about 4 miles from east to west, and about 2 from north to south; and the extent of the strictly compact parts, around the centre, is about 2¼ miles by 1½.

The Romans had stations in the vicinity of the site of Glasgow, but do not appear to have made it a seat of population. St. Ninian, the Culdee missionary, is supposed to have operated upon it, but not with any permanent effect. St. Kentigern, better known as St. Mungo, built a cell on the site of the Cathedral, in 560. David, Prince of Cumberland, afterwards King David I., changed the cell into a bishop's church in 1115. William the Lion first made Glasgow a market town, and next erected it into a royal burgh. A Greyfriars' monastery, with a residence of the Abbot of Melrose, is known to have stood in 1210 at the foot of Deanside Brae. A Blackfriars' monastery, with rich endowments, was built in 1246, on the ground now occupied by Blackfriars' Church. A severe skirmish, disastrous to the English, is commonly said to have been fought in 1300, between Earl Percy and Sir William Wallace; but the story, when critically examined, looks to be all a fiction. The plague raged in the city at four periods of the 14th century. A mint was erected in Drygate in 1392, and struck coins of Robert III. with the legend, "Villa de Glasgow." A Greyfriars' convent, somewhere about the west end of Greyfriars' Wynd, was patronized in 1420 by the Duchess of Albany. A collegiate church for a provost and eight prebendaries, dedicated to St. Thenaw, the mother of St. Mungo, was founded in 1441, on some part of the site of Trongate. The University was constituted in 1450. A collegiate church, dedicated to the Virgin, was built in 1484, on the ground now occupied by the Tron Church. The bishopric was raised, in 1488, into an archbishopric, with jurisdiction over the sees of Galloway, Argyle, Dumblane, and Dunkeld.

The citizens were much oppressed and misled by their priests and prelates; they became, in a remarkable degree, irreligious, dissolute, and ruffianly; and nearly all habitually carried weapons for either assault or defence. But when the spirit of the Reformation struck fire amongst them, it kindled a hotter zeal, and blazed with a fiercer flame, than in most other parts of Scotland. A burning of two martyrs in its cause took place in 1527, adjacent to the Cathedral; but this, though it awed the people for a moment, only provoked them into firmer and more enduring zeal. James Beaton, nephew of Cardinal Beaton, was made Archbishop of Glasgow in 1552, and immediately adopted all vigorous means in his power, as well military as civil, to retrieve the losing cause of his Church; but he was compelled, in 1560, to withdraw from the city under an escort of French troops, and to seek refuge for his life in France. The citizens gutted the Cathedral, destroyed everywhere else the symbols of Romish worship, and set up the practices of

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the Reformed religion. A rigid code of social morals now came into force, suppressing all recreation on the Sabbath, visiting every kind of vice with public punishment, and obliging ministers to wear unadorned, grave apparel.

In 1556 the Earl of Lennox held Glasgow with a strong garrison, posted at the Archiepiscopal Palace, but was resisted by the citizens in favour of the Earl of Arran; and he brought up a force from Dumbarton Castle, fought a victorious skirmish on open ground now occupied by the Barracks in Gallowgate, and afterwards plundered and devastated the city. In 1566 Lord Darnley, the husband of Queen Mary, fell sick in a house in Drygate, and was visited and tended there by the Queen. In 1568 the Regent Moray encamped his army on the Borough Moor, now occupied by the suburb of Barrowfield; received aid there, in provisions and recruits, from the city; marched thence to the field of Langside; and returned to Glasgow to offer public thanks for his victory. An effort was made in 1570 to draw the citizens round the banner of the exiled queen, but resulted only in confirming their anti-Popish zeal. In 1581 the National Covenant was subscribed by nearly all the adult inhabitants, male and female. The Prelatic party, in the same year, succeeded, by union of intrigue and force, in setting up a Protestant archbishop, but were soon obliged to succumb to the stronger power of the Presbyterians. Serious feuds now arose between the tradesmen and the merchants, on questions of rank and jurisdiction, to the utter fracture of the city's peace; and were not quelled without a series of high conferences, conducted amid an arming of all the able-bodied citizens, and terminating in the establishment of the guildry.

The famous General Assembly, which struck the blow of the Second Reformation, met, in 1638, in the nave of the Cathedral. The Marquis of Montrose, and afterwards General Leslie, in 1645, received mulcts of money from the citizens. Oliver Cromwell visited the city in 1650, conciliated the people by his moderation and the ministers by his displays of piety, and left behind him some influences which helped materially to foster the arts of honourable industry. A great fire, in 1652, destroyed a large part of the city; and another, in 1677, destroyed 130 houses. A meeting of the Privy Council, known afterwards as "the drunken meeting of Glasgow," was held in the College, in 1662, to enforce the re-erection of Prelacy; and resulted in the ejection of 400 Presbyterian ministers from their parishes, and in the outburst of a storm of persecution over all the Covenanting people of the west. The "Highland Host" soon afterwards visited the city, and plundered it, on their way to Ayrshire. The victors at Drumclog attempted to capture Glasgow, and rushed into collision with the King's troops on its streets, but were compelled to turn and flee. Many of the prisoners at Bothwell Bridge were brought to trial at Glasgow, and either fined, tortured, banished, or put to death. James VII., previous to his mounting the throne, made several pompous visits to Glasgow, but without producing any marked effect. The

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citizens hailed the Revolution of 1688 with great joy, and raised a volunteer battalion for its support.

The Glasgow merchants possessed some shipping so early as 1546, and were able to take material part in the disastrous Darien scheme of 1699. Mobs took possession of the streets in 1706, to express indignation against the measure for the national union; and they overpowered the authorities, made search everywhere for arms, and marched out of the city toward the east, with the view of breaking up the Parliament at Edinburgh, but cooled down and dispersed by the way. Yet immediately after the union took place, a spirit of trading with America arose, chiefly in the importation of tobacco, with an amount of enterprise which laid the foundation of all the present commerce. A volunteer battalion of 600 men was raised in 1715, to resist the rebellion, and rendered good service at Stirling when the royal army marched to Sheriffmoor. A riot broke out, from local causes, in 1725, with disastrous effect on both life and property. Two volunteer battalions were raised against the rebellion of 1745, and were drawn off for the defence of Edinburgh. The rebel army held possession of Glasgow four days in their advance movement, and eight days on their return, but got no countenance, except from a few persons of the lowest grade.

A volunteer battalion of 1000 men was raised in 1775, to support the Government against the revolt of America. A mob arose, in 1780, in sympathy with the anti-Popery mobs of London, defied the authorities, destroyed much property belonging to Roman Catholics, and did not return to order till beaten down and dispersed by a regiment of infantry. Fierce excitement, in connection with popular demand for radical political reform, prevailed during several months of 1819 and 1820, leading to much misery among the working classes, and driving some handfuls of them into armed rebellion. Riots, of menacing aspect, in sympathy with the French Revolution, prevailed during two days in the spring of 1848, but were quashed by a grand volunteer enrolment of 10,000 special constables. A royal progress was made through the principal streets, on the 14th of August 1849, by Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and four of their children, and was witnessed with immense enthusiasm, yet with perfect order, by nearly all the adult citizens, and by multitudes from the surrounding country, jointly computed to amount to nearly 400,000 persons.

The manufactures of Glasgow arose, in small commencements of successively woollens, linens, and cottons, with slow progress from about 1725 till the end of the century; and they now comprise nearly all departments of industry, and employ, directly or indirectly, at least nine-tenths of the entire population. The factories are so numerous and large as to strike strangers from agricultural districts with amazement. About 92 for cottons, 7 for woollens, 5 for silk, 3 for flax, and 11 for calico-printing, are situated in the suburbs and outskirts; and many more, connected with the city or dependent on it, stand within a few miles. The cotton manufacture alone was

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shown, by the census of 1851, to employ then within the city 14,784 males and 22,391 females. The factories of different kinds do not employ fewer than 32,000 persons; and vast blocks of warehouses, which almost fill some of the principal streets, as well as an immense aggregate of weaving workshops in the poorer and suburban districts, must employ proportionate numbers. Glass-making employs upwards of 500 workmen, and pottery-work about 2200. Iron-working is of such extent that, with not very great exceptions, it may be regarded as the vortex for all the iron produce of Scotland. Ship-building, chiefly with iron, and mostly of steam-vessels, produces a tonnage of about 80,000 in the year, and is rapidly increasing. Chemicals, leather, boots and shoes, malt liquors, whisky, and other articles, are largely produced. The city's commerce employs local shipping to the amount of about 220,000 tons, and yields an annual customs' revenue of about £760,000.

Works for supplying Glasgow with filtered water from the Clyde were first constructed in 1806; and works, on a stupendous scale, for bringing supplies from Loch Katrine, were completed in 1859, and are noticed in our paragraph **948**. The aggregate of paved streets is nearly 100 miles; and the number of street lights, upwards of 7500. The police establishment has an income of about £88,000, and employs about 640 watchmen and detectives. The Town Council has an income of about £19,540, holds property to the value of about £225,000, and consists of a lord provost, 8 bailies, and 42 councillors. The rental of the city in 1859–60 was £1,539,589. The city contains 38 Established places of worship, 37 Free, 33 United Presbyterian, 3 Reformed Presbyterian, 13 Congregational, 8 Baptist, 5 Episcopalian, 4 Methodist, 7 Roman Catholic, and 11 of other denominations. The chief institutions will be named in the course of our notices of the public buildings; and others, educational, literary, benevolent, and miscellaneous, are so numerous, that any intelligible indication of them is impossible within our limits. The city sends two members to Parliament. Its population in 1801 was 83,769; in 1851, 358,951.

We shall conduct the stranger through the city in four circular drives. We shall follow only the lines of thoroughfare possessing the largest amount of interesting objects; but shall point out, as we pass along, the localities where other objects of interest may be found. And we shall begin and end each drive at George Square, the site of the great hotels, and a chief cab stand, adjoining the exit from the Terminus of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway.

XL.—THE NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICTS, WITH THE CATHEDRAL.

Go round **George Square**, from the north-west corner, south, east, and north.. Paragraph **580**

The Monuments of Sir Robert Peel, James Watt, and Sir John Moore, immediately Paragraph within the rails; the Monument of Sir Walter Scott, in the centre; South Hanover Street Paragraph

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Paragraph

and the Post Office, at the middle of the south side; Cochrane Street, eastward from the south-east corner. Go eastward along **George Street** to the intersection by High Street.... 531

John Street, crossed..... 532

Andersonian University, left; St. John's Free Church, right; Montrose Street, crossed; Miller's School, left; **North Albion Street,** right..... 533

Portland Street and Balmanno Street, left; Shuttle Street, right; **Duke Street,** straight forward..... 534

Turn to the left up the curving ascent of High Street, or **Bell o' the Brae**..... 535

And follow, in curving continuation of it, Kirk Street, Castle Street, and Glebe Street, to the Parliamentary Road. Duke's Place and Drygate, right; Rotten Row and Gas Works, left; Barony Church, **Necropolis, Cathedral, Infirmary,** right.....536, 537, 538

Cathedral Street and Dobbie's Loan, left; road to **St. Rollox** and to Sighthill, right..... 539

Parson Street, crossed. Turn to the left, and go westward along **Parliamentary Road** to the intersection by Leadbetter Street and North Hanover Street.. 540

Episcopal Church, left; Town's Hospital, right. Turn to the left into North Hanover Street, and follow it down to George Square. **Cathedral Street,** crossed, with churches right and left..... 541

Mechanics' Institution, right.

530. **GEORGE SQUARE** was originally all a place of wealthy private residences, but is now entirely occupied by large hotels, the Queen's, the Royal, the George, the Globe, and by houses of business. Sir Robert Peel's Monument, at its north-west corner, within the railings, is a handsome standing bronze statue by Mossman, erected in 1858. James Watt's Monument, at the south-west corner, within the railings, is a sitting bronze statue, by Chantrey, erected in 1832. Sir John Moore's Monument, at the middle of the south side, within the railings, is a standing bronze statue, by Flaxman, erected in 1819. Sir Walter Scott's Monument, in the centre of the area, consists of pedestal and fluted Doric column, 80 feet high, after a design by David Rhind, surmounted by a colossal standing statue from the chisel of A. H. Ritchie; and was erected in 1837. The Post Office, at the east corner of South Hanover Street, is an edifice in the Florentine style, with rusticated basement and inscribed balustrade, erected in 1856. The splendid block of buildings on the west side of South Hanover Street, opposite the Post Office and southward, was erected for muslin warehouses by the Macdonalds, who figured so largely in the bankrupt crisis of 1857.

531. **GEORGE STREET** extends 600 yards eastward from George Square to High Street; extends also westward from George Square to Buchanan Street; and has all an airy, well-built, modern aspect. The Andersonian University, on its north side, between John Street and Montrose Street, is a commodious edifice, originally the Grammar School; and contains an extensive museum of natural history, antiquities, and other curiosities, open to the public every day from eleven till three. This institution was founded in 1796, affords popular instruction in most departments of science and literature, maintains sixteen professorships, and is attended, on an average, by about 1400 students. St. John's Free Church, opposite the Andersonian University, is an elegant Gothic structure, with a lofty, well-proportioned steeple, erected in 1845. Miller's school, on the north side, beyond Montrose Street, was founded in 1793, and clothes and educates 75 girls.

532. **JOHN STREET** extends 250 yards, north and south, from Cathedral Street to Ingram Street. St. Paul's Church, on the east side of its upper

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reach, is a neat edifice with a belfry, built in 1830, for the congregation which previously met in the nave of the Cathedral. The High School, in an open area, behind St. Paul's Church, eastward to Montrose Street, is a plain edifice, 120 feet long and 28 feet broad, containing eight class-rooms. The school dates from the 12th century; and is now conducted by seven masters. The United Presbyterian Church, at the corner of John Street and Cochrane Street, is an oblong edifice of 1859, with two fronts, consisting of basement storey and lofty Ionic colonnade.

533. **NORTH ALBION STREET** is a spacious, well-built thoroughfare, going 150 yards southward to Canon Street. An United Presbyterian Church, on its east side, built in 1821, after a design by John Baird, at a cost of £8,300, shows a handsome Grecian portico, and is noted for the ministry of the late Dr. Dick. An edifice on the opposite side was long occupied by the congregation of Dr. Wardlaw, but has been diverted to secular uses. Balmanno Street, ascending steeply from the north side of George Street, bore formerly the name of Deanside Brae, and was the site of the ancient Greyfriars' monastery mentioned in our historical notice.

534. **DUKE STREET** goes eastward, on a line with George Street, to the extremity of the city, leading towards Shettlestone and Airdrie. The North Prison, on its north side, 300 yards from High Street, is an assemblage of strong buildings, of four different dates, from 1798 till 1854, containing 26 rooms for civil prisoners, 586 separate cells for criminals, store-rooms, baths, chapel, and all other requisite prison appliances. A famous well, anciently dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and long held in superstitious veneration, is situated 260 yards east of the Prison, in an ancient thoroughfare called from it Ladywell Street. A Free Church in heavy Gothic style, with a steeple, and a newly erected United Presbyterian Church, with neat Grecian decorations, stand immediately beyond. The Cattle Market, occupying an area of 30,000 square yards, judiciously arranged, is 300 yards further east. The House of Refuge, for the reclamation of juvenile delinquents, stands on the outskirts, beyond the Cattle Market; and is a Roman structure, after a design by Mr. Bryce, built at the cost of about £13,000.

535. **THE BELL O' THE BRAE** is the scene of the reputed conflict between Sir William Wallace and Earl Percy. This thoroughfare and the transverse ones of Rotten Row and Drygate are the oldest parts of the city, but have been greatly modernized. Rotten Row anciently contained the residences of the prebends of the Cathedral; and now contains a new edifice, in the old Scotch style, for the Industrial Schools, and another substantial edifice used as an Asylum for Indigent Old Men. An ancient castellated structure, belonging to the Duke of Montrose, stood till lately in Duke's Place, figuring as a grand monument of the olden times, but was taken down for the extension of the North Prison.

536. **THE NECROPOLIS** is an ornamental burying-ground, formed since 1828, after the model of the Père-la-Chaise of Paris. Its site is a steep hill, formerly called the Fir Park, much diversified in surface, rising to the height of 250 feet above the level of the sea, and commanding a superb view of the city and the environs. It is approached between the Barony Church and the Cathedral, through an ornate Tudor portal, and along an elegant one-arched bridge, called the Bridge of Sighs, spanning the ravine of the Molindinar Burn. The area has been tastefully laid out in winding walks and terraced burying-plots, bordered with flowers and shrubs; and is already rich in both number and diversity of elegant monuments. The oldest and most conspicuous monument is one in honour of

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John Knox, comprising a lofty Doric column on a square base, after a design by Thomas Hamilton, surmounted by a statue 12 feet high, from the chisel of Robert Forrest. Another conspicuous monument is a Tudor structure on a quadrangular base, after a design by John Bryce, with a colossal statue, also from the chisel of Robert Forrest, to the memory of William M'Gavin, author of "The Protestant." Other interesting monuments are, a beautiful Ionic structure to the memory of the Rev. Dr. Dick; a large and florid mausoleum to the memory of Major Montieth; an elegant architectural façade at the sepulchre of the Jews; and statues or other structures to the memory of Charles Tennant of St. Rollox, Colin Dunlop of Tollcross, Colonel Patterson, Dr. Macnish, William Motherwell, Rev. Dr. Heugh, and Rev. Dr. Wardlaw. Admission is given to the Necropolis free.

537. **THE CATHEDRAL** stands contiguous to the ravine of the Molindinar Burn. It was mainly built during 74 years of the 12th century; but it underwent a series of changes and additions prior to the Reformation; and it has recently been so renovated as to assume, what good critics suppose to have been its original or designed form. It was modelled on the Latin cruciform type, but has no north transept, and only a small incomplete south one; and it consists of nave, choir, lady-chapel, crypt, and chapter-house. It measures 319 feet in length, 63 feet in breadth, and 90 feet in height; and is surmounted, at the centre, by a pointed octangular spire 225 feet high. The grand western entrance was long blocked up and hidden by an unsightly consistory and low tower, which were an excrescence on the original pile; but the entrance has been restored, and the excrescence taken away. The nave is 155 feet long, with a width of 30 feet between the aisles; and has a grand, simple, Gothic character. The choir is 97 feet long, and exhibits majestic ornate characters of early Gothic; it has recently been refitted with pews and stained-glass windows, in the grand old cathedral style; and it is used as the Parochial High Church. The Lady-chapel adjoins the choir on the east, and is entered from both of its aisles; and it contains a monument of Archbishop Law, and displays, in its various parts, a profusion of rich carvings. The crypt is situated below the choir and the Lady-chapel; measures 125 feet in length; has very massive piers, variously circular, triangular, and multangular, with attached columns in a great variety of styles; and was long used as the Parochial Barony Church, and figures in that character in Sir Walter Scott's tale of "Rob Roy." An extensive ancient cemetery around the Cathedral is almost covered with grave-stones and monuments; and contains one to the memory of a number of the martyrs of the Covenant. The Archiepiscopal Palace, a castellated edifice, with military defences, stood in the vicinity, on ground now occupied by the Royal Infirmary. The Cathedral is open to visitors on Tuesdays and Thursdays for twopence, on other days free.

538. **THE ROYAL INFIRMARY**, in the western vicinity of the Cathedral, is a large edifice, in the Roman style, built in 1792–94, after a design by Adam. It has four storeys above ground and one below; presents, on its front, a tetrastyle Corinthian portico; is surmounted by a large, fine, ribbed cupola; and contains 15 wards and 283 beds. A Fever Hospital, of later erection, adjacent on the north, is a plainer edifice, with 11 wards and 267 beds. The Asylum for the Blind and Martyr's Free Church are a little further north; and St. Mungo's Roman Catholic Church is 200 yards to the west.

539. **ST. ROLLOX** Chemical Works, 700 yards north of the Royal Infirmary, cover 10 acres of ground, contain upwards of 100 furnaces, and have a monster chimney-stalk, 40 feet in diameter at

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the base, and 436 feet high. The Caledonian Potteries, on Garngadhill, a little to the east, conduct operations in all departments, from the coarsest earthenware to the finest porcelain. Sighthill Cemetery, beyond the outskirts, 600 yards north of St. Rollox, occupies a rising ground nearly 400 feet high; has a splendid gateway and an elegant chapel; comprises 12 acres of finely-ornamented surface; contains an obelisk to the memory of Hardie and Baird, who fell victims to the political outbreak of 1820; and commands a magnificent view from Tinto to the Grampians.

540. PARLIAMENTARY ROAD, now more a street than a road, extending about three-fourths of a mile from east to west, was laid out so late as 1838. The tract traversed by it, and the tracts adjacent, were previously all rural. A ridge of hill, too steep and high to be practicable for thoroughfare, separated the greater part from the city, but has been much reduced in height, and extensively edificed. The Town's Hospital, on the north side of Parliamentary Road, east of Leadbetter Street, is a spacious octagonal edifice, with four radiating wings and a central dome; built originally for a Lunatic Asylum, and standing then in great seclusion; but eventually rendered unfit for its purposes by the tunnelling of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway beneath it, and by the encroachments of the town; and afterwards purchased, for its present uses, for £15,000. The Magdalene Asylum adjoins it on the east. An Episcopalian Church, on ascending ground on the opposite side of the road, is a great Gothic edifice, with a grand wheel-window.

541. CATHEDRAL STREET, extending 1100 yards from the vicinity of the Cathedral to Buchanan Street, was formed since 1830, by enlarging, straightening, and edificing a previous line of narrow road and cart lane. Two neat churches stand on it, adjacent to its intersection by North Hanover Street; the one the Free Tron Church, with adjoining presbytery-house; the other an United Presbyterian Church, occupied by Professor Dr. Lindsay. The Morrisonian Church, in Dundas Street, about 170 yards to the west, is a Norman triple-gabled edifice, with flanking entrance-tower, terminating in a truncated spire. The Mechanics' Institution, on the west side of North Hanover Street, is adorned in front with a colossal statue of James Watt, and contains a library of upwards of 6300 volumes.

XLI.—THE CENTRAL DISTRICTS, WITH THE UNIVERSITY.

Paragraph

Go down the west side of George Square, and down **Queen Street**... 557

To the deflection of Ingram Street at the front of **Royal Exchange**... 542

Turn into **Ingram Street,** and follow it and its continuation of Canon Street to the east end..... 543

British Linen Company's Bank, left; South Hanover Street, left..... 530

Miller Street, right..... 544

Glasgow Athenæum, left; Union Bank, and footways past it into **Virginia Street,** right.... 545

South Frederick Street, and Bank of Scotland, left; **Glassford Street,** right..... 546

John Street and Hutcheson's Hospital, left..... 532

Hutcheson Street, right..... 547

Brunswick Street and Campbell's Warehouses, right; Montrose Street and St. David's Church, left; **Candleriggs Street,** right..... 548

North Albion Street, left..... 533

South Albion Street, right. Go to the left about 100 yards up Shuttle Street; then turn to the right into College Street, and follow it to the front of **The University**..... 549

Turn to the south into **High Street,** and follow it down to the Cross 550

The College Church and Blackfriars' Street, left; Stirling Street and **Bell**

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Paragraph
Street, right 551
Tolbooth Steeple, at the Cross, right; **Gallowgate**, to the left from the Cross..... 552
London Street, at an acute angle to the left from the Cross; **Saltmarket**, straight onward on a line with High Street 553
Turn to the right into **Trongate**..... 554
And follow it and its continuation of Argyle Street to Queen Street. King William's Monument, and Tontine Buildings, right; Nelson Street, right; Tron Steeple, left; **Candlerigg Street**, right..... 548
King Street and Wynds, left..... 555
Brunswick Street, **Hutcheson Street**, and **Glassford Street**, right,.....547, 546
Stockwell Street, left; **Argyle Street**, entered..... 556
Virginia Street, right, 545
Buck's Head Hotel and Dunlop Street, left; **Miller Street**, right... 544
Turn to the right into **Queen Street**..... 557
And follow it up to George Square. Clydesdale Bank, National Bank, and **Royal Exchange**, left..... 542
Ingram Street, right... 543

542. **THE ROYAL EXCHANGE**, situated in the area of Royal Exchange Square, confronting Ingram Street, was built in 1829, after designs by David Hamilton, at a cost of £60,000. It was partly a reconstruction of the town mansion of Cunninghame of Lainshaw, and partly a suite of new erections. It is a splendid edifice, in florid Corinthian; exhibiting on its eastern or main front a noble double-rowed octostyle portico; and surmounted, behind the pediment, by a cyclostyle lantern tower. Its reading-room measures 130 feet in length, 60 feet in breadth, and 30 feet in height; has an ornamental roof, supported by Corinthian columns; and is free four weeks to strangers introduced by a subscriber, and always to officers in garrison. A colossal equestrian bronze statue of the Duke of Wellington, on a granite pedestal, with bronze sculptured panels, stands on the pavement in front; executed by Baron Marochetti, at a cost of £10,000; and set up in 1844. Uniform ranges of building, chiefly occupied as warehouses, edifice the north and south sides of Royal Exchange Square, in a style to harmonize with the Exchange itself, but of a simpler design. The Royal Bank stands on the west side, with its front toward the rear of the Exchange; and is a tasteful edifice with Ionic portico, after a design by Elliot of London. Two triumphal Doric arches connect the sides of the Bank with the corners of the Square, and afford pedestrian thoroughfare from Queen Street to Buchanan Street. The Square contains offices of the Electric Telegraph and the British and Magnetic Telegraph.

543. **INGRAM STREET**, extending 500 yards eastward from Queen Street to Candlerigg Street, displays a large variety of attractive building. The British Linen Company's Bank, on the north side, at the corner of Queen Street, is a large structure in the ornate Venetian style, with boldly relieved portions. The Athenæum, originally the Assembly Rooms, on the same side, between Hanover Street and Frederick Street, is an edifice of 1796 and 1807, partly after designs by Henry Holland; showing a heavy Ionic centre with two lighter wings, and containing a well-supplied reading-room, and a library of nearly 9000 volumes, accessible to strangers for a fortnight, on introduction by a member. The Union Bank, nearly opposite the Athenæum, is an elegant edifice, modelled after the Temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome, with a lofty hexastyle Doric portico resting on a curtain basement, and surmounted by six colossal emblematic statues from the chisel of A. H. Ritchie. The Bank of Scotland, on the north side, confronting Glassford Street, has, over its principal entrance, a sculpture of two figures supporting a shield with the city arms. Hutcheson's Hospital, on the same side, at the east cor-

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ner of John Street, was founded in 1639–41, by George and Thomas Hutcheson of Lamb Hill, for the maintenance of decayed burgesses and the education of their children; and it is a pleasing edifice, after a design by D. Hamilton, with rusticated basement and Corinthian superstructure, surmounted by an octagonal spire 156 feet high. Campbell's Warehouses, on the south side, eastward from Brunswick Street, are a vast block of building in the old Scottish style, completed in 1858. St. David's Church, confronting Candlerigg Street, is a handsome cruciform structure in florid Gothic, after designs by Rickman and Hutchinson of Birmingham, with a pinnacled tower 120 feet high; and stands upon a burying crypt, supported by groined arches and cast-iron pillars. An ancient cemetery around it was curtailed by a widening of the street-way, and has been proposed to be cemented over and converted into a Place.

544. MILLER STREET, extending southward from Ingram Street to Argyle Street, was originally edificed with the mansions of the rich merchants in the times of the tobacco trade, but is now occupied by splendid warehouses and other places of business. The warehouse of the Messrs. Anderson, on its west side, is a structure with almost palatial appearance. The edifice built for the Western Bank, on the southern part of its east side, shows a lofty façade, with an elaborately-carved frieze. Stirling's Library, at No. 48, contains about 14,000 volumes, and is open to the public for consulting the books free of charge.

545. VIRGINIA STREET, parallel to Miller Street, was originally edificed in the same manner as that street, and took its name from the trade with Virginia. A chief one of its mansions stood across its north end, on the ground now occupied by the Union Bank. The office of the City of Glasgow Bank, on its east side, is a fine modern edifice.

546. GLASSFORD STREET, parallel to Virginia Street, took its name from a distinguished merchant of the times of the tobacco trade, mentioned by Smollet in his "Humphrey Clinker." The Trades' Hall, on its west side, shows a pleasing façade, with Doric columns, sculptures, and Venetian windows; is surmounted by a fine dome, and contains an apartment much used for public assemblies, and capable of accommodating 600 persons.

547. HUTCHESON STREET, parallel to Glassford Street, takes its name from being confronted by Hutcheson's Hospital. The Municipal Buildings, with one flank front to Hutcheson Street, another flank front to Brunswick Street, and an end or main front, on the south, to Wilson Street, were erected in 1844, after designs by Messrs. Clark and Bell, at a cost of £62,000; and contain the city council offices, the guildry offices, the fiscal's chambers, the sheriff court hall, and other apartments. Their south front exhibits a grand hexastyle Ionic portico, on a sculptured basement wall; and their west and east fronts display noble ranges of Corinthian columns, with rich entablature and cornice.

548. CANDLERIGG STREET, parallel to Hutcheson Street, is a comparatively ancient thoroughfare, entirely modernized. The City Hall, on its east side, contains an elegant apartment, spacious enough to accommodate nearly 4000 persons, supported on strong arches, and used for great public assemblies. The City Bazaar, adjacent on the south, occupies a large area, and is a well-arranged market-place for vegetables and dairy produce.

549. THE UNIVERSITY stands on the east side of High Street, and comprises three successive quadrangles. Its front is 305 feet in extent, and presents a monastic appearance, with grand archway, stone balcony, and dormer windows. The first quadrangle and all the front are structures of the reign of Charles II. The second quadrangle is entered by an

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archway beneath a steeple 148 feet high; and consists partly of old buildings, partly of modern ones, incongruously joined. A considerable portion of the third quadrangle is unedificed; and the further side of it is occupied by the Hunterian Museum, a handsome structure of 1804, adorned in front with a hexastyle Roman-Doric portico, and containing a magnificent collection of curiosities, estimated to be worth £130,000, and open from twelve to three to any visitor for a shilling. The library contains some valuable manuscripts and about 60,000 printed volumes. A large quadrangle, on the north side, with a separate entrance from High Street, is edificed with the dwelling-houses of the professors. A spacious park on the east, laid off in walks, and clumped with trees, is used for the recreation of the students. The number of professors is 22; and the average number of matriculated students is about 850.

550. **HIGH STREET** was the main line of the early extension of the ancient city toward the south. It still retains some crumbling specimens of ancient edifices, and is ribbed with closes, densely peopled by the lowest classes of inhabitants. Blackfriars' Church, on its east side, adjacent to the University, is a gaunt old structure, within a small ancient cemetery. Blackfriars' Street, off the same side, a little further south, has a continuation called Regent Place, containing three large, neat, modern, Dissenting churches, and looks toward the pinnacled tower of St. John's Church, 500 yards distant, a large Gothic edifice built for Dr. Chalmers. The Tolbooth or Cross steeple, at the west end of the foot of High Street, is an old, square, ungraduated tower of six storeys, surmounted by flying buttresses and a spirelet in the form of an imperial crown, rising to the height of 126 feet, and containing a fine chime of twenty-eight bells. The old Tolbooth, mentioned in Sir Walter Scott's tale of "Rob Roy," adjoined the steeple on the west, but has been superseded by a modern building, disposed in shops and warehouses, and heavily adorned with four projecting turrets.

551. **BELL STREET** is a narrow old thoroughfare, extending from High Street to Candlerigg Street. The Police Buildings, on its north side, with principal entrance from South Albion Street, enclose a court of 50 feet by 34; comprise erections of 1825 at a cost of £15,000, with extensions of 1851 at a cost of £8000; and contain arrangements of the best kind for all the business and uses of the police.

552. **GALLOWGATE** is a crooked, irregularly-edificed thoroughfare, anciently the outlet to all the east, and now the main artery of connection with the populous operative suburbs of Calton, Bridgeton, Barrowfield, Camlachie, and Parkhead. The Infantry Barracks, on its north side, 600 yards from the Cross, have extensive accommodations, and a spacious enclosed parade-ground. London Street is a modern outlet to the southern parts of these suburbs, and leads to them by a neatly edificed terrace-line, called Monteith Row, along the upper verge of Glasgow Green. A neat Free Church stands on the south side of London Street, a short way from the Cross; and several churches of some note stand on or near Great Hamilton Street, parallel with Monteith Row.

553. **SALTMARKET** leads, on a line with High Street, southward to the Clyde. It was for some time the chief residence of the magnates of the city, the Bailie Nicol Jarvies of their age; and it gave lodging to James, Duke of York, afterwards King James VII.; but it has long been relinquished to the poor, and is now, with some off-sets from it, the rag fair of the city. St. Andrew's Street goes from its east side, 120 yards, to St. Andrew's Square and St. Andrew's Church. The square was built in the latter part of last century, as an aristocratic quarter, but soon lost its attrac-

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tions. The church, situated in the centre of the square, was modelled after St. Martin's-in-the-Fields in London, and has a hexastyle composite portico, a lofty steeple, and an elegantly fitted interior.

554. **TRONGATE** goes 400 yards westward from the Cross to Glassford Street, and, with its continuation of Argyle Street, is the most central and swarming thoroughfare of the city. It has everywhere a width of 60 feet or upwards, and is all lined with stately edifices, a few of them somewhat old, but others quite new, and ambitiously ornate. It dates from at least the time of St. Thenaw's Church, and was originally called Thenawgate; it acquired its present name in the middle of the 16th century, from the Tron, or public weigh-house; and it was the seat of all the main business of the city so late as the time of the tobacco trade. An equestrian statue of King William III., on the pavement near its east end, was a present to the city, in 1736, by Governor Macrae of Madras. The Tontine Buildings, on the north side, opposite the statue, exhibit a fine range of Ionic pilasters, resting on a rusticated arcade; and the latter shows grotesque sculptures of human faces on its key-stones, and retires into a spacious piazza. These buildings contain the old Town Hall, a hotel, and a large, well-supplied news-room,—the last free for four weeks to strangers. A grand block of new building, on the same side, at the corner of Nelson Street, in a mixture of the Flemish and the old Scottish styles, with elaborate decorations, containing the east-end office of the City of Glasgow Bank, and suites of shops and warehouses, occupies the site of a house in which Sir John Moore was born. The Tron steeple, projecting over the footpath on the opposite side of the street, and now pierced with a neat archway for the transit of passengers, is a structure of 1637, comprising a square tower of five storeys, and a well-graduated octagonal spire, rising to the height of 126 feet. The Tron Church, behind it, hid from view by an intermediate building, and famous for the ministrations of Dr. Chalmers, is a plain edifice of 1794, after a design by Adam.

555. **KING STREET** was originally an aristocratic quarter, and afterwards the seat of the city markets, but is now relinquished to the poor. A thoroughfare across its foot, extending diagonally from Saltmarket to the site of the city's one ancient bridge, and therefore bearing the name of Bridgegate, was also a place of high note, containing the house in which Oliver Cromwell lodged, town mansions of several noble families, and afterwards the only banks of the city, and the Merchants' Hall, used for gay civic assemblies; but now is inhabited densely by the lowest grades of the population. A steeple, within a court near its west end, a fine symmetrical structure, 164 feet high, built in 1661–9, after designs by Sir William Bruce, in connection with the Merchants' Hall, is still standing. Three wynds, parallel to King Street, on the west side, running from Trongate to Bridgegate, but screened from the former by handsome buildings, are packed with the most miserable of the people, and have a similar character to St. Giles' of London.

556. **ARGYLE STREET** extends fully three-quarters of a mile, from Trongate to Anderston. Its east end dates from the middle of last century; its further parts, toward the centre, arose gradually with the increase of trade and commerce; and its western parts continued, till far in the present century, an open roadway called Anderston Walk. All of it is as spacious and stately as Trongate, while its eastern half makes even a more ambitious display of new decorated buildings in great variety of style,—Saxon, Norman, Roman, Flemish, and mixed. The Buck's Head Hotel, on its south side, at the corner of Dunlop Street, was one of its earliest houses, long a hotel of the highest note, and is a quaint structure ascended by

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outside flights of steps. The Theatre Royal, on the east side of Dunlop Street, is a showy but tasteless edifice of 1840, with exterior statues of Shakespeare, Garrick, and Mr. Alexander.

557. **QUEEN STREET** was constructed along a line of road called the Cow Loan, from its being the route of the city's herd of cattle to the common pastures, now covered by the urban district of Cowcaddens; and it retained the name of Cow Loan within the memory of persons still alive. It all underwent reconstruction, and is now one of the most handsome business-streets in the city. The Clydesdale Bank, on its west side, is an elegant structure of 1854, with brilliantly-beautiful interior. The National Bank, on the same side, in the centre of a hollow oblong connected with the Stock Exchange, is a profusely decorated edifice in the mixed Italian style.

XLII.—THE WESTERN DISTRICTS, WITH THE KELVIN.

Paragraph.

Leave George Square by the north-west corner, and go westward to **Buchanan Street**..... 587

Terminus of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, and Dundas Street, right..... 558

St. George's Church, in front..... 559

Turn to the right into Buchanan Street, and follow it to its termination at the curving of the thoroughfare into Cowcaddens. **Cathedral Street**, right..... 541

Bath Street, left..... 560

The **Cleland Testimonial**, and **Sauchiehall Street**, left...561, 572

Parliamentary Road and Germiston Street, right..... 540

Renfrew Street, left; Terminus of Caledonian Railway, and road to **Port-Dundas**, right... 562

Curve to the left into **Cowcaddens Street**..... 563

And follow it 500 yards to the commencement of Woodside Street. Garscadden Street and Milton street, right; Arcade, Free Church Normal School, and U. P Church, left.—Turn to the left into **Woodside Street**..... 564

And follow it and the Western Road to the further end of Buckingham Terrace. Established Normal School, right; Shamrock Street, deflecting to the left; Abercorn Street and Columbia Street, right; Garnet Hill Street, Scotia Street, and Milton Free Church, left; St. George's Road crossed; elegant new suburbs, with open spaces for their extension, right and left; **Kelvin Water**, crossed on a high, neat, modern bridge..... 431

Elegant new suburb, left; Buckingham Terrace, right; **Royal Botanic Garden**, right..... 565

Either go a mile further west, past the Royal Observatory, to the **Gartnavel Lunatic Asylum**..... 566

And descend thence into the western part of **Partick**..... 567

Or turn to the left, and go about 5 furlongs south, to the nearest part of Partick.—Recross Kelvin Water at Partick; then proceed about 5 furlongs east, to the **Sandyford** suburb at Sandyford Church... 568

Then turn to the left, into a street of 300 yards, to the West End Park; then turn to the right, and go along Royal Terrace and Woodside Place. The **West End Park**, crowned by a fine sweep of buildings, left..... 569

Claremont Street, right; the **Park Church** and the Free Church College, on the east of the eminence to the left.... 570

Elegant **crescents** and terraces, right and left..... 571

Make a turn to the right of about 100 yards, into **Sauchiehall Street**... 572

And follow this down to Buchanan Street on the return to George Square. Falkland Place and Oswald's Monument, left; Newton Street, with St. Matthew's Free Church at its head, right; Thistle Street, Scott Street, Dalhousie Street, and Rose Street, left; Holland Place, Pitt Street, Douglas Street, and Main Street, right; Corporation Halls and Gallery of Art, left; Campbell Street, **Wellington Street**, and **Hope Street**, right..... 576, 575

Cambridge Street and Arcades left; **Renfield Street** and West Nile Street, crossed..... 574

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558. **THE RAILWAY TERMINUS** of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway and its connections, with exit to the head of Queen Street, entrance from Dundas Street, and main front to George Street, comprises structures of different dates, and contains ample accommodations. The chief edifice, in its main front, is an elegant structure in Roman Doric, after a design by Gillespie Graham, built in 1818 for the congregation of Dr. Wardlaw, and purchased in 1852 for the uses of the railway.

559. **ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH**, in St. George's Place, on the west side of Buchanan Street, confronting George Street, is an oblong edifice of 1807, in the Roman style, after a design by Stark, with a disproportionately small front, surmounted by a steeple 162 feet high, bearing aloft four obelisk pinnacles, and terminating in a central pinnacle. The Procurator's Hall, behind it, with fronts to St. George's Place and to West Nile Street, is a fine Venetian structure of 1856.

560. **BATH STREET** extends about three-quarters of a mile westward, on a line with Cathedral Street, and is all modern and well edificed. The Glasgow Library, at No. 15, contains a large and choice collection of books belonging to subscribers. The Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures, in a building about midway up the street, was established a few years ago, by the Architectural Institute of Scotland, as a museum of art. The Independent Chapel in Elgin Place, far up the street, is an edifice in florid Ionic, built in 1856. The Congregational Chapel of the Rev. S. T. Porter, a few paces further west, is an edifice of 1853, in showy Gothic, with hagiological sculptures, a tasteful, tapering, lofty spire, and elegant interior.

561. **THE CLELAND TESTIMONIAL**, at the corner of Buchanan Street and Sauchiehall Street, is a suite of neat dwelling-houses, built by subscription, at a cost of £4600, as a gift to Dr. Cleland, the late author of "Annals of Glasgow." The Terminus of the Caledonian Railway, nearly opposite the deflection of Cowcaddens Street, was designed to be a splendid structure, but as yet is little more than a vast temporary shed.

562. **PORT DUNDAS** is a suburb around the harbour of the Forth and Clyde and the Monkland Canals. It was named after Lord Dundas, who contributed largely to the completion of the works. It stands on a tabular ridge of hill; contains large warehouses and granaries; is mainly a seat of commerce and manufacture; and exhibits the curious feature of lofty houses and lines of shipping on the face of a steep, some 60 or 80 feet above the adjacent levels. See 415 and 487.

563. **COWCADDENS** arose in the manner of an isolated poor suburb; and it retains much of its original irregularity and meanness. A fine arcade, opened in 1852, leads from the centre of it to Hope Street. The Free Church Normal School in it, is a large edifice in a mixed style of Gothic and Tudor, built in 1846, at a cost of £8000. The United Presbyterian Church, occupied by Professor Dr. Eadie, is a plain Roman building.

564. **WOODSIDE ROAD**, and the tracts adjacent to it, continued till about 1830 to be entirely rural, but all are now aligned for handsome city extensions, and a large proportion is already edificed. The ridge of hill along the eastern half of the south side, called Garnet Hill, so steep in some parts as to be inconvenient for carriages, is also well covered with genteel streets, and commands better views than any other interior portion of the city. The Established Normal School, at the east end of Woodside Street, adjacent to Cowcaddens, was built in 1827, after designs by the Messrs. Hamilton, at a cost of £15,000; shows a central front 128 feet long, with two retiring wings, each 110 feet deep; and is surmounted at the centre by a tower rising 45 feet above the roof. Milton Church,

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on the left side of the street, some distance to the west, is a conspicuous structure with a steeple. The United Presbyterian Church in Shamrock Street has a neat Gothic front.

565. **THE BOTANIC GARDEN**, 800 yards west of the bridge over the Kelvin, occupies 6½ acres of high bank and charming slope along the Kelvin's vale; is well arranged in walks and plots; contains good suites of conservatories and hothouses; and gives to view about 15,000 species of plants. Promenades are held in it on stated days in summer; and admission to it, at other times, is charged 1s. The Royal Observatory is a splendid recent structure, on a commanding eminence south of the garden. A fine symmetrical range of building, called Buckingham Terrace, extends to the east, and several elegant streets are aligned and partly built, to the south.

566. **THE LUNATIC ASYLUM** stands at Gartnavel, about a mile beyond the Botanic Garden, on an eminence commanding a splendid view of the surrounding country. It is a huge pile, in a mixed style of Saxon and Gothic, and was built in 1842, at a cost of upwards of £45,000. It contains accommodation for 680 patients. Its first-class division consists of three sides of a quadrangle, the principal one 492 feet long, each of the others 186 feet. Its second-class division also consists of three sides of a quadrangle, the principal one 285 feet long, each of the others 196 feet.

567. **PARTICK** is a suburban town, partly ancient, but chiefly modern. The ancient part stands close to the Kelvin, and has a dingy appearance; while the modern parts, with good streets, stand more to the west, and spread away into a tract of ornate cottages and handsome villas. A residence of the Romish archbishops of Glasgow stood immediately below the Old Town, and was succeeded by a romantic mansion of George Hutcheson of Lamb Hill; and this, after having figured for years as a curious ruin, was recently demolished. Extensive flour-mills and granaries stand on the Kelvin at Partick, the property of the bakers of Glasgow, given to their predecessors by the Regent Moray, for service done at the battle of Langside. The town has a separate burgh government, a post office under Glasgow, a banking office, five places of worship, and a number of local institutions. Its population in 1851 was 6670.

568. **SANDYFORD** is part of a new series of elegant suburbs, aligned and already partly built, on the peninsular tract between the Kelvin and the Clyde. An Established Church in it is a heavy Gothic pile, with a steeple. The district of Anderston, to the east of it, was originally a weavers' village, founded in 1725, and rose to the condition of a large barony burgh, separated from the outskirts of Glasgow by an open tract of half a mile in breadth; but is now absorbed into the city, both in government and in position. It contains a number of churches, and one of them, called Anderston Church, is a conspicuous Gothic edifice, with a steeple.

569. **THE WEST END PARK**, or Kelvin Grove, is a beautiful suite of public grounds, contiguous to the Kelvin, disposed in walks, drives, and shrubberies, after designs by Sir Joseph Paxton. It was purchased in 1853 for £99,569; but part of it was so economically set aside for feus as to afford fair promise of reimbursing the entire cost. The portion reserved for the public comprises 45 acres; and the portion allotted for building was so well planned, and has been already so finely edificed with houses in the French style, as to harmonize completely with the open grounds. The views from the higher walks, down the Clyde over Renfrewshire, are extensive and delightful.

570. **THE WEST PARK CHURCH**, on a high site at the eastern verge of the West End Park, is a recent, massive, Gothic edifice, of nave and aisles, sub-

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tended by a grand lofty tower, terminating in eight pinnacles. The Free Church College, a few paces east of the West Park Church, has two symmetrical fronts, west and north, and is surmounted on the west front by a lofty square tower, terminating in a high projecting balustrade; and adjoined at the east end of the north front by a church with an attached octostyle Corinthian portico. The United Presbyterian Church in Claremont Street is a pleasing, recent, Gothic edifice, of nave and aisles.

571. **THE CRESCENTS** is a general name for an extensive, recent, elegant suburb, immediately east and south of the West End Park. Portions are disposed in terraces, portions in streets and places, and portions in actual crescents,—the Royal, the Claremont, the Woodside, the Lynedoch, and the Elmbank; but all are airily aligned, beautifully edificed, and well set off with garden plots and shrubbery. The average cost of each house, including ground, has been estimated at from £2500 to £3500.

572. **SAUCHIEHALL STREET**, extending about three-quarters of a mile eastward from the Crescents to Buchanan Street, was chiefly, till about 1830, a quiet, narrow, suburban thoroughfare, called Sauchiehall Road; but is now a spacious street, lined with fashionable shops and handsome dwelling-houses, and teeming with vehicles and throngs. Oswald's Monument, at its west end, is a standing bronze statue of James Oswald, long a member of Parliament for Glasgow. St. Matthew's Free Church, in the same vicinity, at the head of Newton Street, is a handsome Gothic edifice, with a lofty, well-formed steeple. The Corporation Halls and Gallery of Art, on the north side, between Rose Street and Cambridge Street, are an elegant suite of rooms, containing a rich collection of old paintings. The Wellington Arcade, off the north side, opposite Wellington Street, and the Queen's Arcade, in continuation of it beyond Renfrew Street, are well designed.

XLIII.—THE SOUTHERN DISTRICTS, WITH THE HARBOUR.

Paragraph

Leave George Square by the south-west corner, and go along St. Vincent Place and **St. Vincent Street**, westward to the intersection by Main Street..... 573

Statue of Queen Victoria, on the thoroughfare; **Buchanan Street**, crossed..... 587

Western Club, right; West Nile Street, **Renfield Street, Hope Street, Wellington Street**, and Campbell Street, crossed..... 574, 575, 576

Turn to the right into Main Street, and make the circuit of **Blythswood Square** round to Douglas Street..... 577

Go southward down Douglas Street to **Argyle Street**..... 556

Turn westward 100 yards along Argyle Street; then turn to the left into Macalpine Street, down to the **Broomielaw**..... 578

Then turn again to the left, and go nearly a mile along the terraced street-line of the Clyde to Hutchesontown Bridge. Harbour, right; Sailors' Home, and streets leading up to Argyle Street, left; **Glasgow Bridge**, on a line with Jamaica Street, right..... 579

Custom-House and Dixon Street, left; Suspension Bridge, right; Maxwell Street and St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, left; **Victoria Bridge**, on a line with Stockwell Street, right..... 580

The original Clydeside suburb of the ancient city, with the steeple of the old Merchants' Hall, left..... 555

South Prison, left; Hutchesontown Bridge, right; **Glasgow Green** in front..... 581

Cross the Clyde on Hutchesontown Bridge, and go westward along the line of terrace to Glasgow Bridge. **Crown Street**, on a line with Hutchesontown Bridge; **Main Street**, on a line with Victoria Bridge; Gorbals Free Church, between Buchan Street and Nicholson Street;

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	Paragraph
Portland Street, on a line with the Suspension Bridge; and **Bridge Street**, on a line with Glasgow Bridge, left	582–585
Recross the Clyde by Glasgow Bridge; proceed up Jamaica Street to the intersection by **Argyle Street**	556
Turn eastward, 120 yards, along Argyle Street, to **St. Enoch's Square**, on the right	586
Turn there to the left into **Buchanan Street**	587
And go up that street, past Gordon Street, to the neighbourhood of George Square.	

573. **ST. VINCENT STREET** was one of the earliest modern western streets; and it outstripped the others in progress, and soon went over the hill to the vicinity of Anderston. It was all edificed with genteel dwelling-houses; and its western half retains the original character, while the eastern one has been considerably transformed by the inroads of business. Queen Victoria's Monument, on the thoroughfare immediately east of Buchanan Street, is a bronze equestrian statue, by Baron Marochetti, erected in 1854. The Western Club, at the north-west corner of Buchanan Street, is a large handsome edifice, with Corinthian decorations, in the Italian palatial style. A United Presbyterian Church, on the south side of nearly the highest part of St. Vincent Street, is a massive structure, partly in Egyptian architecture, partly in Ionic, with lofty Egyptian, cupola-capped tower, built in 1858.

574. **RENFIELD STREET** extends 700 yards southward from Cowcaddens to Gordon Street. It has a mixed and somewhat motley character, but contains several elegant buildings. St. Mary's Episcopal Church, on its east side, is a neat Gothic structure, after a design by R. Scott. A United Presbyterian Church, on its west side, adjacent to Sauchiehall Street, makes a brilliant display of Gothic pinnacles, but suffers severe injury to its architectural effect from being flanked along the basement with shops.

575. **HOPE STREET** extends 900 yards from Cowcaddens to Argyle Street. The Gaelic Church, on its east side, a little south of St. Vincent Street, is a large plain Roman edifice. St. Columba's Church, on the same side further south, is a pleasing Gothic structure. The Corn Exchange, on the west side, at the corner of Waterloo Street, is an edifice in the Italian style, built in 1842, after a design by Brown, and contains a hall 80 feet by 57.

576. **WELLINGTON STREET** extends 790 yards from Sauchiehall Street to Argyle Street. A United Presbyterian Church, on its west side, between Bothwell Street and Waterloo Street, is a large oblong edifice, with handsome Grecian portico; and stands on burial crypts. St. Peter's Free Church, in another thoroughfare a little to the west, is a neat Gothic structure with a lofty spire. All the intersecting thoroughfares to the west of Hope Street, and especially the two parallel thoroughfares of West George Street and Regent Street, north of St. Vincent Street, are mainly edificed with dwelling-houses, and are more or less characterized by retirement and elegance.

577. **BLYTHSWOOD SQUARE** is a spacious, well-edificed area, on a tabular piece of lofty ground, commanding fine views down the radiating streets, and over the western suburbs. Its name of Blythswood belonged to a small estate on which much of the New Town is built; and was transferred to a larger estate of the same proprietor in the neighbourhood of Renfrew. St. Jude's Episcopal Church, at the south-west corner of the square, is a neat oblong edifice, in the Græco-Egyptian style, built for the poet Robert Montgomery.

578. **THE BROOMIELAW** extends along all the north side of the harbour up to Glasgow Bridge. The river here,

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so late as 1811, had depth and harbourage for only sloops or lighters of from 35 to 45 tons burden; but it has been so greatly widened and deepened to the extent of about a mile from the bridge, so well provided with substantial stone wharfage along both sides, and so regularly deepened and embanked all the way down thence to the sea-channel, as now to give the city nearly as good advantages for commerce as if it stood upon a deep bay of the coast. Vessels of from 800 to 1000 tons constantly come up, full-laden, to the quays; vessels of much larger burden, after partly discharging their cargo at some point down the river, also come up; and steam-vessels of 2000 tons or upwards are launched in the vicinity. The extent of wharfage for small craft above Glasgow Bridge is about 500 feet; and that for sea-borne vessels below the bridge is about 12,000 feet. Extensive docks were recently formed at Windmillcroft, on the lower part of the south side; and plans for further extension of the Harbour have been designed. The expenditure for improvements on the Harbour and the river, from 1760 till 1854, amounted to very nearly £2,250,000.

The heaviest ships are berthed on the lower parts of the south side. The steam-worked loading cranes of the Harbour Railway are in the same locality. Most of the other sailing vessels are berthed, often four or five abreast, in the middle and upper parts of the south side. Lancefield Quay, with berthage for heavy screw steamers; and the Napier Dock, for fitting in the machinery of large steamers, are on the lower part of the north side. The berthage for steamers to Liverpool, Ireland, and the Hebrides, is along the middle parts; and that for the river steamers is in the upper part, toward the bridge. The entire scene shows all the appliances, and all the turmoil, of a great first-class port. The adjacent lines of building, whether along the terrace or in the diverging streets, display little architectural attraction, yet are well relieved at one point by the fine, recent, campanile tower of the Sailors' Home.

579. **GLASGOW BRIDGE**, on a line with Jamaica Street, is 560 feet long and 60 feet wide; has seven spacious, well-formed arches; consists of sandstone, faced with granite; shows handsome features of spandril and parapet; and was built in 1835, after designs by Telford, at a cost of £37,000. The Suspension Bridge, 200 yards further up, is a very handsome structure, for foot-passengers, raised in 1853. The Custom-House, on the terrace line between these bridges, is modern and ornamental, but has neither size nor elegance proportionate to the greatness of the port. St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, 150 yards east of the Suspension Bridge, is a large, brilliant, modern edifice, in florid Gothic, consisting of nave and aisles, and bristling with slender towers and crocketted pinnacles.

580. **VICTORIA BRIDGE**, on a line with Stockwell Street, occupies the site of a bridge of 1345, for upwards of four centuries the only bridge of the city; is an elegant structure, 445 feet long and 60 feet wide, with five arches of from 67 to 80 feet in span; consists of sandstone faced with granite; and was built in 1856, after designs by James Walker, at a cost of £40,000. Hutchesontown Bridge, on a line with Saltmarket, is a heavy structure, 406 feet long and 36 feet wide, with five arches, and was built in 1833, after designs by Robert Stevenson. The South Prison, opposite this bridge, with main front to the east, is a great quadrangular pile, built in 1814, at a cost of £34,800; displays, on its main front, a lofty, double-rowed, hexastyle portico; contains spacious accommodations for the justiciary courts, but has been almost entirely disused for the confinement of prisoners.

581. **GLASGOW GREEN**, extending up the Clyde from the front of the South Prison, is a noble public park, about a

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mile in length, and 136 acres in area, well laid out in walks and drives, and partly shaded with stately trees. It both contains and commands pleasant pieces of rural scenery; yet is so overlooked by many huge factories, and so swarms at all times with pedestrian operatives, as to be very manifestly "the lungs" of a great manufacturing city. Nelson's Monument, on a slight rising ground in the lower part of it, is an obelisk 143 feet high. A light, handsome Suspension Bridge, for foot-passengers, across the Clyde, a little above Nelson's Monument, was erected in 1855. St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, adjacent to the north-west corner of the Green, is an edifice of 1750, containing a fine-toned organ and some elegant decorations.

582. **CROWN STREET** extends about 1000 yards to the southern outskirts. It has a spacious roadway, and contains many good buildings; but is the central thoroughfare for a smoky region of great factories. The Govan Iron-works, at its head, comprise six blast furnaces; emitting a continual glare, and are a curious feature on the fringe of the city. The Southern Necropolis, 500 yards north-east of the iron-works, is a parallelogram of eleven acres, ornamentally arranged, and containing many neat monuments.

583. **MAIN STREET** is chiefly an old narrow thoroughfare, representing a small ancient suburb on the outlet from the city to the south; and swarms so densely with inhabitants of the lowest grade, as to be popularly called "Little Ireland." The Southern Terminus of the Caledonian Railway, at its head, is a very plain pile with good accommodations. A United Presbyterian Church, adjacent to the terminus, and built in 1856, is a Græco-Egyptian edifice, with a lofty, square, campanile tower, surmounted by a large Latin cross. Gorbals Free Church, formerly Gorbals Parish Church, on the terrace line 170 yards west of Main Street, is a large Roman edifice, with lofty, well-proportioned steeple, built in 1810, after a design by Thomas Hamilton.

584. **PORTLAND STREET**, prolonged by Abbotsford Place, is a spacious, regular, well-built thoroughfare, extending nearly 1000 yards, to the southern outskirts. The Baronial Hall and Police Offices, in Portland Street, are a handsome and commodious suite of buildings, formerly used for the separate municipal government of the districts south of the Clyde. Erskine United Presbyterian Church, on the east side of the street, and a Free Church across the head of a short street off the same side, have handsome Gothic fronts. Gorbals Parish Church, on the south side of Norfolk Street, is a neat, recent, modern edifice, with a spire terminating in an obelisk.

585. **BRIDGE STREET** is a spacious, well-edificed, business thoroughfare, extending fully three-quarters of a mile, to the southern outskirts. The Terminus of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, near the foot of its west side, presents to the street but a small façade of heavy Doric character, yet has extensive, well-contrived accommodations. A Free Church, far up on the same side, is a large, heavy, Gothic edifice, with a steeple. The Govan Poorhouse, further south, on the same side, is a square of buildings, formerly occupied as cavalry barracks. Kingston Church, 500 yards south-west of the foot of the street, has a small steeple of flying buttresses.

586. **ST. ENOCH'S SQUARE** opens by a brief thoroughfare from Argyle Street, opposite Buchanan Street. It was originally constructed as an aristocratic quarter, in the villa style; but is now all a seat of business, and greatly altered. Its open area was formerly enclosed with iron railings, and laid out in lawn and shrubbery; but is now a place, occupied largely as a cab-stand. St. Enoch's Church, at its south end, is a large handsome structure of 1827, after a design by D. Hamilton; adjoined, in front, to a disproportionately small but

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beautiful steeple, which belonged to a previous edifice of 1782. Surgeons' Hall, on the east side of the square, is a two-storey structure, with rusticated basement, pillars, and balustrade. The name Enoch does not refer to the patriarch of Scripture, but is a corruption of Thenaw, the name of the mother of St. Mungo.

587. **BUCHANAN STREET**, within the memory of many persons not far past the middle of life, was the westernmost thoroughfare of the city, all edificed with villas, and so retired that grass grew plentifully on its carriage-way. It is now the most fashionable shopping promenade of the city, all astir with vehicles, chiefly lined with lofty, elegant, business tenements, and containing many grand shops, and several public halls. Argyle Arcade, going first eastward from Buchanan Street, next southward to Argyle Street, is a long glass-covered alley, lined with fine shops, and sometimes called the Crystal Palace of Glasgow. The Commercial Bank, on the north side of Gordon Street, a few paces from the west side of Buchanan Street, is a large, lofty, elaborately adorned edifice of 1857, on the model of the Farnese Palace at Rome.

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EIGHTH DIVISION.

THE WESTERN LOWLANDS.

THE district which we designate the Western Lowlands is bounded by the Clyde, westward and southward, from Glasgow to Ayr; by the right side of the basin of the Doon, south-eastward, from Ayr to the nearest point of the Southern Highlands; by an imaginary line eastward thence to Sanquhar; and by another imaginary line north-north-westward, from Sanquhar to Glasgow. Its surface comprises much plain, much undulated ground, much hill, in great diversity of arrangement, often with picturesque effect; and its scenery in the west borrows much beauty and grandeur from the contiguity of the Islands and Highlands of the Frith of Clyde. Its travelling facilities consist chiefly of the westward branches of the Caledonian Railway, and the main trunk and ramifications of the Glasgow and South-Western; but include also steamers on the Clyde and some public coaches. We shall trace all the main routes, and indicate the minor ones.

XLIV.—FROM GLASGOW, BY WATER, TO GREENOCK.

Paragraph

Two routes lie from Glasgow to Greenock, the one by water, the other by railway; the former desirable for comfort, the latter preferable for speed; each commanding good scenery, run many times a-day, and crowdedly frequented. We shall trace the water-route here, and the railway one in **XLV.** The steamers, for the water-route, all start from the top of the Broomielaw; and they leave at all hours, sometimes at intervals of half or quarter of an hour, from 6 A. M. to 5 P. M. The trains, for the railway route, start from the Glasgow and South-Western Terminus, near the south end of Glasgow Bridge; and they leave, at various hours, from 7.35 A.M. to 9 P.M. All the steamers to Greenock have destinations to places beyond; and many of them, for passengers to these places, may be boarded at Greenock from the railway trains leaving Glasgow an hour later. —By steamer down the Clyde. Berthage of large sailing-vessels, left; berthage of large steamers, and Sailors' Home, right; Railway Harbour, left; Napier Dock and Lancefield Quay, right; upper end of **Govan**, left.....588

Ship-building yards, right and left; foot of Govan, left; mouth of **Kelvin Water**, Partick, and Gartnavel, right.....431, 567, 566

Scotstown, right; Eldersslie House, left; **Renfrew**, 6 miles.....589

Yoker, right.....590

Blythswood, left.....591

Canal cut, to the **Forth and Clyde Canal**, right.....415

Mouth of **Cart Water**, left.....592

Vista view up Cart Water to **Inchinnan** Church, **Paisley**, and the **Braes of Glenifer**, left.....593, 601, 623

Dalmuir shore, right; Auchentoshan, Mountblow, and Duntocher Mills, on the skirts of the hills to the right.....452

Erskine Ferry, right and left.....594

Old **Kilpatrick**, right.....453

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Paragraph
Lennox Hills, closing toward the river on the right.....419
Erskine House, left; **Bowling Bay**, right, 11 miles.....454
Dunglass, right..... 455
The **Bishopton** Hills, crowned by Lord Blantyre's Monument, left...604
Dumbuck, right.....456

Paragraph
View up the Vale of **Leven**, with Ben Lomond in the distance, right...448
Splendid view down the Frith to the Cowal mountains, in front; **Dumbarton Castle** and **Dumbarton**, right.....457, 458
Langbank and Finlayston, left..... 595

Paragraph
Slopes and hills of **Cardross**, right.....462
The hills of **Kilmalcolm**, left.....605
Newark Castle and **Port-Glasgow**, left.....596
Ardmore, right.....463
View past **Helensburgh** into **Gairloch**, right front.....464, 731
Greenock, 21 miles.....597

588. **GOVAN** extends about a mile along the road to Renfrew. Its ends adjoin the Clyde; while its middle part is at some distance, in consequence of an outward bend in the river. Its lower end lies opposite the mouth of Kelvin Water, and presents a pretty appearance. Much of the town consists of thatched cottages, and looks old and dingy; while other parts are new and handsome, or borrow beauty from the vicinity of numerous neat villas. The parish church, built in 1826, is a capacious edifice with battlements and lancet windows, adjoined to an elegant steeple, modelled after that of Stratford-upon-Avon. The town dates from the Culdee times; appears to have nearly or altogether rivalled ancient Glasgow, in both size and promise; and continued to rank, in the 16th century, as one of the largest villages of Scotland. Its church, from about 1147 till the Reformation, was a prebend of Glasgow Cathedral; and afterwards became the property of Glasgow College, and was served, for some time, by Andrew Melville. A house in the town, long used as an inn, contains the chair of the poet Burns, and a number of other curiosities. Govan has a post office under Glasgow, an office of the City of Glasgow Bank, and a public library; and it communicates many times a day with Glasgow by omnibus, and maintains a ferry for constant communication with Partick, and with passing steamers. Its population in 1851 was 3131. The residences of Fairfield, John Anderson, Esq.; Lint House, Michael Rowan, Esq.; and Elderslie, Archibald A. Speirs, Esq., stand near the Clyde, between Govan and Renfrew; and those of Scotstown, Miss Oswald, and Jordan Hill, James Smith, Esq., stand on the opposite bank.

589. **RENFREW** comprises a small modern suburb on the left bank of the Clyde, and a small ancient town nearly half a mile inland. The town consists of a main street and several lanes, and has a mean, antiquated appearance. Its only noticeable buildings are the Town House, with a small old spire, and the Blythswood Testimonial, an elegant edifice, erected by subscription in 1842, as a public school, in honour of the late Archibald Campbell, Esq., of Blythswood. The modern suburb contains a row of neat houses, an extensive shipbuilding yard, and the northern Terminus of the Paisley and Renfrew Railway; has a range of wharves for passing steamers and for local shipping; and maintains a carriage ferry across the Clyde. Renfrew is a royal burgh, grouped in the franchise with Dumbarton and Kilmarnock; and it has a post office under Paisley, an Athenæum, and two inns, the Railway and the Black Bull. Trains run every hour to Paisley; and omnibuses run eight times a day to Glasgow. The population in 1851 was 2977.

The tract around Renfrew belonged from the time of David I. to the High Stewards of Scotland; and a spot of it, still called the Castle Hill, between the town and the Clyde, contained their chief residence till their accession to

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the throne. An isolated eminence, called the Knock, nearly midway between Renfrew and Paisley, is said to have been the death-place of the mother of Robert II., by a throw from her palfrey; and it was crowned, till 1779, by an octagonal column, about 10 feet high, believed to have been monumental of her death. This eminence, with some lands around it, passed from the royal Stewarts to the Knoxes of Ranfurly, the family of Knox the reformer, and is supposed to have given them their name of Knox. A great battle, originating in the ambition of Somerled, Lord of the Isles, but which cost him his life, was fought at Renfrew, in 1164, between him and Malcolm IV.

590. **YOKER** is a small village on the right bank of the Clyde, opposite Renfrew. The dock-yard establishment for the improvement of the river, extensive distilleries, and the residences of Yoker House and Yoker Lodge are adjacent.

591. **BLYTHSWOOD** estate, the property of Archibald Campbell, Esq., occupies the eastern peninsula between the Clyde and the Cart. The mansion is a neat, large, modern edifice, in a flat, well-wooded park. A large stone on the estate, close to the road from Renfrew to Inchinnan, marks the spot where the Earl of Argyle was wounded and captured at his defeat in 1685.

592. **CART WATER** is formed by the confluence of the Black Cart and the White Cart, and runs thence about a mile to the Clyde at Blythswood. The Black Cart issues from Castle Semple Loch; has a north-easterly run of about 9 miles; and is a dark, sluggish stream. The White Cart rises in the moors of Eaglesham, runs 9 miles northward, 7 miles westward, and again 2½ miles northward; drives a vast amount of machinery, particularly at Pollockshaws and at Paisley; and is stemmed to the latter place by the tide. The Cart, in all its parts, was at one time a noble angling water for trout, perch, and braise; but it has suffered severe diminution of its finny treasures by the foul discharges of public works. The upper and central reaches of the White Cart show pleasing scenery, and have been sung by Burns and Campbell.

593. **INCHINNAN** is a parish extending 3¾ miles along the Clyde downward from the Cart. Its lands belonged to the High Stewards of Scotland; and a portion of them remained, till the beginning of the 18th century, in the possession of the Earls of Lennox. Inchinnan House, built in 1506, was a noble pile, usually designated a palace, but has disappeared. Inchinnan Church rose on the site of a Culdee cell, and belonged successively to the Knights Templars and the Knights of St. John. The present church is an elegant Gothic edifice of 1828, with a massive square tower; and the ancient church-yard around it contains four grave-stones of the Knights Templars. A bridge over the Black Cart and the White Cart, 35 yards above their confluence, in the vicinity of the church, is a unique and handsome structure, built in 1812, at a cost of £17,000. The parish contains Park, the seat of John Henderson, Esq., and South Barr, the seat of Boyd Alexander, Esq.—the latter a splendid edifice of 1827; and it formerly contained also the grim old baronial fortalice of North Barr, a seat of the Lords Sempill.

594. **ERSKINE** estate lies along the left side of the Clyde, opposite Old Kilpatrick and Bowling Bay. It belonged anciently to the family of Erskine, who became Lords Erskine and Earls of Mar; but passed in 1638 to Sir John Hamilton of Orbiston, and in 1703 to the noble family of Blantyre. The mansion is a splendid edifice in the Tudor style, built in 1828, after a design by Sir Robert Smirke. An obelisk, 80 feet high, to the memory of the eleventh Lord Blantyre, surmounts a swell of the hill-ridge in the west. Erskine Ferry, half a mile above the

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mansion, serves all the purposes of a carriage-bridge. Erskine Church, in the southern neighbourhood of the ferry, is a handsome Gothic structure of 1813. Erskine parish extends along the river to Finlayston, with a mean breadth of 2½ miles, and contains the villages of Bishopton and Rossland, the mansions of Dargavel, John Hall Maxwell, Esq.; Rossland, Matthew Rodger, Esq.; Eastbank, D. J. Bannatyne, Esq.; and several very handsome villas. Bargarran was the scene of a notorious prosecution for alleged sorcery, narrated in Arnot's "Collection of Criminal Trials," and in a volume entitled "The Witches of Renfrewshire." Dargavel is partly an edifice of the 16th century, partly a recent structure in the French style. See 604.

595. **LANGBANK** village comprises a short chain of neat, new, ornate cottages; and has a post office under Port-Glasgow, and a commodious new school. Finlayston House, in its neighbourhood, now the seat of William C. Bontine, Esq., is partly an edifice of the latter part of the 15th century, and was long a residence of the Earls of Glencairn, and notable as the scene of a remarkable celebration of the Lord's Supper by John Knox. Alexander Montgomery, a court poet of the time of James VI., the author of "The Cherry and the Slae," resided some time on the estate of Finlayston. Broadfield, 3 miles west of Langbank, is the seat of Andrew Wingate, Esq.

596. **PORT-GLASGOW** is a sea-port town and a parliamentary burgh. It stands on a belt of low, flat ground, about 300 yards broad, overhung by two successive ridges of hill rising to a summit altitude of about 400 feet, at a distance of three-quarters of a mile, or less, from the shore. The lower environs are studded with villas or disposed in gardens, and the overhanging heights are clothed with wood or verdure, and command a gorgeous view. Devol's Glen, in the western vicinity, is a rocky, bosky, romantic dell, traversed by a brook, which makes two pretty cascades; and flanked near the head by a giddy precipice, which is fabled to have been leaped by Sir William Wallace on horseback, and bears the name of Wallace's Leap.

The site of the town is part of the ancient barony of Newark. This belonged for ages to the Denistouns, but passed successively to the Maxwells, to the Cochranes, and to the Hamiltons, and is now the property of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart. The baronial castle, in a tolerably entire state, still stands on a projecting point of land a little east of the town. Most parts of it were erected about the year 1597, but some are of older date. It is a massive pile, of good proportions, in three principal rectangular compartments, and forms a striking feature in the view from the Frith. Its windows are elegantly carved; its lintels and walls bear the initials and the arms of the Maxwells; and its upper parts are adorned with corbelled round turrets. A small ancient village, of the name of Newark, stood adjacent to the castle, and rose to the dignity of a burgh of barony, but was absorbed and superseded by Port-Glasgow.

The town was founded in 1668, to serve as the port of Glasgow, and it rose rapidly to importance, but suffered a permanent check by the deepening of the river upward from Dumbarton. It forms a kind of ellipse round the docks and quays. Its streets are regularly aligned, well built, and airy, and its general appearance is neat and urban. The Town Hall is a handsome edifice, with a tetrastyle Doric portico, surmounted by an elegant spire, 150 feet high. The Episcopalian Chapel is a neat structure, built in 1856, at a cost of nearly £4000. The harbour has large capacities, and so late as 1834 received an addition, at a cost of £40,000. Much trade is done with America, and considerable industry is carried on in connection with the commerce. The town has a key post office, three banking-

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offices, a public library, and two chief inns—the Black Bull and the Buck's Head. It is governed by a provost, two bailies, and seven councillors; and it unites with Dumbarton and three other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 6986.

597. **GREENOCK** stands partly on a belt of plain, partly on a series of slopes and braes, between a curving reach of shore and a cloven range of hill. The flat part of the site has a mean breadth of about a quarter of a mile, lies but slightly above high-water level, and is all occupied by either the docks, the principal streets, or long lines of outskirts or villas. The ground behind rises in some parts slowly, in other parts steeply; then ascends with diversity of terrace, undulation, and acclivity, till it reaches the hills; and all, to the extent of nearly a mile in length and about half a mile in breadth, is disposed variously in streets, parks, villa-plots, factories, garden-areas, and rural openings. The hills, at their highest point, have an altitude of about 800 feet above the level of the sea, and attain it at a distance of about 1½ mile from the shore; a vale which cleaves them strikes transversely, on a line from about the middle of the town; and the general expression of hill and vale, sky-line and declivity, is a fine mixture of force and beauty. The view from the quays, from some of the streets, and especially from the high grounds above, is one of the noblest commanded by any town in Britain.

The lands of Easter Greenock belonged, at the accession of Robert III., to a family of the name of Galbraith, but passed, in his reign, to the family of Schaw. A castle belonging to them then stood at the place now called Bridgend, and did not become extinct till 1806. A new castle was soon erected by the Schaws, on an elevated terrace, now directly above the railway station; and part of it, with successive additions, forming altogether a stately, weather-worn edifice, under the name of the Mansion-House, is still standing. The lands of Easter Greenock, including those of Cartsburn, belonged to the Crawfords of Kilbirnie; and those of Easter Greenock proper were purchased in 1669 by the Schaws, while those of Cartsburn passed, about the same time, to Malcolm Crawford of Glasgow, and are still in possession of his descendants. The Stewarts of Ardgowan succeeded, in 1755, to the estates of the Schaws, and took then the name of Shaw Stewart. Two villages arose in connection with the castles—Cartsdyke with the eastern one, Greenock with the western one—and maintained for some time a sharp competition for trade and power. Cartsdyke at first was the more successful of the two, and served as the port for fitting out the Clyde portion of the expedition to Darien; but after the union of the baronies, it became dependent on the other, and began to sink to the condition of a suburb. Greenock, so late as the beginning of the 17th century, consisted of only a row of thatched cottages, inhabited by fishermen; and till about 1684 it did not begin to attain any noticeable trade beyond fishing. But in 1733–4 it acquired an artificial harbour of greater extent than any other which then existed in Scotland, constructed at a cost of about £5600, and it thenceforth went so rapidly into prosperity as to become in about sixty-five years the greatest port in the kingdom. It sustained a severe check by the deepening of the Clyde above Dumbarton, with the effect of removing much of its commerce to Glasgow; but it has received some counteracting advantages, and will continue to prosper.

The town comprises a large compact centre around the original village of Greenock; a great eastern suburb, produced by extension of the original village of Cartsdyke; a considerable amount of modern southerly outskirts; and a great extent of modern westerly streets and lines of villas. Its compact average breadth is not much above two furlongs;

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but its total length, including the westerly lines of villas, is upwards of two miles. A fine breadth of terrace thoroughfare lies round a large proportion of the quays and the docks. A square in the centre of the town, and three streets leading thence to the east, to the north, and to the west, have an airy appearance, and are pleasingly edificed. The newer streets and terraces in the south and in the west are spacious, regular, and neat. The outskirts, over all the face of the slopes, and away to the extremity of the long western wing of villas, are charming. But most of the other parts of the town, particularly throughout its centre and in Cartsdyke, consist of dingy, narrow streets, and ill-built, disagreeable alleys.

The Custom-House, facing the esplanade of the steam-boat quay, is a large oblong edifice, with fine Grecian portico, built in 1818, at a cost of £30,000. The Town Hall and public offices, in the centre of the town, is an extensive, handsome pile, erected in 1856. The Exchange Buildings and the Tontine Inn, also in the centre of the town, are ornamental structures, the former erected in 1814, at a cost of £7000, the latter in 1801, at a cost of £10,000. The public News Room, on the east side of Cathcart Square, is a spacious, elegant, well-appointed hall, opened in 1821. The Watt Monument or Greenock Library, in Union Street, is a heavy structure in the Tudor style, built in 1837, at a cost of £3000, and contains a handsome white marble statue of James Watt, by Chantrey, and a large public library. Wood's Hospital, or the Mariners' Asylum, at the further extremity of the upper line of the western suburbs, is an imposing edifice in the Tudor style, 300 feet long, built in 1851, for the use of aged, infirm, and disabled seamen, at a cost of £10,000, out of a bequest of £140,000 by Sir Gabriel Wood. The Greenock Academy is an elegant edifice in the old monastic style, built in 1855. The Middle Church, in Cathcart Square, is a large neat pile of 1757, with a steeple 146 feet high, added in 1787. The West Church, in the south-western outskirts, is an elegant oblong edifice of 1840, with a handsome, well-proportioned, lofty steeple, added in 1854. A Free Church, in the eastern part of the town, is a handsome structure, with a Gothic spire, built in 1855. An Independent Chapel in George Square, is a neat edifice with Gothic front, built in 1840. Several other places of worship, belonging to various denominations, are pleasing or ornamental structures, mostly in the Roman style. A crowded disused cemetery around the old relinquished West Church, contains monuments of Burns's "Highland Mary," the poet John Wilson, and the father and grandfather of James Watt. A modern ultramural cemetery, in the south-western outskirts, comprising 22 acres, well adorned with walks and shrubs, contains elegant monuments to Mr. Wallace and Mr. Baine, who represented Greenock in Parliament, and many other tasteful monuments. Two public parks, given to the inhabitants by Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, and situated in the southern outskirts, comprise areas of 8 and 4 acres, and are well fitted with walks and seats.

The harbour comprehends quays and docks, with an aggregate berthage of about 11,240 feet; and possesses dry docks, sheds, cranes, lights, and all other appliances, suitable to the wants of a first-class port. The largest steamers can touch the quays in all states of the tide; and the largest sailing vessels have good anchorage in an adjacent roadstead, and can be accommodated in the docks. The chief commerce is with North and South America, and with the East and the West Indies. Extensive work is done in sugar-refining and ship-building; and manufactures are carried on in woollen fabrics, linen thread, cotton thread, sail-cloth, ropes, paper, leather, malt liquors, pottery, soap, chemicals, machinery,

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cast-iron work, chain cables, anchors, and other articles. Works for aiding the town's manufactures, and supplying its inhabitants with water, were constructed, in 1827, on engineering plans by Robert Thom, at a cost of £90,000. They comprise collecting reservoirs, aqueducts, and self-acting sluices among the adjacent hills, at an elevation of 500 feet above the level of the sea; and send down a constant stream, at the rate of 2000 cubic feet per minute. The stream descends in successive falls, so disposed as to drive the machinery of factories and mills at a more economical rate than could be done by steam. One of the factories on it is an edifice four storeys high, 300 feet long, and 65 feet wide, worked by a wheel 220½ feet in circumference, and 117 tons in weight. A rupture of one of the reservoirs occurred on a winter night of 1835, sending a deluge on the eastern part of the town, with the effect of drowning about forty persons, and destroying a vast amount of property.

Greenock gives grand command for tourists to all parts of the Clyde, and to the Western Highlands. About ninety steamers arrive and depart daily; and most of them call twice a-day or oftener. The Railway Terminus is neat and commodious, and stands within about two minutes' walk of the quay. Omnibuses, in connection with the trains, run to Gourock every hour in summer, and six times a-day in winter. The chief hotels are, the Tontine, the White Hart, the Royal, the Temperance, and Borland's. The town has seven banking offices, several circulating libraries, a variety of art and literary associations, a mechanics' institution, and twenty-six places of worship. It is governed by a provost, four bailies, and eleven councillors; it is the seat of the sheriff courts of the lower ward of Renfrewshire; and it sends a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 36,689. It gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Cathcart. John Wilson, the author of "The Clyde," conducted its academy; Burns's "Highland Mary" died in one of its lanes, called Minch-Collop Close; Jean Adams, the author of "There's nae luck about the house," lived and died in Cartsdyke; James Watt, the improver of the steam-engine, was born in Greenock; and Galt, the novelist, died in it, and was buried at Innerkip.

XLV.—FROM GLASGOW, BY RAILWAY, TO GREENOCK.

Paragraph

From the Glasgow and South-Western Terminus. A long curving viaduct over the streets, traversed; **Paisley** and **Johnstone Canal**, left.....598

Pollockshields, left.....599

Sandyford and West Park suburbs, a mile to the right.....568–571

Bellahouston and Dumbreck, left; Craigton, right; Berryknowe, left; fine view to the **Lennox Hills**, right front.....419

Fine view to **Neilston Pad** and **Gleniffer Braes**, left front...668, 623

Cardonald, left.....600

Shielhall, right; long cutting and short tunnel, passed through; **Paisley** town and station, 6¾ miles.....601

Oakshawhead, left; deflection of railway to the south, left; Walkingshaw, right; Black **Cart Water**, crossed...592

Blackstone House, left; **Gryfe Water**, crossed 602

Houston Station, 9¾ miles.....603

A deep bog traversed and two cuttings passed; Dargavel, left.....594

West Rossland, right.....594

Bishopton Station, 12 miles.....604

A tunnel, 2300 yards long, traversed; splendid view down the Clyde, and up the Leven, on emerging from the tunnel; the margin of the Frith approached, and begun to be followed down; **Langbank** Station, 15¾ miles.....595

Continuous view across and down the Frith, right front; viaduct of 14 arches across Newark Bay, traversed.....596

Road to **Kilmalcolm**, left 605

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Paragraph

Port-Glasgow town and station, 20 miles..... 596

Glendevol, left; continuation of fine views across the Frith, right; arched road over the eastern streets of Greenock, traversed; Greenock Station, 22½ miles..... 597

598. **THE PAISLEY CANAL** extends 11 miles westward, from Glasgow to Johnstone. It was formed in 1807–10, at a cost of £130,000. The plan for it contemplated its extension to Ardrossan, a total distance of 31 miles, with the view of making that place the port of Glasgow; but was upset by the project for deepening the Clyde above Dumbarton. The canal is 28 feet wide at top, and 4½ feet deep; it runs all on a level; and, in the vicinity of Paisley, it is carried over the White Cart, on an aqueduct 240 feet long, and passes through two tunnels. It was formerly a line of great traffic; but it has, in a main degree, been superseded by the railway.

599. **POLLOCKSHIELDS** stands along a country road, adjacent to the canal and the railway, three-quarters of a mile west of the crowded outskirts of Glasgow. It consists chiefly of two chains of villas and ornate cottages, nearly all of recent erection, and vying with one another in architectural display. Ibroxholm, further west, on the main road to Paisley, is a similar place; and both communicate with Glasgow by omnibus. Numerous villas stand between them and the Clyde; and the seats of Bellahouston, Moses Steven, Esq.; Dumbreck, J. M'Callum, Esq.; Craigton, W. B. Huggins, Esq.; and Berryknowe, Robert Kerr, Esq., stand near the railway west of Pollockshields.

600. **CARDONALD** estate, on the White Cart, 3 miles east of Paisley, belonged anciently to the Stewart family, and passed to the Lords Blantyre. A picturesque old castle stood on it, but gave place a few years ago to a neat new farmstead. The village of Cardonald Mills, comprising a group of cottages, and a large suite of meal mills, stands a little to the north. Hawkhead, a seat of the Earl of Glasgow, an old, irregular edifice, embosomed among extensive woods, stands a mile to the west. The Duke of York, afterwards King James VII., visited Hawkhead in 1681.

601. **PAISLEY** is a manufacturing town and a parliamentary burgh. Its site is partly a plain on the right bank of the White Cart, and variously low ground and gentle ridge on the left bank. Some of the interior views of it, especially near the Cart and from the railway, are pleasant and picturesque; while the exterior views, from the open parts of its higher grounds, comprise a brilliant panorama, over extensive fertile plains, to a grand and various sky-line of hill and mountain. Many walks around it, within a radius of 3 miles, lead through reaches of charming close scenery; and one of 3 miles to the south-west leads to the romance and beauty of the Braes of Gleniffer. Ferguslie, in the western outskirts, contains vestiges of an ancient baronial fortalice. Blackhall, in the south-eastern environs, is a strong, plain, ancient, unroofed pile, long the seat of the ancestors of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart. Ferguslie House, Thomas Coates, Esq.; Maxwellton House, William Witherspoon, Esq.; Barshaw, James Arthur, Esq.; Auchentorlie, Alexander Catterach, Esq.; Brabloch, William Holmes, Esq.; Kilnside, Joseph Whitehead, Esq.; Woodside, Peter Coats, Esq.; Greenlaw, John Morgan, Esq.; Crossflat, William Philips, Esq.; and Netherhill, Robert Rodgers, Esq., are in the neighbourhood.

A Roman station, called Vanduara, stood on the central ridge of the town named Oakshawhead; an iter went from it to Antoninus' Wall in the vicinity of the site of Glasgow; and two outposts stood at Woodside and Castlehead. The surrounding lands, along with those of Renfrew, were given by David I. to the Steward of Scotland; and a part of them,

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on the right bank of the Cart, called Passeleth,—a name which has been changed into Paisley,—was selected in 1163 to be the site of a Benedictine abbey. A village, for the use of the abbey's retainers, speedily arose, partly on the same side of the river, but chiefly on the left side; and this village was the nucleus of the modern town. The part of it on the right bank had little growth, and is represented by the present suburb of Seedhill; while the main part, on the left bank, made steady progress to the condition of a trading town, with about 3000 inhabitants. The impulse of manufacture came upon it in the early years of the 18th century, and soon pushed it into larger bulk; and in 1779, a new and additional town, on a regular plan, comprising upwards of twenty streets, was founded on the right bank of the river, around the abbey.

The entire town, as it now exists, is a curious mixture of the old and the new, the compact and the straggling, the regular and the irregular, with city-like centre and village-like outskirts. The principal thoroughfare extends east and west, under a succession of names, for about 2 miles. Another series of streets, though not quite in one line, extends a great length north and south. The most spacious and regular street is George Street, which is comparatively modern; and the street most distinguished for the elegance of its buildings is Forbes Street, which was opened within the last 38 years.

The original Abbey Church was burnt by the English in 1307, and a larger and more elegant one was completed about the middle of the 15th century. This consisted of nave, choir, north transept, tower, and a projecting chapel, now known as the sounding aisle. The nave and the sounding aisle are still entire; but the choir has been demolished to within 10 feet of the ground, the transept is in a state of ruin, and the tower is extinct. The nave measures internally 93 feet by 59½; it has been used as a parish church since the Reformation, and is much less marred by its fittings than most other old Romish piles which have been similarly transformed; and it displays, both exteriorly and interiorly, features of high artistic merit, chiefly in decorated Gothic. The sounding aisle is remarkable for powerful and prolonged echoes, and contains a splendid ancient altar-tomb, which has been the subject of much discussion among antiquaries, and probably is monumental of one of the two consorts of Robert II. Both of these queens, Robert III., and several princes of the Stewart dynasty, were buried in the church. The property of the abbey was very great, and, after the Reformation, it was given, along with the title of Baron Paisley, to Lord Claud Hamilton, son of the Earl of Arran. An ancient mansion, in the southern vicinity of the abbey, formerly called the Place of Paisley, was the residence of, successively, Lord Paisley, the Earls of Abercorn, and the Earls of Dundonald, but suffered great disfigurement at the founding of the new town, and was then partitioned into common dwellings, and now presents a gloomy appearance.

The High Church, situated on the ridge of Oakshawhead, is a large, plain, oblong edifice of 1756, with a handsome, lofty steeple. St. George's Church, in George Street, is a neat, oblong, Grecian edifice, built in 1819, at a cost of upwards of £7000. The Free High Church is a fine structure in the Norman style, with a massive square tower, 100 feet high. The Episcopalian Church is a small, chaste, Gothic edifice. The Neilson Institution—a public school, built and endowed in 1852, by bequest of John Neilson, Esq. of Nethercommon, and affording instruction in five departments—stands conspicuously on the same ridge as the High Church, and is a large massive edifice, in the form of a Greek cross, surmounted by a dome. The New Cemetery, a little west of the Neilson Institu-

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tion, comprises 23 acres of high, tumulated ground, adorned with shrubs, and intersected by several miles of gravel walks, and contains an obelisk to the memory of two martyrs of the Covenant, and a number of other interesting monuments. The County Buildings, in the centre of the town, were erected in 1818, and in subsequent years, at a cost of £38,000; form a quadrangular, castellated pile, with projecting hexagonal turrets; and contain court-house, county hall, council chambers, county jail, and a number of public offices. The Railway Station adjoins them, in a similar style of architecture, with platform on a high pitch; and the course of the railway through the town is largely architectural, with viaducts across the Cart and the thoroughfares, and so high as to overlook the roofs of many of the houses.

The house in which Professor Wilson of Edinburgh was born, and a better one in which he spent his boyhood, stand in High Street. The house in which the poet Tannahill was born, a poor one-storey building, stands in Castle Street; and that in which he spent most of his life, and wrote most of his songs, a cottage built by his father, stands in an adjoining street. The house in which the poet and ornithologist, Alexander Wilson, was born stood in Seedhill, and has given place to a plain two-storey structure, with a small marble tablet on its front, bearing an inscription to his memory. The town's list of celebrities includes James Wilson, the naturalist; John Wilson Thornley, the geologist; Dr. Robert Watt, author of the "Bibliotheca Britannica;" William Motherwell, the poet and journalist; Finlay, King, and Kennedy, the poets; Fillans and Henning, the artists; Andrew Knox, the relative of the Scottish reformer; Patrick Adamson, archbishop of St. Andrews; Thomas Smeton and Robert Boyd, principals of the University of Glasgow; Dr. John Witherspoon, the voluminous theologian; Robert Findlay, Dr. James Thomson, and Dr. Andrew Symington, professors of divinity; together with a multitude of literati, minor poets, distinguished lawyers, popular preachers, and enterprising merchants.

Paisley carries on large manufactures in Cashmere shawls, woollen shawls, woollen plaids, tartan cloths, and carpets; produces also cotton fabrics, leather, hardware, machinery, soap, and other articles. Its weaving-work is partly done by steam-power, but has at times employed upwards of 6000 hand-looms. The work-people have been fearfully at the mercy of changes of manufacture and fluctuations of fashion; and so many as nearly one-third of them were, a few years ago, reduced to such utter disaster as to find no alternative but pauperism, emigration, or the grave. The town contains a public coffee-room, a public library, an athenæum, a philosophical institution, thirty-two places of worship, five banking offices, and four chief inns—the Commercial, the George, Tannahill's, and the New Town. It is governed by a provost, four bailies, and ten councillors; it is the seat of the sheriff courts for the upper ward of Renfrewshire; and it sends a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 47,952.

602. **GRYFE WATER** rises near the reservoirs of the Greenock Water Works, and runs 16 miles eastward to the Black Cart, 2¾ miles above the influx to the Clyde. Its course, for a few miles, lies among bleak, heathy hills, but afterwards traverses a great plain. It formerly gave the name of Strathgryfe to all its basin, and sometimes also to part of the basin of the Cart. Its chief tributaries are Duchal Water and Houston Burn.

603. **HOUSTON** barony, originally Hugh's-town, belonged for six centuries from the time of Malcolm IV. to the family of Houston, and now belongs to Mr. Speirs of Elderslie. Houston village, 3½ miles south-west of the station, is a neat modern place on Houston Burn,

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and has a post office under Paisley, and about 800 inhabitants. An ancient village and a fine old baronial castle stood on a neighbouring spot, but were nearly all demolished in 1780. The chancel of an ancient church, forming part of a modern one, contains an altar-tomb of the Houston family. An ancient cross stands adjacent, comprising a graduated platform, an octagonal pillar 9 feet high, and a surmounting dial and globe. Houston House, to the east of the village, is a seat of A. A. Speirs, Esq. Bridge of Weir, on Gryfe Water, 1¾ mile to the south-west, is a modern manufacturing village, with a post office under Paisley, and about 850 inhabitants. Gryfe Castle, a little west of Bridge of Weir, is the seat of Robert Freeland, Esq. Blackstone, near the railway, a mile south-east of Houston Station, belongs to T. Speirs, Esq., and is occupied by his factor. Barrochan House, a little west of the station, is the seat of the Misses Fleming. Barrochan Cross, in its vicinity, is a very ancient sculptured stone, on an unhewn pedestal, supposed to be commemorative of some battle now unknown to history.

604. **BISHOPTON** estate belonged anciently to the family of Brisbane, and is now the property of Lord Blantyre. Bishopton Hills are a ridge of trap rock, separating the shores of the Clyde from the lowlands of Gryfedale, and pierced by the long tunnel of the railway. Bishopton House, on the hill side, was once a country retreat of the Archbishop of Glasgow, and is now occupied by Robert A. Kidston, Esq. Bishopton village, near the station, has a post office under Paisley, an inn, and about 350 inhabitants. See 594.

605. **KILMALCOLM** is a village 4 miles south-east of Port-Glasgow, and 4½ north-west of Houston. It took its name from an ancient church dedicated to King Malcolm III.; contains a post office under Port-Glasgow, and about 200 inhabitants; consists of old thatched houses, with several little hostelries and three places of worship; and presents a more curious, old-world, sequestered aspect than any other village in the west. The parish church is a handsome edifice, with a tower, erected in 1832; and the aisle of a previous church and the tomb of the Earls of Glencairn are contiguous. Duchall House, a seat of Sir M. Shaw Stewart, Bart., and Carruth, the seat of Henry M'Dowall, Esq., are 1½ mile and 2¾ miles to the south. Duchall Place, the romantic ruin of an ancient castle, long the seat of the noble family of Lyle, is 2 miles to the south-west.

XLVI.—FROM GREENOCK TO ARDROSSAN.

Paragraph

By steamer in transit from Glasgow to Ayr. Many other steamers go 3 miles of the way to Gourock, and several 24½ miles to Millport. Binnan's Hill, left; Wood's Hospital, left... 597

Roseneath peninsula, over several miles on the right..... 730

Port Matilda, left..... 606

Gourock Bay, crossed; **Gourock**, 3 miles..... 607

Kempock Point and Ashton, left; **Loch Long** and **Holy Loch**, right.....737, 755

Leven Castle, left..... 608

Dunoon, right..... 764

Cloch Point and Lighthouse, left; Lunderston Bay and **Ardgowan** House, left..... 609

Kip Water mouth and **Innerkip** village, left, 8½ miles..... 610

Wemyss Point, left; **Inellan**, right..... 765

Wemyss Bay, 11 miles 611

Kelly Burn, left; **Skelmorlie**, 13 miles..... 612

Kyles and **Isle of Bute**, with **Rothesay**, 6 miles to the right, 766, 768, 769

Knock Castle, left..... 613

Big Cumbrae, right front..... 614

Largs, 18 miles..... 615

Largs Channel and Fairlie road, traversed; **Kelburn** House, left... 616

Fairlie, 21 miles..... 617

Fairlie road, crossed; remarkable trap dikes on Big Cumbrae, right; **Little Cumbrae**, left 618

Millport, 24½ miles..... 619

Fairlie road recrossed transversely to the south-east; Little Cum-

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Paragraph
brae, right; Fairlie Head and Portincross, left..... 620
Arran, 13 miles to the right..... 784–802
Knockgeorgan, 3 miles to the left; Horse Island, right; Ardrossan, 33½ miles..... 621

606. **FORT MATILDA** is a small modern fortification, on a point of land projecting from the base of Binnan's Hill, midway between Greenock and Gourock. It was formed for the defence of the Clyde, and fully commands the navigable channel; and it was recently reconstructed, and mounts seven large guns. Binnan's Hill rises behind it with precipitous crest, and commands a fine view of the Clyde from Dumbarton to Dunoon.

607. **GOUROCK** Bay opens about 2 miles west-north-west of Greenock, has a semicircular outline upon a chord of nearly a mile, and faces the north. Its bosom is free from rock or shoal, and offers a fine retreat for yachts; its margins are clean, gravelly, and well graduated for bathing; and its west side, near the outer extremity, has a good stone pier and jetty, constructed in 1840, for the accommodation of steamers and small sailing vessels.

The town of Gourock curves round the greater part of the bay to Kempock Point, and extends thence about three-fourths of a mile to the south-west. The part of it on the bay is Gourock proper, and the part beyond Kempock is Ashton. A portion of Gourock proper is a detached group of villas and ornate cottages on the sweep of the bay nearest Greenock; another portion consists of short streets and separate houses on the face of a brae along the west; and the rest is chiefly a terrace-line, with plain houses and numerous shops, confronting the beach. The greater part of Ashton is an array of villas or neat spacious two-storey houses, along a narrow belt of low ground overhung by steep braes. Some houses stand higher, and take a strange appearance from the annexation of gardens and garden walls running boldly up the steep. A quadrangular edifice, with round turrets at the corners, called Gourock Castle, the residence of Captain Frere, R.N., crowns the cliff behind the street-line of Kempock Point, and forms a conspicuous feature. Four places of worship, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, and Episcopalian, stand at various points on the braes, and contribute materially to picturesque effect. The entire town is neat, clean, and attractive. The views from it are diversified and pleasing; and the country behind it, though hilly, affords delightful walks. Gourock was a watering resort in times long prior to the introduction of steam; it became a highly favourite one immediately after; and it continues to be frequented more or less throughout the year, and is always crowded during summer. Its communications, by passing steamers and by omnibus to Greenock, are exceedingly numerous. It has a post office under Greenock, a circulating library, and two chief inns—the Commercial and the George. Its population in March 1851 was 2194.

The lands of Gourock belonged anciently to the Earls of Douglas; passed, in 1455, to the Stewarts of Castlemilk; and are now the property of Duncan Darroch, Esq. The mansion stands in the southern vicinity of the town, on the site of an ancient castle; and is a plain edifice of 1747, with large modern additions. An ancient fishing hamlet stood on the bay near Kempock Point, and long gave better promise than Greenock of becoming a great port. An expedition to the Western Islands was fitted out at it by James IV.; and an extensive establishment for the curing of red herrings, the earliest in Britain, was set up adjacent to it in the 17th century. A rude upright stone, popularly called

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"Granny Kempock," still standing behind a house near Kempock Point, was believed for ages to possess a talismanic power over the winds and the waves; and a young woman, named Mary Lamont, was judicially burnt at the stake in 1662, for an alleged conspiracy with the devil to throw the stone into the sea. Two notable catastrophes occurred in the seaway adjacent to Kempock Point in the early years of steam navigation—the sinking of the *Catherine* of Iona and the *Comet*, by steam-boat collision, with the loss of respectively 42 and 60 persons.

608. **LEVEN CASTLE** is a ruined baronial fortalice, behind an elegant modern mansion, near the shore, 2 miles south-west of Kempock Point. It belonged, till 1547, to a family of the name of Morton; but passed then to Lord Sempill, and afterwards to the Shaw Stewarts. It comprises two strong quadrangular towers, placed at a right angle to each other, and luxuriantly overgrown with ivy; the walls very thick and strong, about 30 feet high, and terminating in a graceful, well-preserved cornice. The mansion in front of it is the seat of Mrs. Crooks. Cloch Lighthouse, a mile further south-west, is a round tower, 76 feet high, built in 1797.

609. **ARDGOWAN**, the seat of Sir Michael R. Shaw Stewart, Bart., stands on the coast, amid nobly-wooded grounds, about half a mile north of Innerkip, and is a stately edifice, built about the beginning of the present century. A ruined old square tower stands near it, formerly the residence of Sir Michael's ancestors, and supposed to have been a renovation of the ancient castle of Innerkip. The English held this fortalice, as an important strength, in the time of Robert Bruce; and Sir Philip de Mowbray, after his discomfiture by Sir James Douglas, fled to it, by way of Kilmarnock and Ardrossan, "syne throw the Largis him allane, till Ennerkyp."

610. **INNERKIP** village stands in the mouth of the vale of Kip Water, amid a profusion of wood, about half a mile from the Frith. It contains a post office under Greenock, a good inn, a handsome modern church, some neat modern residences, and an ancient burying-ground, with a splendid mausoleum of the Shaw Stewart family. Its population is about 500. The Largs and Millport steamers communicate with it by row-boat. A number of women were burnt at Innerkip in 1662 for alleged witchcraft. Kip Water rises within 1½ mile of Greenock, and has a south-westerly course of 5 miles, along a bosky, picturesque glen. It contains good store of trout, but is rigidly preserved. Dunrod barony, along the middle part of its left side, belonged to Sir James Lindsay, the companion of Robert Bruce, and was held by his descendants till the 17th century. A brook through the barony, called Dunrod Burn, is spanned by a curious and very ancient bridge, said to be Roman.

611. **WEMYSS BAY** is an encurvature about 2 miles across, at the mouth of Kelly Burn, 2½ miles south of Innerkip. Its shore is a narrow flat belt of old raised sea-beach, backed by fissured sandstone cliffs, and opening inward to the romantic, wooded, hill-flanked ravine of Kelly Burn. About thirty new villas stand round the bay, and bear its name; most of them showing ambitious features of architecture; the most prominent one, a rare and striking specimen of the old Scottish baronial style. The place has a post office under Greenock, and a substantial steamboat jetty. Kelly House, in the vicinity, the seat of James Scott, Esq., is a plain edifice of 1793. Kelly Burn, whose braes are celebrated in a fantastic old song, altered by Burns, has a run of about 4 miles, and forms part of the boundary between Renfrewshire and Ayrshire.

612. **SKELMORLIE** is a watering-place, and an estate 1½ mile south of Wemyss Bay. The watering-place is quite new, has a good timber jetty, and contains a few elegant villas. The estate

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belonged successively to several branches of the Montgomery family, and is now the property of the Earl of Eglinton. The mansion on it is partly a structure of the 16th and 17th centuries, partly a large addition of 1858, and occupies a conspicuous site, amid thick old woods, about a quarter of a mile from the shore.

613. **KNOCK CASTLE**, on the coast, about 1½ mile south of Skelmorlie, comprises two buildings detached from each other; the one a new, magnificent, castellated edifice, in the old Scottish style; the other an ancient baronial fortalice, recently renovated. A hill adjacent to it, rising to the altitude of 717 feet above the level of the sea, was used in ancient times as a beacon-post, and commands an extensive and gorgeous view. The estate of Knock belonged for several ages to the Frazers of Lovat, and is now the property of George Elder, Esq. Brisbane House, a seat of the late General Sir Thomas Makdougall, Bart., stands in Brisbane Glen, behind the ridge, nearly midway between Knock Castle and Largs.

614. **BIG CUMBRAY** island commences opposite Largs, extends 3½ miles southward, with a breadth of 2 miles, and is separated from the mainland by a sound 1¼ mile wide. It comprises a low, flat beach, steep flanking banks, and a hilly interior, rising to an altitude of about 450 feet above the level of the sea. Its predominant rock is old red sandstone, intersected, and partly altered, by great dikes of trap. Many of the dikes project, in a denuded manner, beyond the sandstone; and two remarkable ones in the south-east look like vast walls, and have been alleged by old elfish legend to be the remains of deeds of devilcraft for bridging the sound. The chief interest of the island lies round Millport. See 619.

615. **LARGS** is a small town on the coast-verge of a fertile, ornate, semicircular plain, overhung, at the distance of a mile, by a sweep of brae and hill, rising to altitudes of from 700 to 1691 feet above the level of the sea. The lands, to the extent of about 20,000 acres, were anciently a lordship belonging to successively Sir Richard de Morville, the Lords of Galloway, and the Lord High Stewards of Scotland; and were eventually divided among the vassals of the Stewarts. They contain many rich close scenes, and command a brilliant outward view. The town dates from old times, but has a modern appearance. A good quay, constructed in 1834, at a cost of £4275, extends in front; a spacious esplanade, used as a public lounge, lies between the quay and the town; a neat terrace line of street fronts the esplanade; a good main street strikes inward at right angles from the terrace; and numerous neat villas and ornate cottages stand on the outskirts or extend along the shore. The parish church, built in 1812, and enlarged in 1831, is a handsome edifice, surmounted by a remarkably beautiful steeple. An aisle of the former church, fitted up in 1636 as a mausoleum by Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorlie, is a striking object, with Corinthian pillars and fanciful decorations. The town is a summer resort of families for sea-bathing, and affords all facilities for their comfort; and it contains a post office under Greenock, two banking offices, a public reading-room, and two chief inns, the Brisbane Arms and the White Hart. Its population in March 1851 was 2824. A great battle was fought in its southern vicinity, in 1263, between Haco of Norway and Alexander III. of Scotland. This battle is the subject of the ancient ballad of "Hardyknute;" and memorials of it exist in a sculptured stone at Curlinghall, adjacent to the battle-field, in a bridle-bit preserved in the Scottish Antiquaries' Museum, and in a number of local names.

616. **KELBURN** is a seat of the Earl of Glasgow, half a mile from the shore, 1½ mile south-south-east of Largs. The estate connected with it has been in possession of the Earl's family since the

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time of Alexander III. The park includes finely timbered braes, and a dark, wooded, wild ravine, graced by two deep waterfalls, and overhung at the head by an abrupt, lofty hill. The Earl takes from Kelburn the titles of Baron and Viscount.

617. **FAIRLIE** village, with a number of neat villas, and about 550 inhabitants, stands 3 miles south of Largs. A grim, old, square tower, long the seat of a family of the name of Fairlie, stands on the brae above the village. Southannan estate, a little to the south, belonging for centuries to the Lords Sempill, but now the property of the Earl of Eglinton, is traversed by a romantic streamlet, and contains the ruins of an elegant mansion of the time of James VI.

618. **LITTLE CUMBRAY** lies fully a mile south-west of Big Cumbray, measures about 3 miles in circuit, and rises to an altitude of 420 feet above the level of the sea. It abounds with rabbits, and is used chiefly for pasture. An old disused light-house, the earliest but one ever built in Scotland, stands on the top of it, and commands a magnificent view. Another light-house, now in use, built in 1826, stands at the south-west extremity. A ruined, roofless, strong, ancient tower, situated on the east side, is believed to have been erected as a watch-post against the Scandinavian rovers, gave refuge in times of trouble to the friends of the family of Montgomery, and suffered siege and capture by Oliver Cromwell. A Culdee cell stood near the tower, and was succeeded by a Romish chapel.

619. **MILLPORT** is a small town and watering-place on the south end of Big Cumbray. It curves round a pleasant bay, in the form of a crescent, and consists chiefly of neat, two-storey, white-washed houses. The bay is flanked by headlands, running out like horns, and covered quite across the mouth by Little Cumbray; and it has a good bathing beach, a good stone quay, good anchoring ground, and good shelter for yachts and ships. Its shores are first a narrow belt of low, flat ground, and next a sweep of gentle brae; and they command, from their higher points, a noble view. The Parish Church, on the lap of the brae, near the west end of the town, is a neat modern edifice with a fine square tower. The Episcopalian Church and College, in a picturesque depression on the brow of the brae, is a large, elegant, recent structure, in the Gothic style, with a pyramidal spire. The Garrison, the residence of the Dowager Countess of Glasgow and the Hon. Mr. Boyle, adjacent to the Episcopalian Church, is a handsome modern edifice. The town has a post office under Greenock, a public library, and two inns, the Millport and the Cumbray. Its winter population is about 1000.

620. **PORTINCROSS** is a sea cliff, about a mile long and 300 feet high, on Fairlie Head, 3¾ miles south by east of Millport. A ruined small fortalice of the 13th century, said to have been a halting-place of the Scottish kings when on their way to the Western Isles, and still tolerably entire, stands at the base of the cliff. One of the ships of the Spanish Armada was stranded in the neighbourhood. The village of West Kilbride, an ancient but poor place, with three places of worship, and about 1100 inhabitants, is 2¼ miles east of Portincross; Montfode Castle, an old baronial ruin, is 1½ mile south-east of West Kilbride; and Knockgeorgan, a hill 708 feet high, crowned by vestiges of a Scandinavian fortification, and commanding a very extensive and most magnificent view, is 2½ miles north-east of Montfode.

621. **ARDROSSAN** was founded in 1806, by the Earl of Eglinton, to be an outport to Glasgow. It soon was arrested by the deepening of the Clyde above Dumbarton; but it struggled into the condition of a favourite watering-place, and an extensive coasting port. An artificial harbour, commenced at it, absorbed upwards of £100,000, and then

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lay for many years in a fragmentary state, but was eventually completed. Horse Island, about a mile to the north-west, affords some shelter, and contains a beacon tower; and an artificial breakwater extends to the north-east. The town consists of straight, spacious, well-built streets, crossing one another at right angles, with a handsome crescent to the east; and it contains a number of handsome villas, an occasional residence of Lord Eglinton called the Pavilion, a key post office, three banking offices, an elegant new parish church, three other places of worship, an edifice fitted up with baths, and a commodious hotel called the Eglinton Arms. Its population in 1851 was 2071. An ancient hamlet of Ardrossan, with a church and a baronial castle, stood on a small, low, promontorial eminence, now called the Castle Hill. The castle was the scene of an exploit of Sir William Wallace, and was destroyed by Cromwell. An owner of it, some time before the Reformation, was popularly regarded as a warlock, and called "the Deil o' Ardrossan;" and a sculptured tombstone, within the site of the extinct church, is supposed to cover his remains.

XLVII.—FROM GLASGOW TO ARDROSSAN.

Paragraph

A route lies from Glasgow to Ardrossan by water, as shown in **XLIV.** and **XLVI.**; but the shorter and swift one, which we trace here, is by the Glasgow and South-Western Railway. Same as **XLV.** to Paisley, 6¾ miles. Deflection of railway to Greenock, right; **Elderslie**, left.. 622

Gleniffer Braes, 2 miles to the left 623

Johnstone town and station, 10 miles..... 624

Park of Johnstone Castle, left; Park of Milliken, right; **Quarrelton**, left 625

Milliken Park Station, 11½ miles. Road to **Kilbarchan**, right..... 626

Howwood village, left; **Castle Semple** House, and Castle Semple Loch, right 627

Lochwinnoch station, 15¾ miles. **Lochwinnoch** town, and Barr Castle, on the further side of Castle Semple Loch, right 628

Mistylaw Hills, 5 miles to the right; Beith station, 17¾ miles. **Beith** town on the braes a mile to the left..... 629

Kilbirnie Loch, right; **Kilbirnie** town and station, 19¾ miles..... 630

Garnock Water, crossed and followed down the right bank..... 631

Extensive mines and iron-works, right and left; **Dalry** town and station, 22½ miles..... 632

Deflection of railway toward Kilmarnock, left; Monk Castle, right; Dalgarven, left; **Kilwinning** town and station, 26 miles..... 633

Railway right onward to Ayr, left; a tract of low sandy downs traversed; Kerilaw, a mile to the right; **Stevenston** station, 29 miles..... 634

Fine view across the Frith to Arran, in front; **Saltcoats** town and station, 30½ miles..... 635

Run along the shore, with open view over the Frith; **Ardrossan** town and station, 32 miles.... 621

622. ELDERSLIE is a straggling village, with about 1200 inhabitants, chiefly operatives, 2 miles west of Paisley. It was the birth-place of Sir William Wallace, and gave him his designation of the Knight of Elderslie. A plain old house in it claims to be that in which he was born, but bears unmistakable marks of having been built long after his death. A famous old tree, called Wallace's oak, fabled to have afforded shelter to the hero and 300 of his followers from a pursuit of the English, was overthrown by a storm in 1856. The estate of Elderslie remained nearly five centuries in the possession of the Wallaces, but is now the property of Alexander Speirs, Esq., and gives its name to his mansion in the vicinity of Renfrew. Linwood, on the Black Cart, a mile north-north-west of Elderslie, is a modern, regularly planned, manufacturing village, with about 1400 inhabitants.

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623. **GLENIFFER BRAES** are a range of hills commencing 2 miles south-west of Paisley, and extending several miles to the south-west. Their highest points have altitudes of about 760 feet above the level of the sea, and command magnificent views. They were favourite haunts of the poet Tannahill, and are commemorated in his songs. Gleniffer proper is a dark mural ravine at their north-west end, now included in a game preserve. Stanley Tower, also sung by Tannahill, is a ruined baronial keep, about 40 feet high; a little to the east of Gleniffer, and now within the margin of reservoirs formed in 1837 for supplying Paisley with water. The name of Gleniffer Braes is sometimes restricted to the parts of the hills adjoining the ravine; while that of Stanley Braes is given to the parts around the tower, and that of Fereneze Hills to the entire range.

624. **JOHNSTONE** stands on the right bank of the Black Cart, and at the west end of the Paisley Canal. It was founded in 1781, to be a seat of manufacture; and is built on a regular plan. It comprises a main street running east and west, several transverse streets, and two squares. It employs upwards of 2000 persons in cotton factories; has large foundries, machine manufactories, and other industrial establishments; and contains a post office under Glasgow, two banking offices, a mechanics' institution, and four places of worship. Its population in 1851 was 5872. Johnstone Castle, the seat of Ludovic Houston, Esq., an elegant modern mansion, stands about a mile to the south-east. Balaklava village, founded in 1856 for working extensive iron-stone mines, stands a short distance to the west.

625. **QUARRELTON** and Thorn are mining villages with jointly about 900 inhabitants, a mile south of Johnstone. A mass of coal around them, similar in quality to the coal of Newcastle, is perhaps the thickest ever found in the world. It lies in a basin-shaped cavity, less than a mile in diameter, overlaid by a bed of sandstone 24 feet thick, and a cap of basalt 100 feet thick; and comprises five seams of the aggregate thickness of 90 feet.

626. **KILBARCHAN**, an ancient town, now inhabited chiefly by hand-loom weavers, stands on a slope three-fourths encompassed by sheltering heights, 1½ mile west of the Milliken Park Station. It produced, in the latter part of the 16th century, a famous piper, Habbie Simpson, who is mentioned in "Maggie Lauder," and commemorated in a well-known poem by Robert Sempill of Beltrees. A steeple in the centre of the town, built in 1755, contains in a niche a statue of Habbie Simpson, placed there in 1822. Kilbarchan has a post office under Paisley, a public library, and four places of worship. Its population in 1851 was 2467. Milliken House, the seat of Sir Robert J. M. Napier, Bart., an elegant modern Grecian edifice, amid a picturesque park, is a mile to the east; Ranfurly Castle, the ruined old baronial keep of the family of Knox, giving the title of Baron and Earl to their Irish branch, stands 1¾ mile to the north-west; and the mansions of Glentyan, Captain Stirling; Clippens, Hugh Ferrier, Esq.; and Craigends, Alexander Cunninghame, Esq., are in the neighbourhood.

627. **CASTLE SEMPLE** Loch lies in the bosom of a spacious valley, upward from the head of the Black Cart. It was originally 4½ miles long, and upwards of a mile broad; but it has been greatly decreased by drainage, with the effect of recovering upwards of 400 acres of rich land from its bed. It still perennially covers about 200 acres, and periodically expands in times of flood. Its waters contain pike, perch, and other kinds of fish, and are frequented by swans, teals, and other kinds of water-fowl. Its bosom is gemmed with three small wooded islets; its shores spread away in verdure and wood; and the tracts beyond shelve upward,

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with rich garniture of village, mansion, and culture, to picturesque ranges of flanking heights. Castle Semple estate, which gave name to the lake, belonged for centuries to the noble family of Sempill, and is now the property of James O. L. Harvey, Esq. Its original seat was Elliotson Tower, about a mile east of the foot of the lake; and is still standing, in a state of ruin. Its next seat was Castle Semple, an edifice of great size, on the west side of the lake, near the foot; but was demolished in 1735. The present seat is a neat modern edifice, on the site of Castle Semple, amid a splendid park. A structure in imitation of a Chinese pagoda, built about the middle of last century, stands on a hill in the western part of the estate, and commands a fine view of the lake and the surrounding country. Fragments of a peel tower, and the ruin of a collegiate church, both erected by the Sempill family in the sixteenth century, stand near the lake.

628. **LOCHWINNOCH** is a small town on Calder Water, near the west shore of Castle Semple Loch. Calder Water rises among high hills, in the western vicinity of Mistylaw, runs 7 miles east-south-eastward to Castle Semple Loch, and makes a number of beautiful cascades. Mistylaw has an altitude of 1240 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a grand view over the Frith of Clyde and parts of twelve counties. The environs of Lochwinnoch display much beauty of wood and feature, and are celebrated by Wilson the American ornithologist. The town is partly old and dingy, but chiefly modern, neat, and regular. It has three factories, a post office under Paisley, a banking office, a public library, and three inns, the Black Bull, the Eagle, and the Wheat Sheaf. Its population in 1851 was 2271. Barr Castle, a roofless, high, oblong tower of the 15th century, and Gartland House, the seat of Major-General D. H. Macdowall, are in the southern vicinity. Auchenbathie Castle, a ruined patrimonial castle of Sir William Wallace, is 4½ miles to the east-south-east.

629. **BEITH**, a market town, stands on a high brae a mile east of Beith Station. It was only a small church hamlet in the 17th century; but had a population of 4012 in 1851. It contains a key post office, three banking offices, a reading-room, a public library, a handsome parish church with a tower, and a chief inn called the Commercial. Some vantage-grounds in its vicinity command a gorgeous prospect southward beyond Ailsa Craig, and northward to the Grampians. Three new villages stand at short distances to the south-east. Caldwell House, the seat of Wm. Mure, Esq., the descendant of a knight of the 14th century, is 4½ miles to the east. Giffen Castle, an ancient seat of the Earls of Eglinton, stood on a conspicuous site, 2 miles to the east-south-east, an arresting feature to the eye over a large tract of country, but fell in 1838.

630. **KILBIRNIE** Loch extends 1½ mile southward, with half a mile in breadth; and is stored with pike, perch, trout, and eel. Kilbirnie town, south of the lake, along Garnock Water, had only three houses in 1742, only eighty families in 1792, but 3399 inhabitants in 1851. It subsists by manufactures; and contains a post office under Beith, a banking office, a subscription library, and an inn called the Black Bull. The parish church, to the south of it, is a curious old building of various dates, repaired in 1855. Kilbirnie Castle, about a mile to the west, is the roofless ruin of a noble pile, partly of the 15th century, inhabited by the Viscounts Garnock, partly of the 17th century, inhabited by the Earl of Crawford. Glengarnock Castle, 2 miles to the north-north-west, is the ruin of an ancient strong baronial seat, fabled to have been the residence of Hardyknute and the De Morvilles, and now the property of the Earl of Glasgow. Ladyland, to the north-north east, the seat of Captain R.

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W. Wilson, is an elegant mansion of 1816. Iron works, employing about 400 men, were commenced a few years ago at Glengarnock.

631. **GARNOCK WATER** rises on Mistylaw, and runs 20 miles southward to Irvine harbour. It is for some time a limpid pastoral stream; and it makes a fine cataract, called the Spout of Garnock; but it afterwards goes through a flat country, blackened with mining works, or laden with wood. Its waters used to be rich in salmon and various kinds of trouts, but have been much injured by factories and mining works. Its chief tributaries are the Rye and the Gaaf on the right, and the Dusk and the Lugton on the left.

632. **DALRY** stands on Garnock Water, adjacent to the influx of the Rye and the Gaaf. The country around it possesses much beauty, but underwent some change, a few years ago, by the erection of extensive mining establishments and iron works. The town itself now exists under a blaze of blast furnaces, and is a busy centre of mineral traffic. It comprises a central area and five principal streets; and contains a post office under Glasgow, two banking offices, a public reading-room, and three considerable inns. Its population in 1851 was 2706. The seats of Swindridge, J. G. S. Neill, Esq.; Kersland, James A. Snodgrass, Esq.; Maulside, Captain John Russell, R.N.; Linn, Captain Crichton; and Blair, Captain W. Fordyce Blair, R.N., are at short distances, north-east, east, and south. Kersland estate contains fragments of Kersland Castle, the residence of the famous Covenanter, Robert Ker of Kersland. Blair estate, in the romantic bosky glen of the Dusk, contains a stalactitic cave, 183 feet long, used as a hiding-place by the Covenanters, and popularly called the Elf House. Caerwinning Hill, in the north-east, 634 feet high, shows vestiges of ancient fortification, and is believed to have been occupied by the Scottish army on the eve of the battle of Largs.

633. **KILWINNING** is an ancient place, on Garnock Water, amid low, rich, well-wooded environs. It consists chiefly of one old narrow street, some old lanes, and some modern rows of houses; and it contains a post office under Irvine, two banking offices, a reading-room, and a chief inn called the Eglinton Arms. Its population in 1851 was 3265. A Tyronensian abbey was founded here in 1140; and a small part of the church, comprising the south gable of the transept, a fine arch, a gateway, and some walls, is still standing, adjoined to a handsome tower, about 105 feet high, built in 1816. Kilwinning is noted for early intimate connection with Scottish freemasonry, and for the maintenance of the peculiar, ancient practice of archery, described in Sir Walter Scott's "Old Mortality." The seats of Monkcastle, Ashgrove, Mountgrenan, and Eglinton Castle, are in the neighbourhood. See 636.

634. **STEVENSTON** is a town with a post office under Glasgow, two places of worship, and about 3000 inhabitants, chiefly miners and weavers. A tract of about 4 square miles around it contains the mansions of Kerilaw, Ardeer, Seabank, Mayville, Hullerhirst, and Hayocks. The ruins of an ancient castle of the Earls of Glencairn, mantled with ivy, and of massive appearance, stand on the estate of Kerilaw, and were recently touched by an improving hand, to increase their picturesqueness and retard their decay. A tract of about 1200 acres between the town and the shore, from Irvine Water mouth to the vicinity of Saltcoats, is all a sandy desert incumbent on mineral strata of the coal formation. Extensive ironworks were recently erected here; extensive coal mines are worked; and a great sandstone quarry is open, one of the best in the west of Scotland, furnishing stones of great interest to both the builder and the geologist.

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635. SALTCOATS takes its name from salt-works erected in the time of James V.; and it has had a fitful course of manufacture and commerce, but is now, in a main degree, a great nest of cotton weavers and other operatives. It presents a mean appearance, yet contains a handsome spire and some good houses, and is a summer resort of many families of the middle classes, for sea-bathing; and it has a key post office, two banking offices, a literary association, and four places of worship. Its population in 1851 was 4338.

XLVIII.—FROM GLASGOW TO AYR.

	Paragraph
A route may be taken by water, as shown in **XLIV.** and **XLVI.**; but the shorter and much swifter one is by the Glasgow and South-Western Railway. Same as **XLVII.** to Kilwinning, 26 miles. Influx of Lugton Water and Park of **Eglinton Castle**, left	636
Garnock Water, crossed	631
Irvine town and station, 29½ miles	637
Irvine Water, crossed	638
The shore begun to be followed to Ayr, with open view across to Arran, right; **Dundonald** Castle, 1½ mile to the left	639
Troon and Kilmarnock Railway, crossed; Troon Station, 34 miles. **Troon** Peninsula and town, right	640
Fullarton House, left; Lady Isle, 4 miles to the right; **Monkton** Station, 36½ miles	641
Prestwick Station, 37½ miles	642
Kingswell, right; suburbs of Ayr, right; **Water of Ayr**, crossed on a timber viaduct	643
Ayr town and station, 40 miles	644

636. EGLINTON CASTLE, the chief seat of the Earl of Eglinton, stands near the left side of Lugton Water, 2 miles north of Irvine. It is a magnificent edifice, built in 1798. Its front shows a large main tower and circular flanking turrets; and its interior contains an apartment 52 feet long, 32 feet wide, and 24 feet high, and is all fitted up with princely elegance. The park around it includes 1200 acres, and extends to the outskirts of Irvine. A pageant, in imitation of the ancient tournaments, was held here in the autumn of 1839. The earldom of Eglinton dates prior to the year 1508.

637. IRVINE is a sea-port, market town, and royal burgh. It stands on Irvine Water, partly on the left bank, but chiefly on the right bank, about a mile from the influx to the Frith. Its principal street is long, spacious, and well edificed; some of its other streets have a good appearance; and its outskirts and environs contain a number of villas. The new Town Hall and Court House, recently erected, at a cost of £4000, in lieu of a Town Hall of 1745, are a highly ornamental pile. The Parish Church, situated on a swell of ground on the Golf-fields, is an oblong edifice of 1774, with an elegant spire. The carriage bridge across the river is a handsome structure of 1746, repaired in 1837; and the viaduct of the railway is an elegant structure with six arches. The harbour is in a lagoon three-quarters of a mile wide, accessible only by vessels of less than 110 tons. The town has a key post office, four banking offices, a mechanics' institution, a public academy, seven places of worship, and two chief inns, the King's Arms and the Eglinton Arms. It is governed by a provost, three bailies, and fourteen councillors; and it unites with Ayr and three other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 7534.

Irvine received a charter of privileges from Robert Bruce, for services rendered in his wars against the English; and it appears to have had, for some time, jurisdiction over all Cunningham. It was a

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strong post of the monks of Kilwinning; a scene of burnings for imputed witchcraft; a centre of the struggles of the Covenanters; and the birth-place of the fanatical sect of the Buchanites. The poet James Montgomery and the novelist Galt were natives of it; and the poet Burns made a brief but bootless effort in it to establish himself as a flax-dresser. It gave the title of Viscount, from 1661 till 1778, to the English family of Ingram in Yorkshire.

638. **IRVINE WATER** rises 5 miles north of Loudoun Hill, and runs 21 miles westward to a common embouchure with Garnock Water in the lagoon of Irvine harbour. Its course divides Cunningham from Kyle; and lies chiefly along a fertile, champaign country. Its principal tributaries are the Cessnock, the Kilmarnock, the Carmel, and the Annock. Its waters used to afford tolerable fishing, but have been much injured by poaching and by public works.

639. **DUNDONALD** village, with a post office under Kilmarnock, a parish church, and about 315 inhabitants, stands on a picturesque spot, amid a group of green and wooded hills, 5 miles south-east of Irvine. Dundonald Castle, on an eminence adjacent to it, is the ruin of a large, strong, ancient pile, probably of the 12th century, the residence of several princes of the Stuart dynasty, and the death-place of Robert II. Dundonald has given the title of Earl since 1669 to the family of Cochrane; and the curious old house of Auchans, a short distance west of the castle, was the residence of the first earl. An ancient famous church, called "Our Lady's Kirk of Kyle," stood adjacent to the castle, but has disappeared. Ruins of a vitrified fort are seen at Kemplaw, on the estate of Auchans. The mansions of Shewalton, Patrick Boyle, Esq.; Fairlie, Sir Charles C. Fairlie, Bart.; Newfield, James Finnie, Esq.; Auchans, C. D. Gairdner, Esq.; Hillhouse, William M'Kerrell, Esq.; Curreath, J. D. Campbell, Esq.; and Fullarton, the Duke of Portland, are all in the parish of Dundonald; and the last stands on a spacious lawn a short distance south-east of the Troon Station.

640. **TROON** is a small sea-port town and watering-place, on the outer and greater part of a low, rocky, curving promontory, about 1¼ mile long and a quarter of a mile broad. Its harbour has an advantageous position, and large artificial accommodations. The railway from it to Kilmarnock was formed for goods traffic, in 1812, at a cost of upwards of £50,000, and is the oldest railway in Scotland. The passenger station on the Glasgow and South-Western Railway is about a mile distant; and a coach attends it for all the trains. The town has a post office under Glasgow, an office of the Union Bank, three places of worship, and a principal inn, called the Portland Arms. Its population in 1851 was 2404.

641. **MONKTON** is a church village, with a post office under Ayr, and about 400 inhabitants. Its church is a handsome modern edifice, and serves as a land-mark. The previous church, disused in 1837, is a very ancient structure, with thick walls, but now roofless, and probably was the building noticed by Blind Harry in his account of Sir William Wallace's remarkable dream. The mansions of Adamton, R. Reid, Esq.; and Fairfield, W. G. Campbell, Esq., are in the neighbourhood.

642. **PRESTWICK** is a small ancient town, with a post office under Ayr, and about 1400 inhabitants. It contains an ancient market cross, an ancient ruined church, and a handsome modern town house, with a Gothic spire. The ruins of Kingcase, an hospital for lepers, founded by King Robert Bruce, are in the southern vicinity.

643. **AYR WATER** rises near Glenbuck, and runs 33 miles westward, through the broadest part of Ayrshire, to the Frith of Clyde, at Ayr. Its

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course, for a few miles, lies through bleak moors and upland meadows, but afterwards traverses rich champaign country, chiefly along a deep, narrow, bosky chasm. Its waters contain yellow trout, and formerly were rich in salmon, but have now an inferior repute among anglers. Its volume in winter is subject to heavy floods; and then, as Burns has sung, "Auld Ayr is just one lengthened tumbling sea." Its principal tributaries are the Lugar and the Coyl.

644. AYR is a sea-port, a market town, and a royal burgh. It stands on the Water of Ayr, immediately above its mouth; and is cut by it into two nearly equal parts. The adjacent shores, and many of the windows, command an open, grand view across the Frith to Arran. The neighbouring country, for several miles, is low and flat, but exults in the highest culture and in fine embellishment. The mansions of Auchencruive, Alexander Oswald, Esq.; Orangefield, George Oswald, Esq.; Castlehill, James Ballantine, Esq.; Rozelle, Lady Jane Hamilton; Doonholm, Mrs. Blackburn; Belleish, Captain Hamilton; Cambusdoon, James Baird, Esq.; and Mount Charles, Mrs. General Hughes, stand at near distances; and Burns's natal cottage, his monument, Alloway Kirk, and the Bridges of Doon, are less than 3 miles to the south. See 724.

The town comprises Ayr proper, on the left bank of the river, and the interfused suburbs of Content, Wallacetown, and Newton-upon-Ayr, on the right bank; but is all compact. The parts of it nearest the river and towards the shore are modern, neat, and urban, while the other parts are either antiquated, mean, or poor. The chief streets and Wellington Square are spacious and handsome; and many private residences, as well as numerous shops, indicate the presence of wealth and elegance. The County Buildings, in Wellington Square, were erected from a design by Mr. Wallace, after the model of the Temple of Isis in Rome, at a cost of upwards of £30,000. The Town Buildings, at the junction of two of the principal streets, are a tasteful structure, surmounted by a beautiful spire 226 feet high, and contain an elegant suite of Assembly Rooms. Wallace Tower, near the middle of the east side of High Street, on the site of a rude old edifice in which Sir William Wallace is alleged to have been imprisoned, is a neat Gothic structure, about 115 feet high, erected in 1830, and adorned in front with a niched statue of Wallace, by the self-taught sculptor Thom. The "dungeon clock," alluded to by the poet Burns, belonged to an old steeple demolished in 1826, and is now placed on Wallace Tower. The New Bridge is a neat structure, with 5 arches, built in 1778, after a design by Robert Adam. The Old Bridge is a gaunt structure, with four strong, lofty arches, said to have been built in the reign of Alexander III. The bridges stand within 500 yards of each other, and are the "twa brigs" of Burns's humorous dialogue. The original Railway Terminus, in the northern vicinity of the New Bridge, is a neat edifice in the Tudor style, built at a cost of £8000; and the new Terminus, at the Townhead, is a structure of corresponding elegance.

An ancient church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and situated on the seaward side of the town, was the meeting-place of Robert Bruce's parliament which decreed the succession of the crown to his brother Edward. Oliver Cromwell, in 1652, converted the church into an armory and guard-room, and erected around it an extensive fort, for overawing Ayrshire and Galloway. The tower of the church, and considerable parts of the fort, are still standing. A castle, built by William the Lion, held by Edward I. of England, and burned by Robert Bruce, stood somewhere near the mouth of the river, probably on part of the ground afterwards occupied by Cromwell's fort; but no traces of it now

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exist. A barrack erected by the English on the south-east side of the town, and known in history as the Barns of Ayr, was the scene of a famous tragical exploit of Sir William Wallace. Some small Roman antiquities, such as urns and culinary utensils, have been found at the digging of foundations in the town; and faint traces exist at Castlehill, about 1½ mile to the south-west, of a Roman road which led, by way of Dalmellington, into Galloway.

Ayr possesses considerable commerce, and carries on a variety of manufactures. Its harbour was formerly inconvenient and shallow, but has undergone vast recent improvement, and now comprises about 2200 feet of berthage, with lights and other suitable accompaniments. The chief departments of productive industry are ship-building, shoe-making, woollen manufacture, carpet-making, and the weaving and sewing of muslins. Coaches run to Straiton, Crosshill, Ochiltree, and Old Cumnock; and steamers ply to Glasgow, Arran, Campbelton, Stranraer, and Liverpool. The town has thirteen places of worship, a large public academy, a mechanics' institution, a public library, a theatre, a race-course, seven banking offices, and four principal inns—the King's Arms, the Star, the Commercial, and the Temperance. It is governed by a provost, two bailies, and eighteen councillors; it is a seat of assize courts; and it unites with Irvine and three other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 17,624. It claims among its natives Joannes Scotus and the Chevalier Ramsay.

XLIX.—FROM GLASGOW TO SANQUHAR.

(THROUGH KILMARNOCK TOWARD CARLISLE.)

Paragraph

By the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, continuous reversely with **VII.** Same as **XLVII.** to Dalry, 22½ miles. Railway to Ayr, right; Glen, left; Dusk Water, crossed; Monkridden, right; Lugton Water, crossed; Mountgreenan, left; **Eglinton** Park and Doura right 636

Annock Water, crossed; Stewarton Station, 29½ miles. Road to **Stewarton**, left..... 645

Annock Lodge, right; road to **Kilmaurs**, left 646

Carmel Water, crossed; Busby, right; **Kilmarnock** town and station, 33½ miles 647

Irvine Water, crossed..... 638

Riccarton, right..... 648

Skerrington, left; **Hurlford** Station, 35½ miles 649

Railway to **Galston** and **Newmilns**, left...650, 651

Cessnock Water, crossed; Haining and Dallars, right; Cessnock Water, recrossed; Cairnhill, right; Mossgiel, left; **Mauchline** Station, 43 miles..... 652

Road to **Sorn** and Catrine, left..... 653

Road to **Tarbolton**, right 654

Ballochmyle, left..... 655

Ayr Water, crossed on a lofty viaduct..... 643

Airsmoss, left; **Auchinleck** Station, 47½ miles 656

Railway to **Muirkirk**, left 657

Lugar Water, crossed on a long and lofty viaduct; **Cumnock** Station, 49½ miles..... 658

Glasnock Water, begun to be followed up for 3 miles; Borland Castle, right; the **Southern Highlands**, filling the horizon in front..... 61

New Cumnock Station, 55 miles..... 659

The **River Nith**, begun to be followed down the left bank..... 110

Blackcraig Mountain, 3½ miles to the right; Mansfield and Corsancone Hill, left; **Kirkconnel** Station, 62½ miles..... 660

Cairntable and Lowther Mountains, left; Kelloe Water Glen and Black Larg Mountains, right; **Sanquhar** town and station, 65½ miles..... 124

645. **STEWARTON**, a market and manufacturing town, stands on Annock Water, 4 miles north of Stewarton Station, and communicates, by omnibus, both with that station and northward with the Crofthead Terminus of the Glasgow and Neilston Railway. It is well planned, well built, neat and plea-

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sant; and has a post office under Kilmarnock, three banking offices, a reading-room, a large Parochial Church, a Free Church with a handsome spire, and two other places of worship. Its population in 1851 was 3164. Stewarton parish contains the mansions of Lainshaw, John Cunningham, Esq.; Robertland, J. J. Kerr, Esq.; Kennox, Major Somerville M'Allister; and Girganty, W. Broom, Esq.; and remains of two ancient castles, once the seats of the Cunninghams of Corsehill and the Cunninghams of Auchenharvie. Dunlop parish, famous for its cheese, lies immediately north of Stewarton; has a rolling surface of green knolls and hillocks, with extensive, brilliant, panoramic prospect; and contains Dunlop village, with about 280 inhabitants; Dunlop House, a splendid Tudor edifice of 1833, the seat of T. D. Douglas, Esq.; and Aiket Castle, an ancient structure of various dates, including a lofty keep, once the seat of a branch of the Cunninghams.

646. **KILMAURS**, a small ancient town, stands on Carmel Water, within 1¼ mile of the railway, but fully 2 miles east of the Stewarton Station. It contains a post office under Kilmarnock; a small town house with a steeple; three inns, called the Black Bull, the Bridge, and the Turf; a parochial church of the 15th century, originally collegiate for a provost and six prebendaries; and an old mansion called the Place, long a seat of the Earls of Glencairn, and inhabited in the latter part of last century by the Countess of Eglinton. Its population in 1851 was 1083. The ancient family of Cunningham, who became Barons Kilmaurs in 1450, and Earls of Glencairn in 1503, originally resided at Jock's Thorn, a little to the north. Kilmaurs parish contains the mansions of Thornton, Archibald Cunningham, Esq.; Craig, Wm. P. Morris, Esq.; Tour, Robert P. Adam, Esq.; Tower Hill, Charles Forgan, Esq.; and Carmel Bank, occupied by a farmer; and, on the south side of the railway, the castle and mining field of Busby. Rowallan Castle, 1½ mile north-east of Kilmaurs, is partly an edifice of 1562, partly a tower of more ancient date, the birth-place of the first queen of Robert II. Fenwick parish, further north-east, enjoyed for twenty years the ministry of the famous Guthrie, and contains the moor-girt farm of Lochgoin, celebrated as a fastness of the Covenanters, and as the residence of John Howie, the author of the lives of the "Scots Worthies." Craufurdland Castle, the seat of Wm. Howison Craufurd, Esq., 2¾ miles east of Kilmaurs, comprises a strong, thick-walled, ancient tower, and an elegant, modern Gothic centre.

647. **KILMARNOCK** stands on Kilmarnock and Irvine Waters, on low ground, amid flat but wealthy environs. It is ill laid out and incompact, about 1½ mile long, and nowhere more than 700 yards broad; yet contains some good streets, and two central areas, the Market-Place, and Glencairn Square. Much of it presents an urban appearance; and most is well-built, pleasing, and airy. Five bridges span the intersecting streams, and a viaduct of 24 lofty arches takes through the railway. The Town House, in King Street, is a neat two-storey edifice of 1805, with a belfry. The new Court House is an elegant structure, built in 1852. The Exchange, containing a news-room and a public hall, is a pleasing edifice of 1814. Shaw's Monument, at the junction of King's Street and Portland Street, erected in 1853 to the memory of an eminent native, Sir James Shaw of London, exhibits a fine colossal statue by Fillans. The Parochial High Church is an elegant structure with a tower, designed by Gibb after the model of St. Martin's in the Fields, in London, but wanting the portico. St. Marnock's Church is an imposing edifice in the Gothic style, with a tower. The King Street United Presbyterian Church has a handsome steeple.

Kilmarnock carries on extensive manu-

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factures in woollen yarns, carpets, worsteds, bonnets, and forage caps, printed shawls and plaids, leather, boots and shoes, and numerous other articles. It contains a key post office, six banking offices, an athenæum, a philosophical institution, a public academy, eleven places of worship, and four principal inns, the Black Bull, the Crown, the George, and the Temperance. It is governed by a provost, four bailies, and eleven councillors; it is the seat of the sheriff courts for about a half of Ayrshire; and it unites with Dumbarton and three other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 21,443. It was the place in which the poet Burns put his first work to press, and it has acquired much celebrity by his allusions to it in his poems. It gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Errol; and it gave, from 1661 to 1746, the title of Earl to the family of Boyd. The last Earl of Kilmarnock was brought to the block for participation in the rebellion of 1745. Dean Castle, the residence of his ancestors, destroyed by fire in 1735, is now a crumbling ruin on Kilmarnock Water, about a mile north-east of the town.

648. **RICCARTON** is a suburb of Kilmarnock, on the left bank of Irvine Water. Its population is about 1600. A large parochial church in it, built in 1823, has a handsome spire. A seat of an uncle of Sir William Wallace stood adjacent to it, at Yardsides, and is largely associated in tradition with the patriot's name, but has disappeared. Caprington Castle, about a mile to the west, the seat of Thomas S. Cunninghame, Esq., is a massive mansion, partly ancient, partly modern, with a lofty tower over the main entrance. Craigie Castle, 2¼ miles to the south, formerly the residence of the Wallaces of Craigie, is now in a state of dilapidation. The mansions of Treesbank, G. J. Campbell, Esq.; Shawhill, John Howie, Esq.; Bellfield, Misses Buchanan; Cairnhill, Lieut.-Colonel Hamilton; Underwood, John Kennedy, Esq.; Burnweil, Alex. Lyndsay, Esq.; Dollars, and Milrig, are within the parishes of Riccarton and Craigie.

649. **HURLFORD** is a seat of ironworks founded in 1846, well planned, and containing a post office under Kilmarnock, and a large endowed school. The environing tract of country is enlivened by Irvine and Cessnock Waters, and, in spite of the flame and smoke of the blast furnaces, looks fresh and pleasant. The Cessnock has a run of about 12 miles to the Irvine, and affords excellent trouting.

650. **GALSTON** is a small town on the left bank of Irvine Water, with a railway station 3½ miles east of Hurlford. It is a pleasant place, amid charming environs, and communicates by a three-arched bridge with "Loudoun's bonnie woods and braes." It contains a post office under Kilmarnock; an office of the Union Bank; a stately pile of the feudal times, called Lockhart's Tower; a parish church of 1808 with a steeple; a new United Presbyterian church in the Byzantine style; two other places of worship, and two fine public schools. Its population in 1851 was 2538. The "Patie's Mill" of song is in the neighbourhood. Cessnock House, a property of the Duke of Portland, is about half a mile to the south-east. The magnificent pile of Loudoun Castle, the seat of the Marquis of Hastings, stands amid a rich array of woods, about a mile to the north-east. The greater and most stately portion of the Castle was completed in 1811, but part of it is a tower of the 15th century

651. **NEWMILNS** is a small town on the right bank of Irvine Water, at the extremity of the branch railway, 2 miles east of Galston. It contains a post office under Kilmarnock, three neat places of worship, and an old tower which made some figure in the history of the Covenanters. Its population in 1851 was 2211. The stretch of vale around it

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shares in the wooded scenery of Loudoun, and is horizoned above by a fine sweep of rolling upland. Darvel village, with an ancient fortalice, and about 1500 inhabitants, stands a mile further up. Loudoun Hill, a grand, lofty cone, is 3½ miles to the east; Distinct Thorn, and Melmont Hill, about 1100 and 1000 feet high, are at a less distance on the south, and all command magnificent prospects. Some places among the hills were retreats of Sir William Wallace, and a spot which shows some traces of a Roman camp was the scene of one of his victorious skirmishes against the English.

652. **MAUCHLINE** town stands in the north-eastern neighbourhood of Mauchline Station, on the south skirt of Mauchline Hill. The last is a long, softly featured eminence, formerly called Mauchline Moor, rising to the elevation of about 1000 feet above the level of the sea, commanding a gorgeous view over Ayrshire, away to the Paps of Jura, and forming part of a hill spine which runs between broad flanks of low country, and bears the name of "The long ridge of Kyle." George Wishart, the Reformer, once preached on Mauchline Moor a sermon of three hours in length, to a great gathering of people; and a party of Covenanters achieved a victory on it, in 1647, over a party of the royal troops. Five adherents of the Covenant were put to death, in 1685, in its neighbourhood, and were commemorated by a tombstone, substituted in 1830 by a new monument, at the town head. Mauchline presents a pleasant appearance, borrows much beauty from its environs, and contains a number of good houses. The Parish Church is a handsome Gothic edifice, with a tower 90 feet high, built in 1829. The new Educational Institution is a neat structure, founded and endowed, as a public school, by bequest of Mr. Stewart of Haughhead. The town carries on a manufacture of numerous ornamental articles in painted wood, and contains a post office under Glasgow, an office of the Commercial Bank, and a chief inn, called the Black Bull. Its population in 1851 was 1449.

Mauchline and its neighbourhood abound in memorials of the poet Burns. The church-yard, around the parish church, contains the graves of the Rev. Mr. Auld, Nance Tinnock, and some other persons who figure in his verses. The church-yard, and a plain, barn-like edifice, which preceded the present church, were the scene of his "Holy Fair." An old edifice behind the church-yard, partly a remnant of an ancient priory, and bearing the name of Mauchline Castle, was the residence of his patron, Mr. Hamilton, and contains the room in which he wrote the "Calf," and was married to Jean Armour. A cottage nearly opposite the church-yard gate was the change-house of "Poosey Nancy," where he wrote his "Jolly Beggars." A lane past the cottage is the Cowgate, down which his "Common Sense" ran off when a certain minister appeared at the tent. A plain two-storey house at the other corner of the lane was the public-house of "Johnnie Dow," on one of whose back windows Burns wrote the epitaph on his host. Mossgiel Farm-house, a plain steading, near the east side of the railway, about a mile to the north, was the poet's own residence from his 25th to his 28th year, where he wrote his "Vision," and many other of his most admired pieces, and on whose fields, as told by Wordsworth,—

"He walked in glory and in pride
Following his plough upon the mountain side.
'There!' said a stripling, pointing with much pride
Towards a low roof with green trees half concealed,
'Is Mossgiel farm, and that's the very field
Where Burns ploughed up the daisy.' Far and wide
A plain below stretched seaward, while descried
Above sea clouds, the Peaks of Arran rose;
And by that simple notice, the repose
Of earth, sky, sea, and air was vivified.
Beneath 'the random bield of clod or stone,'
Myriads of daisies have shone forth in flower
Near the lark's nest, and in their natural hour
Have passed away; less happy than the one
That, by the unwilling ploughshare, died to prove
The tender charm of poetry and love."

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653. **SORN** village, with a post office under Kilmarnock, a parish church, and about 300 inhabitants, stands on the right side of Ayr Water, 4 miles east of Mauchline. Sorn Castle, now the seat of Graham Somerville, Esq., formerly the property of successively Sir David Hamilton of Cadzow, the Earls of Winton, and the Earls of Loudoun, and visited on one occasion by King James V., is a baronial strength of high antiquity, perched on a rock-bank of the Ayr, amid picturesque grounds, immediately west of the village,—and was used as a royal fortalice against the Covenanters. Alexander Peden was born in the neighbourhood, came back to it in the most troublous times, when the royal garrison were in the castle; found constant shelter in a cave of the Bank Burn; and died, under hiding, in his brother's house. The Cleugh Burn, which runs through the castle grounds to the Ayr, traverses a romantic glen, and makes several picturesque falls. The banks of Ayr Water, all down, past Catrine, Ballochmyle, and Barskimming, to the neighbourhood of Coilsfield and Tarbolton, are a gallery of beauty, and offer many a reminiscence of the poet Burns. Catrine House, 1¾ mile below Sorn, inhabited, in the poet's time by Professor Dugald Stewart, entertained him often as a guest, gave him his first opportunity of "forgathering wi' a lord," and furnished him with subjects of allusion in his "Vision," and his "Brigs of Ayr." Catrine town, founded in 1787 as a seat of cotton factories, is constructed on a regular plan, with a central square and rectangularly crossing streets; has always been considered a model of cleanliness and order; and contains a post office under Mauchline, an office of the Royal Bank, an inn called Burns's Tavern, and four places of worship. Its population in 1851 was 2551.

654. **TARBOLTON**, a small town, with about 1600 inhabitants, stands 4 miles west of Mauchline Station, and contains a post office under Kilmarnock, a parish church with a steeple, two other places of worship, and two inns—the Black Bull and the Crown. Fail Monastery, about a mile north-north-west of it, is the ruin of a Red friary, founded in 1252, and notable for sarcastic popular rhymes upon its friars, preserved by Allan Ramsay in his "Evergreen," and quoted by Sir Walter Scott in his "Abbot." Lochlee Farm, 1½ mile further north, was the residence of the poet Burns, with his father, for several years following 1777. Burns wrote here a number of his most popular poems, made habitual visits hence to Tarbolton, and held frequent meetings there with a bachelors' club and a freemasons' lodge. The scene of his "Death and Dr. Hornbook" lies about 200 yards north of the town; and the "Willie's Mill" of that poem was Tarbolton Mill. Coilsfield House, three-fourths of a mile south-east of the town, then the residence of Colonel Hugh Montgomery, who afterwards became Earl of Eglinton, was Burns's "Castle o' Montgomery;" Mary Campbell, the colonel's dairymaid, was Burns's "Highland Mary;" and a spot a little east of the house, near the influx of Fail Burn to Ayr Water, was the scene of his final parting with Mary, when, "standing one on each side of a small brook, they laved their hands in the stream, and, holding a Bible between them, pronounced a vow of eternal constancy." Coilsfield House is now the property of William Paterson, Esq., and has exchanged its old name for that of Montgomery. An ancient tumulus on its grounds, alluded to in Burns's "Vision," is alleged to be the tomb of "Auld King Coil," whom tradition asserts to have been vanquished and slain in a battle with King Fergus, and who has given name to the Water of Coyl, the parish of Coylton, and the district of Kyle. Alexander Peden was schoolmaster in Tarbolton; and afterwards, in the time of the persecution, preached often at a secluded spot in Coilholm Wood, called Peden's Pulpit.

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Thom, the self-taught artist, famous for his sculptures of "Tam o' Shanter" and "Souter Johnny," was born in a thatched cottage about a mile from Lochlee. Tarbolton parish contains the mansions of Enterkine, John Bell, Esq.; Smithstone, William Cooper, Esq.; Drumley, T. Davidson, Esq.; and Afton Lodge, William Cunninghame, Esq.: and Stair parish, adjacent to it, on the left side of Ayr Water, contains Stair House, a seat of the Earl of Stair, and the two old towers of Drongan and Tribboch.

655. **BALLOCHMYLE**, the seat of W. M. Alexander, Esq., stands on the right side of Ayr Water, 1½ mile south-east of Mauchline; and Barskimming, the seat of Sir William Miller, Bart., stands on the left bank, 3 miles further down. The chasm of the river in the neighbourhood of these seats, and between them, is deep, precipitous, tortuous, and romantic. The railway crosses it below Ballochmyle, on a noble viaduct, 95 feet high, with an arch 100 feet in span; and the road from Mauchline to Stair crosses it above Barskimming, on a bridge of similar character, 90 feet high. The braes along the sides, and the grounds around the mansions, present a succession of rich close scenes; and those of Ballochmyle are provided with seats and pavilions at all the best view-points, and lie liberally open to the public. Burns was a frequent wanderer in the Ballochmyle woods; he saw them passing from the possession of the ancient family of Whiteford to the family of the present proprietor; he witnessed the grief of one of the Whiteford ladies at leaving them, and had an accidental meeting with one of the Alexander ladies soon after she came to them; and he wrote, in sympathy with the one lady and in admiration of the other, his "Farewell to Ballochmyle," and his "Lass o' Ballochmyle." Colonel Allan Whiteford, of the Ballochmyle family, was the original of Sir Walter Scott's Colonel Talbot in his "Waverley;" and Caleb Whiteford, another of the family, is celebrated by Goldsmith in a postscript to his "Retaliation."

656. **AUCHINLECK**, on the right side of Lugar Water, is a village with a post office under Cumnock, a Parish Church, an Original Secession Church, and about 900 inhabitants. Auchinleck House, 3 miles to the west, the seat of Boswell of Auchinleck, is a fine Grecian mansion, built toward the end of last century by Lord Auchinleck, a judge of the Court of Session. The previous mansion, which was visited by Dr. Johnson, and the remains of a baronial fortalice of the time of James IV., stand at a considerable distance. William M'Gavin, familiarly known as "the Protestant," and William Murdoch, the associate of James Watt in mechanical invention, were natives of Auchinleck parish. Ochiltree, a similar village to Auchinleck, 3 miles west of it, was the rendezvous of the Covenanters of the west in 1666, prior to their march to Rullion Green. Ochiltree estate belonged anciently to a branch of the family of Stewart, and gave them, from 1543 till 1675, the title of Baron. Airsmoss, a dismal morass, commencing 1½ mile east of Auchinleck, and extending for miles toward Muirkirk, was the scene of a sharp skirmish, in 1680, between sixty-three of the Covenanters and a party of dragoons, fatal to Richard Cameron, and contains a monument of the fight, called Cameron's Stone.

657. **MUIRKIRK** Railway goes from Auchinleck Station, 10½ miles eastward through Airsmoss, and among heathy uplands, to the town of Muirkirk. This is the most drearily situated town in Scotland, and exists chiefly for the working of iron. It has a post office under Douglas, a banking office, a Black Bull Inn, four places of worship, and about 2300 inhabitants. A desolate tract in its neighbourhood contains the death-place and the monument of John Brown of Priesthill, "the Christian Carrier," shot by Claverhouse. A road goes from

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Muirkirk, 10½ miles eastward to Douglas, and is the shortest route from Ayrshire to the Falls of Clyde.

658. **CUMNOCK** stands in a sheltered hollow, at the confluence of the Glasnock and Lugar Waters, a quarter of a mile west of Cumnock Station. It comprises a central square, three considerable streets, and a number of narrow lanes. It carries on some manufactures, serves as a market centre for an extensive district, and contains a key post office, three banking offices, five places of worship, and three chief inns—the Dumfries, the Black Bull, and the Eagle. Its population in 1851 was 2395. Its ancient burying-place lies obliterated at its central square, and its present burying-place occupies the ancient place of execution, an eminence commanding a pleasant view, and contains the ashes of Alexander Peden, and those of three Covenanters shot on the spot in 1685. The railway viaduct across the Lugar, in the neighbourhood, is 756 feet long and 150 feet high, with nine arches of 50 feet in span, and five of 30. Logan House, the seat of W. A. Cuningham, Esq., associated with the witty memory of the Laird of Logan, is a mile to the east; Glasnock House, the seat of Richard Bannatyne, Esq., is 1¾ mile to the south; Garrallan House, the seat of Mrs. D. Boswell, is 1¾ mile to the south-west; and Dumfries House, the seat of the Marquis of Bute, is 1½ mile to the west. The grounds of Dumfries House lie on both sides of Lugar Water, connected by an elegant bridge, and they contain the ruins of the ancient castle of Terringzean, once the seat of the noble family of Loudoun. Lugar Water, rising 5½ miles south of Muirkirk, runs altogether 15 miles to the Ayr at Barskimming; and though, as sung by Burns, it "flows 'mang moors and mosses many," yet it exhibits in its middle and its lower reaches many a piece of beautiful and romantic scenery.

659. **NEW CUMNOCK** and two other villages stand in the neighbourhood of New Cumnock Station, adjacent to the confluence of Afton Water and the Nith; and it has a post office under Kilmarnock, a parish church, and an inn called the Crown. Mansfield, the seat of Sir James S. Monteith, Bart., is a little to the east. The Southern Highlands close round at short distances, with many breaks and great diversities of height, culminating here on Blackcraig, at an altitude of 1200 feet above the level of the sea. The Nith, in its run from New Cumnock to Dumfries, descends about 500 feet. The Afton comes down from some of the highest of the hills, has a total course northward of 6½ miles, and is celebrated in Burns's song, "Flow gently, sweet Afton, among thy green braes." See 110.

660. **KIRKCONNEL**, a small, pleasant, modern village, with a post office under Sanquhar, a parish church, and an inn called the Queensberry Arms, stands on the left bank of the Nith, adjacent to Kirkconnel Station. Two mineral wells, on the farm of Rigg, 1½ mile west of it, are said to excel the Merkland and the Moffat spas, but have not acquired much popular favour.

L.—FROM GLASGOW TO NEILSTON.

	Paragraph
By railway from the Caledonian South-Side Terminus. **Strathbungo**, Haggs Castle, Camphill, and Crossmyloof, right	661
Hill and battle-field of **Langside**, left	662
Pollockshaws town and station, 2½ miles	663
Nether-Pollock, right; White **Cart Water**, crossed	592
Cowglen, left; Kinnishead Station, 3⅝ miles. **Crookston** Castle, right	664
Nitshill Station, 4⅞ miles. **Levern Water**, begun to be followed up	665
Stewart's Rains, left;	

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Paragraph
Barrhead town and station, 6⅝ miles..... 666
Ferenere Hills and Corkindale Law, right..... 623
Paragraph
Neilston Pad, left front; Glenkillock, right..... 667
Paragraph
Crofthead Terminus, in the neighbourhood of Neilston, 8⅝ miles..... 668

661. **STRATHBUNGO**, about three quarters of a mile south-west of the outskirts of Glasgow, is a village with a neat small church and about 550 inhabitants. Haggs Castle, 1¼ mile west of Strathbungo, is the picturesque ruin of an ancient baronial fortalice, which belonged to the Maxwells of Pollock, and gave shelter to the Covenanters in the times of the persecution. Crossmyloof, about half a mile south-west of Strathbungo, is a village with a monster bakery and about 800 inhabitants. A popular, but incorrect tradition, assigns its name to an incident on the morning of the battle of Langside—that Queen Mary, holding a council of war on its site, and wearied with the entreaties of her generals to order a retreat, laid her crucifix on the palm of her hand, and said, "As surely as that cross lies on my loof, I will this day fight the Regent." Camphill, adjacent to Crossmyloof, is the pleasant estate of Neil Thomson, Esq., and contains a wooded eminence which commands a splendid view, and shows distinct vestiges of a Roman camp.

662. **LANGSIDE** is a small, irregular, rural village on the ridge of a long, low hill, adjacent to the White Cart, 2 miles south-south-west of Glasgow. The hill around it was the scene of the famous fight on the 13th of May 1568, in which Queen Mary finally lost her crown; and it is now in the course of being studded with villas and ornate cottages. An eminence, called the Court Knowe, on which the Queen stood during the battle, situated to the south-east, in the vicinity of Cathcart Castle, bears an upright stone slab, rudely carved with the figure of a crown, and the letters "M. R. 1568." See 670.

663. **POLLOCKSHAWS** is a manufacturing town, amid a rolling, fertile, beautiful tract of country, at the confluence of Auldhouse Burn and White Cart Water. Its streets are irregularly arranged, yet have an agreeable appearance. Its chief buildings are industrial establishments, a Town House with a tower, Auldfield Church with a spire, and the Parish Church of Eastwood, a plain edifice on a rising ground. Two of its ministers, since the Reformation, were the ecclesiastical historians Crawfurd and Wodrow; and an elegant monument to Wodrow was recently erected in the church-yard. The town contains a post office under Glasgow, two banking offices, a public library, and a mechanics' institution. Its population in 1851 was 6086. Pollock House, the seat of Sir John Maxwell, Bart., a large, handsome, four-storey edifice of 1740, stands a little to the west. Thornliebank village, a place of manufacture, with about 1800 inhabitants, stands 1½ mile to the south.

664. **CROOKSTON** and Darnley, now the property of Sir John Maxwell, were anciently estates of the Lennox branch of the Stewarts. Crookston lies round the confluence of the Levern and the White Cart, and contained the Stewarts' Castle; while Darnley lies further south, along the Brock Burn, and gave them their title of Lord or Baron. Crookston Castle stands on the left bank of the Levern, 5 furlongs above its influx to the Cart, and was once a massive edifice, with large centre, two lofty towers, and battlemented wings, but consists now of only a portion of one of the towers, about 50 feet high. Common belief asserts this castle to have been the scene of Henry Lord Darnley's betrothment to Queen Mary, and the place where they spent some of the days immediately following their marriage. A popular, but

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erroneous tradition, adopted by Wilson in his poem of "The Clyde," and endorsed by Sir Walter Scott, both in his novel of "The Abbot" and in his "History of Scotland," asserts also that Queen Mary viewed from Crookston Castle the battle of Langside. The castle was in the direct rear of her enemy, and is 3½ miles distant from the battle-field, and completely hid from it by intervening heights.

665. **LEVERN WATER** issues from a lake amid a group of uplands, and has a north-north-easterly course of about 10 miles, reckoned as the crow flies, to the White Cart, 2¾ miles east of Paisley. It runs, for about half the way, among pleasant hills, with a brisk, limpid current, making several waterfalls; and then it traverses the thickly-peopled manufacturing vale of Neilston and Barrhead, and becomes there almost as foul as a city sewer.

666. **BARRHEAD**, on Levern Water, is a manufacturing town, founded in 1773, and now upwards of half a mile long. Several seats of manufacture, of other names, adjoin it, and a number more stand within two or three miles. The town has a post office under Glasgow; three banking offices; two inns, the Barrhead and the Cross-Arthurlee; a mechanics' institution; and five places of worship. Its population in 1851 was 6069. The stump of an ancient baronial fortalice, called Stewart's Raiss, once the residence of a branch of the family of Darnley, stands a little to the east; and a number of good residences—Trees, Fereneze House, Arthurlee House, Carlebar, and others—stand in the vicinity.

667. **GLENKILLOCK** cleaves the Fereneze Hills east-south-eastward to the vale of the Levern, nearly opposite Neilston. Its depth and length have the limits of only a ravine; but its features are romantic, and its sides clothed with wood. Three cascades occur in the course of the burn which runs through it, the first and the third 12 feet in leap, the second 20 feet; and all so beautiful as often to have been pronounced miniatures of the three falls of Clyde. Glenkillock is sung by Tannahill and Scadlock. Corkindale Law, on the north side of it, rises with gentle gradient to an altitude of about 900 feet above the level of the sea, and commands one of the most gorgeous panoramic views in Scotland.

668. **NEILSTON** stands on the brow of a gentle eminence, adjacent to the Levern, and is a neat, compact, old-fashioned little town. Its population in 1851 was 2075. A parish church at it is a handsome edifice with a spire, erected in 1762, and contains a very fine Gothic window, which belonged to a previous pile, built about the middle of the 15th century. Neilston Pad, immediately to the south, rises steeply to a tabular summit at an altitude of about 820 feet above the level of the sea, and commands nearly the same grand panoramic view seen from the top of Corkindale Law. A mass of trap rock, many tons in weight, lying at the west base of the Pad, dismembered and thrown down from the acclivity by the ordinary agents of disintegration, is popularly fabled to have been torn up and pitched through the air, in the heathen times, by a Caledonian giant. Loch Libo, 3 miles south-west of the town, a lake of 225 acres, embosomed among wooded, lofty hills, and much frequented by water-fowl, is a gem of beauty.

LI.—FROM GLASGOW TO MEARNS AND EAGLESHAM.

Paragraph

By road with public conveyance. The road to Mearns goes through Pollockshaws; the road to Eaglesham goes through Cathcart, and

Paragraph

leaves Busby a short distance to the left; and the two roads diverge within the southern suburbs of the city, in front of the South-Side Terminus of the Caledonian Railway. Coaches run severally to Mearns, to Busby, and to Eaglesham. The only places or centres of interest, additional to **Pollockshaws** and **Langside**, noticed in **663** and **662**, are, **Mearns, 669**; **Cathcart, 670**; **Busby, 671**; and **Eaglesham, 672.**

669. **MEARNS** village, or Newton Mearns, 7½ miles south-south-west of Glasgow, is an ancient place, with a post office under Glasgow, and about 550 inhabitants. Mearns Castle, an old square tower, in excellent preservation, formerly the chief seat of the Maxwells, Earls of Nithsdale, stands half a mile east of the village. Pollock Castle, or Upper Pollock, the seat of Sir Hew C. Pollock, Bart., stands 1½ mile to the north-west. Capelrig, the seat of the Misses Brown, anciently a seat of the Knights Templars, stands three-quarters of a mile to the north. Southfield, the seat of Captain Benton; Greenbank, the seat of John Hamilton, Esq.; and several other good residences, are in the neighbourhood. A tract to the south-west rises into hilly moor, contains several tarns and lakelets sending forth little tributaries to the Cart, and offers excellent sport to anglers. Professor Wilson of Edinburgh spent at Mearns some of his early years, and first indulged here his passionate taste for the delights of flood and field.

670. **CATHCART** village, in the vale of the White Cart, 2½ miles south of Glasgow, is an ancient, incompact, rural place, with a parish church and about 200 inhabitants. Its church is a large, elegant, Gothic edifice of 1832; and the burying-ground around it contains the graves of three martyrs of the Covenant, and a neat small Gothic tomb of Mr. Gordon of Aikenhead. Cathcart Castle, on a steep bank of the river, a short distance to the south, is a ruined, ivy-clad, strong, square tower, believed to have stood the shock of conflict in the times of Wallace and Bruce, and long the residence of a family whose descendants were raised to the dignity of Baron Cathcart in 1447, and to that of Earl Cathcart in 1814. Cathcart parish includes a charming stretch of rolling landscape along the Cart, sung by Campbell and Graham; and contains New Cathcart village, Langside village, several other villages, Cathcart House, and Cartside cottage, the Earl of Cathcart; Aikenhead, J. Gordon, Esq.; Langside House, William Douglas, Esq.; Netherlee, Peter M'Callum, Esq.; several other mansions, and a number of villas.

671. **BUSBY**, on the White Cart, 6 miles south by west of Glasgow, stands amid pleasant scenery, is a seat of manufacture, and contains a post office under Glasgow and about 1100 inhabitants. The Cathkin Hills rise 2 miles to the east, and tempt the pedestrian to charming rambles. Carmunnock village, at their west base, 1½ mile from Busby, has a parish church and about 400 inhabitants.

672. **EAGLESHAM** stands on a head-stream of the White Cart, 9 miles south of Glasgow, comprises two long rows of good modern houses, and contains a post office under Glasgow, an inn, a large factory, a parish church with a steeple, three other places of worship, and about 1800 inhabitants. Polmoon Castle, about a mile to the east, now represented by only a few smooth knolls of rubbish, was long the residence of the ancestors of the Earl of Eglinton. Robert Pollok, the author of the "Course of Time," spent most of his years from birth to death in the neighbourhood.

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NINTH DIVISION.

GALLOWAY AND CARRICK.

THIS district comprehends Kirkcudbrightshire, Wigtonshire, and the southern wing of Ayrshire. Its surface is remarkably uneven. Some portions, on the principal streams or near the shores, are low and level; but far larger portions, flanking these, and lining or overlooking the coast, are a continuous assemblage of knolls and hills; while still larger portions either spread away in high moorland, or embrace the western masses of the Southern Highlands. A railway through the utmost length of the district, from Dumfries to Port-Patrick, is partly formed, partly in progress; another railway goes from Ayr to Dalmellington, with a branch to Maybole; and good roads, with public conveyances, connect all the other principal towns.

LII.—FROM DUMFRIES TO KIRKBEAN.

	Paragraph
By road, with special conveyance. Leave by the south end of Maxwelltown, and go down the right side of the Nith. Troqueer Church, left; the Crichton Institution, on the further side of the Nith, left; Carruchan, 1¼ mile to the right; **Cargen Water**, crossed	673
Cargen, right; Crook's Pow, crossed; Craig Hill, right; Kelton and Glencaple, on the further bank of the Nith, left	108
Kirkconnel, on the hither side, left; Newabbey, 7 miles	674
Loch Kinder, right; **Caerlaverock Castle**, on the further side of the Nith, 3½ miles to the left	108
Ingleston and Corbelly, on the hither side, left; **Criffel**, right	675
Carsethorn village, passed through; Carse Bay, left; **Kirkbean**, 12 miles	676

673. **CARGEN WATER** is a sluggish stream going 8 miles south-eastward to the Nith, 2¾ miles below Dumfries. Otters are sometimes seen on its banks, and trout and salmon abound in its waters. The mansions of Terraughty, Carruchan, Goldielea, Mabie, Cargen, Cargenholm, Mavis Grove, and Dalscairth, stand around or near the lower parts of the stream, and give embellishment to a beautiful landscape. St. Querdon's Well, on the Cargen estate, is the subject of a poem by Mr. White of the Dumfries Academy. Kirkconnel House, on the Nith, 1¾ mile north-east of Newabbey, the seat of R. Maxwell Witham, Esq., is an imposing edifice, and has attached to it a Roman Catholic chapel.

674. **NEWABBEY** is a pleasant village, amid charming environs, overhung by Criffel, looking out to the Solway, and contains a post office under Dumfries, an inn called the Commercial, a parish church, the ruins of an ancient abbey, and about 200 inhabitants. The abbey was founded in 1275, for Cistercian monks, by Devorgilla, the mother of Baliol, Bruce's competitor for the

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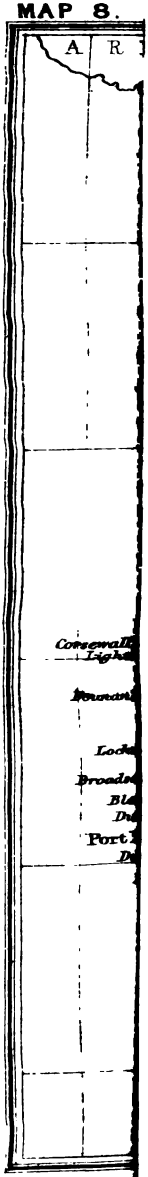
MAP 8.



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crown; and the heart of the foundress's husband having been sepultured with her own body near the high altar, the pile was long designated Sweetheart Abbey. The walls of the church—a cruciform structure, 194 feet from east to west, 102 feet from north to south, surmounted by a tower 90 feet high—are still tolerably entire, and show interesting features. A ruined, ivy-clad, square tower, which was used as an occasional residence by the abbots, and bears the name of the Abbots' Tower, stands half a mile distant, on the farm of Landis. A granite column, 50 feet high, built in 1817 in honour of the Duke of Wellington and his army, stands on the neighbouring hill of Glen, at an elevation of about 400 feet above the level of the sea. Loch Kinder, 1¼ mile south of the village, measures 3½ miles in circuit, contains two islets, and abounds with different kinds of excellent trout. Shambelly House, the seat of William Stewart, Esq.; and Kinharvey, a large, embellished shooting-lodge of Mr. Maxwell of Terregles, are in the vicinity.

675. **CRIFFEL** is an isolated mountain ridge, about 6 miles long, overhanging the Solway at the influx of the Nith. Its highest point, situated 3 miles south of Newabbey, has an altitude of 1830 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a map-like view of the Solway's basin, with perspectives, in clear weather, to the mountains of North Wales, of the north of Ireland, and of the island of Arran. Its rocks are crystalline, but of many varieties, with striking phenomena, and offer a good study to the geologist.

676. **KIRKBEAN** is a small, but very pretty sea-side village, and has a post office under Dumfries, and a parish church with a handsome cupola-crowned tower. Cavens, the seat of Alexander Oswald, Esq., and Arbigland, the seat of General Balfour, both ornamental edifices, are situated 6 and 12 furlongs to the south. A residence of the Regent Morton stood at Cavens, but has disappeared. Remains of an ancient castellated house stand at Wreaths.

LIII.—FROM DUMFRIES TO PORT-PATRICK.

By railway from the Dumfries Station of the Glasgow and South-Western. Only the part of the railway to Castle Douglas is yet in operation; but the parts thence to Port-Patrick have been in progress since the beginning of 1859, and are going vigorously forward. We have been favoured by the engineers, Messrs. B. and E. Blyth, with a delineation of the railway's course, and with a note of the stations on it, in so far as these have yet been determined on; and we shall here trace the whole, in prospect of its soon being all opened. A public coach, meanwhile, runs from Castle Douglas, through Gatehouse, Creetown, Newton-Stewart, and Glenluce, to Stranraer. The aggregate course of the railway from Dumfries to Newton-Stewart is serpentine; and the part of it from Lochrutton to Castle Douglas goes far to the south of the line of the public road, while the part from Castle Douglas to Creetown goes still further to the north.—The **River Nith**, crossed... 110

Railway to Glasgow, deflected from on the right; Cluden Water, crossed in the neighbourhood of **Lincluden** Abbey..... 111

Kirkpatrick-Irongray and Terregles, right..... 677

Maxwelltown Station, 1¾ mile..... 109

Cargen Water, crossed. 673

Lochrutton, right..... 678

Craighill, left; Killywhan Station, 8¼ miles. Road to **Newabbey**, 4½ miles distant, left..... 674

Criffel, left front..... 675

Kirkgunzeon Station, 10 miles..... 679

Corrah Castle, left; **Dalbeattie** Burn, crossed; Gateside, right; Dalbeattie Station, 14½ miles..... 680

Urr water, crossed..... 681

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	Paragraph
Buittle Castle, right...	662
Loch Kenmore, right; **Castle Douglas**, town and station, 19¾ miles..	683
The valley of the Dee begun to be followed up to Parton; **Thrieve Castle** and Balmaghie on the further side of the Dee.....	684
Greenlaw, right; **Crossmichael** Station, 23½ miles.....	685
Long Loch and Loch Dee, left; Parton Place, and road to Corsock, right; **Parton** Station, 26¾ miles.....	686
Dee Water, crossed.....	687
Loch Ken, and view toward the Glenkens Mountains, right; New Galloway Station, 28¾ miles. Road to **New Galloway**, Dairy, and Carsphairn, right.....	688
Black Water of Dee, crossed; moorish country, right and left; road to **Gatehouse of Fleet**, left.....	689
Fleet Water, crossed; Moneypool Burn, begun to be followed down the right bank; **Creetown** Station, 43¼ miles.....	690
Cairnsmuir, right; Monfad, left; Pilnour Burn, crossed; Blackcraig, 1½ mile to the right; **Cree Water**, crossed.....	691
Penninghame, 1½ mile to the left; Mackermore, on the further side of the Cree, right; **Newton-Stewart** Station, 49¾ miles.....	692
Merton Hall, left; Bladenoch Water, crossed; **Kirkcowan** Station, 56 miles.....	693
Mochrum, 7 miles to the left; moorish uplands, right; Dernoglan Loch, left; **Glenluce** Station, 64¼ miles.....	694
Luce Water, crossed; Luce Bay, left; road to **Stoneykirk** and Kirkmaiden, left.....	695
Piltanton Burn, crossed; **Saulseat Loch**, left...	696
Castle Kennedy Loch, right; Culhorn House, left; **Loch Ryan**, right	697
Stranraer Station, 73 miles.....	698
Road to **Lochnaw** and Corsewall, right.....	699
Cairn Piot, left; **Port-Patrick** Station, 80½ miles	700

677. **KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY** parish, lying along the lower part of Cluden Water, contains, on Old Water, the romantic chasm and waterfall of Routing Bridge; contains also the elegant recent mansion of Grove, built by Wellwood Maxwell, Esq., after a design by Rickman; enjoyed the ministry of John Welsh, the great-grandson of John Knox; gave much shelter to the Covenanters during the times of the persecution, and contains the graves of two of them, hanged near its church, 4 miles west-north-west of Dumfries; and was the birth-place of Helen Walker, the original of Sir Walter Scott's Jeanie Deans in his "Heart of Mid-Lothian," and contains a monumental stone to her memory, with an inscription by Sir Walter himself. Terregles House, the seat of M. C. Maxwell, Esq., the representative of the Earls of Nithsdale, 1½ mile south-east of Kirkpatrick-Irongray Church, is a large and elegant mansion, in full view of a great expanse of the valley of the Nith.

678. **LOCHRUTTON**, 6½ miles west-south-west of Dumfries, is a lake of 3 miles in circuit, giving its name to a surrounding parish. An ancient peel tower, on its west side, stands in a state of excellent preservation. A hill, about 1½ mile to the east, is crowned by a Druidical circle, and commands an extensive view. Lochfoot village, at the foot of the lake, has a post office under Dumfries, and about 140 inhabitants. Merkland Spa, in the vicinity, of chalybeate quality, was formerly in high repute, and still draws some visitors. Crocketford village, 4¼ miles to the west, has a post office under Dumfries, and about 350 inhabitants.

679. **KIRKGUNZEON** village, 1½ mile west of Kirkgunzeon Station, has a post office under Dumfries, and a parish church. One ruined castle of Lord Herries, who figured conspicuously in the time of Queen Mary, stands at Corrah, in the southern vicinity of the village; another stands at Barclosh, 2½ miles further south; and a third old castle, a Druidical circle, and several ancient camps, are in the neighbourhood.

680. **DALBEATTIE**, adjacent to the station, on a burn, near the left side of Urr Water, is a small seat of commerce

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and manufactures, founded in 1780. It contains a post office under Castle Douglas, an office of the Union Bank, a public reading-room, a mechanics' institution, three places of worship, and two chief inns, the King's Arms and the Maxwell Arms. Its population in 1851 was 1551. The parts of the coast nearest it, within the parish of Colvend, formerly were rife with bold smuggling scenes, and are believed to have furnished Sir Walter Scott with some of the chief incidents of his novel of "Guy Mannering."

681. **URR WATER** issues from Loch Urr, 4 miles south of Minniehive, and runs 24 miles southward to the Solway Frith, midway between the estuaries of the Nith and the Dee. Its course, for a number of miles, is overhung by wild pastoral uplands, but afterwards lies along a narrow vale with tumulated screens. Loch Urr measures 3 miles in circuit, and contains very large trout, and some enormous pike. An islet in it was the site of a Caledonian town, and contains some ruins of a very strong baronial castle. Urr Water is well frequented by salmon and by sea-trout, but has suffered great havoc by poachers. The Moat of Urr, on the left bank of the stream, 3 miles north of Dalbeattie, is an artificial mound of successive concentric terraces, used in the feudal times as a seat of justice,—probably the largest antiquity of its class in Scotland; and was formerly surrounded by outworks, which are supposed to have been constructed by the Romans. The parish church of Urr; the village of Haugh of Urr, with a post office under Dumfries; and the mansion of Spottes Hall, the seat of William Young Herries, Esq., are in the vicinity of the Moat.

682. **BUITTLE CASTLE**, adjacent to the railway, 1½ mile west of Dalbeattie, was the favourite residence of John Baliol, and belonged successively to the Baliols, the Comyns, the Douglases, and the Caillie branch of the Lennoxes. Only vaults and ditches of it now remain; but they sufficiently show it to have been both large and strong. A vitrified fort occurs on a hill of Castlegower farm, 2 miles to the west.

683. **CASTLE DOUGLAS** stands on a gentle acclivity rising from the north-west side of Carlinwark Loch—a lake three quarters of a mile in length, studded with pretty islets. The town took its present name in 1792, in allusion to the Castle of Thrieve; and was previously called Carlinwark. Its streets are laid out on a regular plan; its edifices are good; and its general appearance is neat, airy, and pleasant. It has a Town Hall with a tower, a key post office, three banking offices, a weekly market, several great annual fairs, a chief inn, called the Commercial, a subscription library, a mechanics' institute, a burgh school, and three places of worship. Its population in 1851 was 1992. Carlinwark House, the seat of Captain Stodart, R.E., is in the vicinity; Greenlaw, the seat of William Gordon, Esq., is 1½ mile to the north; and Gelston Castle, a modern mansion, built by the late Sir William Douglas, is 2½ miles to the south-south-east. The famous large gun, called Mons Meg, preserved in Edinburgh Castle, is believed to have been made at Buchan's-Croft, in the neighbourhood of Castle Douglas.

684. **THRIEVE CASTLE**, on an islet in the Dee, 1½ mile west of Castle Douglas, occupies the site of a very ancient fortalice of the petty kings of Galloway; was built by one of the Earls of Douglas as a palace-fort for maintaining their power in the south-west of Scotland; witnessed many a scene of cruelty during the period of their sway; passed afterwards to the Maxwells, who became Earls of Nithsdale; and was garrisoned in the cause of the Crown during the troublous times of Charles I. A large square tower of it, of great strength, and part of an encompassing wall, with one entire tower and ruins of two others, are still standing. Balmaghie House, about 2½ miles to

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the north, the seat of T. D. Gordon, Esq., is an old mansion of different dates. Balmaghie church-yard, 1¾ mile further north, contains the grave-stones of three martyrs of the Covenant. Duchrae House, still further north, built in 1824, by John Cunninghame, Esq., is a handsome edifice in the old English style. Lochenbreck, 5 miles west of Balmaghie Church, has a strong chalybeate spa of considerable repute, and an inn for the accommodation of visitors. The Rev. John Macmillan, the founder of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, was minister of Balmaghie.

685. **CROSSMICHAEL** village, on the Dee, adjacent to the Station, has a post office under Castle Douglas, an inn called the Thistle, a parish church, and about 250 inhabitants. A hill in the south-eastern vicinity, overlooking the railway and the Dee, is crowned by a very beautiful oval camp. Three lakes, within 1¾ mile on the north-east, abound with pike and perch. The village of Kirkpatrick-Durham, 5 miles to the east-north-east, has a post office under Dumfries, a parish church, and about 500 inhabitants.

686. **PARTON** village, on the Dee, adjacent to the station, is a small place, with a post office under Castle Douglas, and a parish church. The tract of country to the north of it embosoms grand scenery of glen and mountain, lake and brae, and is the subject of a descriptive poem by the late Mr. Gillespie of Kells. Two artificial mounds, engirt by ditches, occur in the vicinity of the village; and the ruin of an old tower, the residence of Robert Nelson of Corsock, who figured prominently among the persecuted Covenanters, stands 5½ miles to the north-east.

687. **DEE WATER** is formed, in the vicinity of the railway viaduct, a mile west of Parton, by the confluence of the Ken and the Black Dee. The Ken comes to the confluence 22 miles from the north; the Black Dee, 18 miles from the north-west; and the Dee goes from the confluence 20 miles southward to the Solway Frith, at the mouth of Kirkcudbright Bay. The two head-streams descend from the backbone of the Southern Highlands, and traverse an upland region; while the main stream runs along a pleasant vale through a rolling country of swells and hills. The Ken expands for 5½ miles to lacustrine width, under the name of Loch Ken, to the vicinity of the confluence with the Black Dee; and the main stream expands, within its first 5 miles, into the widths of Loch Dee and Long Loch. The river, in a general view, contains salmon, sea-trout, river-trout, pike, and perch; while a number of lakes in its basin are also rich in fish; and one of them, called Loch Grannoch, 10 miles west of Parton, abounds with char. The salmon of the Dee are darker and much fatter than those of most rivers in the south of Scotland; and so plentiful as to have yielded a rental of £700. A pike was caught in Loch Ken, with rod and fly, of so monstrous a size that the head of it, which is preserved in Kenmure Castle, weighed 72 pounds.

688. **NEW GALLOWAY** stands on the right side of Ken Water, three-quarters of a mile above the head of Loch Ken, 4½ miles north by west of New Galloway Station. It has the rank of a royal burgh, grouped in the franchise with Wigton and Stranraer, but is practically a mere village. It contains a court-house with a spire, a post office under Castle Douglas, a banking office, and two inns—the Kenmure Arms and the Cross Keys. Its population in 1851 was 447. Kenmure Castle, the seat of the Hon. Mrs. B. Gordon, formerly the seat of the Viscounts Kenmure, stands three-quarters of a mile to the south, on a circular, isolated mound at the head of Loch Ken; and is a very ancient structure, of different dates, in different styles, all castellated and of venerable appearance, on the site of a pristine fortalice of the petty kings of Galloway. The title

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of Viscount Kenmure was acquired in 1633, by the Gordons of Lochinvar, and became dormant at the death of the ninth Viscount in 1847. Kells Church, a neat edifice of 1822, stands half a mile north of New Galloway; and Glenlee Park, the seat of Wellwood Maxwell, Esq.; Garroch, the seat of H. M'Connel, Esq.; and Knocknelling, the seat of John L. Kennedy, Esq., stand from 2 to 5 miles further up. Balmaclellan and Dalry, two small church villages, stand on the left side of Ken Water, 1½ mile and 3½ miles above New Galloway. Dalry was the cradle of the great rising of the Covenanters which terminated on the field of Rullion Green; and Lochinvar, a lake of 3 miles in circuit, 3½ miles north-east of Dalry, contains vestiges of the ancient baronial fortalice of the knights of Lochinvar, the ancestors of the Viscounts Kenmure.

689. **GATEHOUSE-OF-FLEET** stands on Fleet Water, 8 miles north-west of Kirkcudbright, on the road thence to Newton-Stewart; but is 6 miles south of the nearest point of the railway. It comprises Gatehouse proper on the left bank of the Fleet, and the suburb of Anwoth on the right bank. Its environs are picturesque. Its site was occupied, so late as about the middle of last century, by only one house; and that, being at the gate of the avenue to the mansion of Cally, was the "Gatehouse-of-Fleet." The town rose rapidly, and made brilliant display of manufacturing and commercial enterprise, but suddenly received a shock, and has for forty-seven years been nearly stationary. Its streets are regularly planned and neatly edificed. It has a handsome bridge, a neat Establishment Church, two other places of worship, a post office under Dumfries, two banking offices, a public news-room, and a public library. Its population in 1851 was 1750. Cally House, in the southern vicinity, the seat of H. G. M. Stewart, Esq., is an elegant granite edifice, after a design by Adam. Anwoth Church, the scene of the ministry of the famous Samuel Rutherford, stands a little to the south-west; and a granite obelisk to his memory, 56 feet high, erected in 1842, stands on a neighbouring hill. Cardoness House, the seat of Sir D. Maxwell, Bart., stands 2 miles south of Anwoth Church; and Cardoness Castle, a tall, ancient tower, last inhabited by Sir Godfrey M'Culloch, who was executed in 1697 for murder, stands a mile south of Gatehouse. Rusco Castle, once a seat of the Viscounts Kenmure, is 2 miles to the north. Anwoth and the Fleet are sung in the "Lays of the Kirk and Covenant." The Fleet has a total course southward of about 14 miles; and, except for expanding below Cally into a fine bay, is an insignificant stream. Salmon and sea-trout used to frequent it, but cannot now ascend beyond Gatehouse.

690. **CREETOWN** stands on the estuary of the Cree, 1¼ mile south of Creetown Station. It consists chiefly of modern houses, with a large amount of orchard and garden. It has a post office under Dumfries, a town-hall, a subscription library, and an inn called the Barholm Arms. Its population in 1851 was 1303. The parish church of Kirkmabreck stands in its eastern neighbourhood; and an extensive quarry of excellent granite, whence the stones are sent for the new docks at Liverpool, is worked on the glebe. Dr. Thomas Brown, the distinguished professor of moral philosophy in Edinburgh, was born in Kirkmabreck manse, and interred in the old church-yard. Barholm House, the seat of Captain George Grant, stands a little north of the town; and Kirkdale, the seat of Major J. R. Hannay, stands 4 miles to the south. The sea-board, all along the estuary, is picturesque; and some parts of the coast, especially opposite Ravenshall, are pierced with curious caves, and contest, with the shores round Nith Mouth, the credit of being the theatre of Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Guy Mannering." Cairnharrow Hill,

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4 miles south-east of Creetown, rises to an altitude of 1477 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a very wide and splendid view.

691. **CREE WATER** rises and runs 5 miles in Carrick; goes thence along the boundary between Kirkcudbrightshire and Wigtonshire; and has altogether a south-south-easterly course of about 25 miles to the head of Wigton Bay. Its upper reaches lie among bleak moorlands; but its lower ones traverse a fine valley, with beautiful or romantic screens. Its chief tributaries are the Minnick and the Pilnour, both on the left side. Smelt or sperling is taken in the brackish water at its mouth; a few sea-trout ascend it to Newton-Stewart; and salmon of good quality abounds so much in it as to yield a rental of about £600. The fishings belong principally to the Earl of Galloway.

692. **NEWTON-STEWART** stands on the left bank of Cree Water, in the eastern vicinity of Newton-Stewart Station. It presents a bald and irregular appearance, but shows one long principal street, and has been undergoing much improvement. The principal buildings are, a Town Hall in its centre; a handsome Gothic church, built in 1840, after a design by William Burn of Edinburgh; and an elegant bridge of 5 arches across the Cree. The town carries on some commerce, and has a weekly market; and it contains a key post office, four banking offices, a public reading-room, a subscription library, and two chief inns, the Abercorn Arms and the Commercial. Its population in 1851 was 2599. Minnigaff village, with a handsome Gothic church of 1836, and about 160 inhabitants, stands three-fourths of a mile to the north-east. Dr. Murray, the linguist, was a native of Minnigaff parish; and General Sir William Stewart, the associate of Wellington, was interred in its church-yard. Garlies Castle, a strong, weather-worn, ancient ruin, once the seat of the ancestors of the Earl of Galloway, and giving him the title of Baron, stands 1¾ mile north of Minnigaff village. The mansions of Corrisel, Corsbie, Merton Hall, Penninghame House, Kirouchtree, Cairnsmore, Bargally, Macharmore, and Cumloden Cottage, the last a summer retreat of the Earl of Galloway, stand round Newton-Stewart and Minnigaff, the furthest at a distance of 4 miles. Cairnsmuir Mountain, 7 miles east of Newton-Stewart, commands a very grand panoramic view. Loch Trool, 9½ miles to the north, engirt by high, steep hills, is a gem of scenery. A skirmish was fought in the glen of Trool, in 1685, between the Covenanters and a body of the royal troops.

693. **KIRKCOWAN** village stands on Tarf Water, adjacent to Kirkcowan Station; and has a post office under Newton-Stewart, and a parish church. Tarf Water is a south-easterly stream of 9 miles in length of run, falling into Bladenoch Water, a mile east of Kirkcowan; and the Bladenoch itself has a south-south-easterly course of 25 miles to Wigton Bay at Wigton. Trout and salmon are found in the Bladenoch, but not under conditions very tempting to the angler. The mansion of Craiglaw stands 1¾ mile west of Kirkcowan. A baronial fortalice, called Mindork Castle, stood 1½ mile to the south. An ancient strong castle, belonging to the Marquis of Bute, called the Old Place of Mochrum, stands amid a group of lakes 4¾ miles south by west. The outspread height of Mochrum Fell, 646 feet high, with a grand view, culminates 7 miles to the south. The village of Mochrum, with a parish church and about 150 inhabitants; the sea-port village of Port William, with the Ship and the Spread Eagle inns, and about 700 inhabitants; and the mansion of Monreith, the seat of Sir William A. Maxwell, Bart., stand from 9½ to 14 miles south by east.

694. **GLENLUCE** stands adjacent to the station, on the left side of Luce Water, 1½ mile from the head of Luce Bay. It has a post office under Dum-

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fries, an inn called the King's Arms, a parish church, two other places of worship, and about 1150 inhabitants. A ruined Cistercian abbey, founded in 1190 by Allan, Lord of Galloway, stands 1½ mile to the north-west. The ruins occupy about an acre of ground, and show traces of elaborate architecture. The chapter-house, still entire, is a small structure with a strong central pillar supporting its roof, and 8 arches radiating from this to the walls. Balkail, the seat of J. Adair, Esq., amid finely wooded grounds, adjoins Glenluce on the south-east. Park Place, with an ancient castle, and Dunragget House, a modern mansion, both the seats of Sir James Dalrymple Hay, Bart., stand three-fourths of a mile and 3 miles to the west. Genoch House, the residence of Alex. M'N. Caird, Esq., stands 4 miles west by south. The ruin of Synniness Castle stands on the coast, 3 miles south-south-east. New Luce village, with a parish church and about 400 inhabitants, notable as the scene of the ministry of the famous Covenanter, Alexander Peden, stands on Luce Water, 5 miles to the north-north-west. Luce Water has a total course, south-south-eastward, of 16 miles, and possesses excellent fishings of sea-trout and salmon, the property of Sir J. D. Hay, but does not offer much sport to the general angler. Luce Bay is a gulf of about 160 square miles, cleaving the southern half of Wigtonshire into two peninsulas, and measuring, across the mouth, from Borough Head to the Mull of Galloway, 18¾ miles.

695. **STONEYKIRK** village, with a parish church, a handsome Gothic edifice of 1827, stands 5½ miles south-south-east of Stranraer. Stoneykirk parish contains Balgreggan House, the seat of Patrick Maitland, Esq.; Ardwell House, the seat of Sir John M'Taggart, Bart.; Garthland Tower, an ancient keep of the Thanes of Galloway; contains, also, remains of Druidical circles, Scandinavian forts, and two ancient churches. Kirkmaiden parish, extending southward from Stoneykirk to the Mull of Galloway, contains the villages of Dromore and Port Logan; the ruins of Dromore Castle, Clanyard Castle, and Logan House; and traces of numerous ancient fortalices and intrenchments. The Mull of Galloway is a promontory 1½ mile long, 1¼ mile broad, and 575 feet high, terminating in a precipitous, cavern-worn headland, crowned by a light-house with an intermittent light, visible at the distance of 21 nautical miles. Dromore village, situated 3½ miles north of the Mull, has a good small inn and about 300 inhabitants; and the coasts, views, and antiquities around it are replete with interest.

696. **SAULSEAT LOCH**, contiguous to the railway, 3 miles south-east of Stranraer, is a beautiful sheet of water, of a horse-shoe form, nearly a mile long, finely adorned with wood. A Premonstratensian abbey stood on its peninsular recess, founded in the 12th century by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, and was the head establishment of its order in Scotland; but all the glories of the pile, except a few crushed fragments of its walls and some curious grave-stones in its cemetery, have perished. Culhorn House, a seat of the Earl of Stair, stands 1½ mile to the west. The surrounding tract, from the head of Luce Bay to the head of Loch Ryan, appears, at a very recent geological period, to have lain under the sea, and is bored at intervals into hollows, popularly called pots, varying from small size to a circumference of about 1000 feet, with a depth of about 100 feet, and seeming to have been formed by whirls of the retiring billows. A number of lakelets, besides Loch Saulseat, occupy larger hollows, and are rich in fish, and frequented by water-fowl. Castle Kennedy Loch, the largest of the lakes, a mile north of Loch Saulseat, shows charming features; contains two islets; is nearly bisected by two peninsulas; has on its west shore the parish church of Inch; and embraces, on its northern peninsula, the romantic old mansion and

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park of Castle Kennedy. The mansion was originally a spacious, stately, square edifice, built in the reign of James VI., and belonging to the Earls of Cassilis; but passed, in the reign of Charles II., to the ancestor of the Earl of Stair; was burnt by accident in 1715, and has never since been inhabited. The park around it was planned by Marshal Stair, exhibits the characters of the old style of landscape gardening, and is always open to the public.

697. **LOCH RYAN** deflects abruptly from the Frith of Clyde, nearly opposite the Mull of Kintyre, and penetrates the land 10 miles south-south-eastward to Stranraer. Its mean breadth, over the northern half, is about 1½ mile; over the southern half, about 2½ miles. The country around it, except at the head, is chiefly a continuous roll of knolls, and hillocks, and hills. A sand-bank, called the Scar, runs 2½ miles into the loch, diagonally in a south-eastward direction, from the middle of the west side; and a considerable belt of sandy bottom, around all the head, is left dry at low water. The anchoring grounds are extensive, well sheltered, and easy of access. Loch Ryan House, near the middle part of the west shore, is the seat of Sir William T. F. A. Wallace, Bart.

698. **STRANRAER** stands north of the station, along the shore of the head of Loch Ryan. It contains many good houses, built of fine material, some of them elegant, and inhabited by wealthy owners; but it occupies broken ground, bisected by a streamlet, and is destitute of all grace or regularity of arrangement. Its most noticeable structures are, a neat Town House, erected in 1855; and an old, high, strong-walled edifice, originally the baronial fortalice of a branch of the family of Kennedy. It subsists chiefly as a centre of trade and commerce for Western Galloway. It has a key post office, four banking offices, an academy, a number of local institutions, and ten places of worship. Its chief hotels are the Commercial, the George, and the King's Arms. Coaches run to Whithorn and Wigton, and steamers ply to Ayr and Glasgow. Stranraer was made a royal burgh in 1617; it is governed by a provost, two bailies, and fifteen councillors; and it unites with three other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 5738.

699. **LOCHNAW CASTLE**, the seat of Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart., stands on an eminence 5½ miles north-west of Stranraer, and is a very ancient edifice, formerly encompassed with a fossé, and strougly fortified. A monument, 70 feet high, erected by public subscription to the memory of the late Sir Andrew Agnew, crowns a neighbouring eminence, and is visible at a great distance. Corsewall House, the seat of J. C. Moore, Esq., stands on the west shore of Loch Ryan, 5½ miles north of Stranraer; Corsewall Castle, a ruined ancient tower, with very thick, strong walls, stands a little inland from the mansion; and Corsewall Point, a small headland surmounted by a light-house, confronts the north channel, 2½ miles west-south-west of the mouth of Loch Ryan. The shores at the headland, and for miles on each side, consist of bold, ridgy rock, torn with fissures, and on the east pierced with caves.

700. **PORT-PATRICK** stands on the coast, at the narrowest part of St. Patrick's Channel, opposite Donaghadee in Ireland. Its name is derived from a monstrous old monkish fable respecting St. Patrick. Its site is a well sheltered hollow, in the form of an amphitheatre. Its principal street is about 350 yards long. A grand artificial harbour was founded here in 1821, with special reference to the place as the packet station of Scotland and the north of England to Ireland; and, after having been carried on to a cost of about £200,000, was left off incomplete. The town has a post office under Stranraer, two places of wor-

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ship, and a chief inn, called the Commercial. Its population in 1851 was 1038. The neighbouring coasts are high, precipitous, cloven, fissured, and cavernous; and they both command extensive outward views, and embrace romantic close scenes. Dunskey Castle, a ruined old baronial keep, crowns a sea-cliff about a quarter of a mile south of the harbour; and Dunskey House, the property of James Hunter Blair, Esq., is in the neighbourhood.

LIV.—FROM CASTLE DOUGLAS TO KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

Paragraph

By road, with public conveyance. Carlinwark Loch, left; **Dee Water**, crossed by a handsome new granite bridge, and followed down the right bank....687
Thrieve Castle, right...684
Keltonhill, Rhonehouse village, and Dildawn House, on the further side of the Dee, left; Bridge of Dee village, left; road to Gatehouse, right; Argrennan House, left; Ellerslie, right; **Tongland** village, passed.....701
Dee Water recrossed by a very handsome new bridge; Tarf Water and Compstone Castle, right; **Kirkcudbright**, 10 miles.....702
Road to **Dundrennan**, 6 miles from Kirkcudbright, left.....703

701. **TONGLAND** parish, lying 5 miles along the right side of the Dee to the influx of the Tarf, contains the seats of Argrennan, Mrs. Ker; Queenshill, J. B. Neilson, Esq.; Valleyfield and Barcaple, D. Maitland, Esq.; and Upper Barcaple, Fuller Maitland, Esq. Its church, an edifice of 1813, with a square tower, stands a little above the bridge, 2 miles from Kirkcudbright. A Premonstratensian priory was founded adjacent to the site of the church, in the 12th century, by Fergus, Lord of Galloway; but only some rubbishy fragments of it remain. The Dee flows picturesquely on a rough channel over all its connection with Tongland, and makes a long romantic cataract immediately above the bridge. Twynholm village, with a post office under Kirkcudbright, a parish church, and about 260 inhabitants, stands 1¾ mile west of Tongland Church. Compstone Castle, the ruin of an ancient baronial fortalice, where Alexander Montgomery wrote his poem of "The Cherrie and the Slae;" and Compstone House, the modern seat of Stuart C. Maitland, Esq., formerly the seat of the judge Lord Dundrennan, stand midway between Twynholm and Kirkcudbright.

702. **KIRKCUDBRIGHT** stands on the left side of the Dee, and is a post and market town, a sea-port, and a royal burgh. The Dee expands below it into a pleasant estuary, 6 miles long, and 1½ mile broad, called Kirkcudbright Bay. The peninsula of St. Mary's Isle, 1½ mile long and 3 furlongs broad, containing the Earl of Selkirk's seat of St. Mary's Isle, and all disposed in wooded park, bisects the upper part of the estuary. A tract around the town, within Kirkcudbright parish, contains General George Irving's residence of Balmae, the houses of Janefield, St. Cuthbert's Cottage, Ellenbank, and Fludha, remains of a castle of the Maclellans of Bombie, traces of a castle of the Lords of Galloway, and vestiges of many ancient forts and several ancient churches. A tract on the west side of the bay, and along the coast, contains the church village of Borgue; Sir William Gordon, Bart.'s, elegant modern seat of Earlston House; and the interesting ruins of Plunton Castle, Balmangan Tower, Sandwick Church, and Kirkandrews Church.

The streets of Kirkcudbright run parallel to one another, or at right angles, and have a neat, well-built appearance. The County Hall and the Jail are a grand pile, erected in 1816, at a cost of £4500. The old Jail is a curious structure with

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a steeple. The Parish Church is a large, elegant edifice, with a lofty steeple, built in 1838, at a cost of £6782. Maclellan's Castle, on the site of a Franciscan monastery, is a gloomy, massive, Gothic, ivy-covered ruin. The town has two banking offices, two public reading-rooms, and three chief inns, the Selkirk Arms, the Royal, and the Commercial. It is governed by a provost, two bailies, and fourteen councillors; and it unites with Dumfries and three other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 2778. It gave the title of Baron from 1633 till 1832 to the family of Maclellan; and it numbers among its celebrities the Rev. John Welsh and Dr. Thomas Blacklock.

703. **DUNDRENNAN** village, with the ruins of a noble abbey, stands in a charming situation, 6 miles east-south-east of Kirkcudbright. The village presents a pleasant, rural appearance, and has a post office under Kirkcudbright, a small inn, and about 210 inhabitants. The abbey was founded in 1142, for Cistercian monks, by Fergus, Lord of Galloway. Its church was a fine cruciform structure, with a spire 200 feet high; and its domestic buildings occupied a square of nearly 300 feet. The ruins which remain are considerable, and have been thoroughly repaired by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. Queen Mary spent at Dundrennan Abbey her last night in Scotland, after her flight from Langside, and embarked next day, in an open boat, at a small bay, 2 miles to the south, which still bears the name of Port Mary. The tract around Dundrennan contains the watering village of Auchencairn, with a post office under Castle Douglas, two inns, and two places of worship; the residences of Dundrennan, S. C. Maitland, Esq.; Orroland, R. C. Ferguson, Esq.; Orchardton, Mrs. Maxwell; Balcarry, Colonel Johnston; Auchencairn, Ivic Mackie, Esq.; Collin, Miss Welsh; Torr, J. Cairns, Esq.; Netherlaw, Sir George S. Abercromby, Bart.; Port Mary, James Lennox, Esq.; and a large cairn, two Druidical circles, and vestiges of twelve camps.

LV.—FROM NEWTON-STEWART TO WHITHORN.

	Paragraph
By road, with public conveyance to Wigton.	
Cree Water, followed down the right bank	691
Railway passed under; old Kirk of Penninghame, right; mosses of Cree, traversed; **Wigton**, 7¼ miles	704
Bladenoch village, passed through; Bladenoch Water crossed	693
Baldoon Castle, left	705
Kirkinner village, passed through; Orchardton Bay, left; Sorbie Place, right; **Garlieston**, 14¼ miles	706
Galloway House, left; Old Place and Skeog, right; Cruggleton Castle, left; **Whithorn**, 18¼ miles	707

704. **WIGTON** stands on a hill above the mouth of Bladenoch Water, on the west side of Wigton Bay. The bay is the estuary of Cree and Bladenoch Waters; extends 15 miles south-south-eastward; expands first slowly to a width of 4 miles, next more rapidly to a final width of 12 miles. The town comprises a central rectangle, and regular streets, and presents a spruce appearance. The Court House is an old building with a lofty tower. The Jail is a recent erection in the style of a baronial seat. The Market Cross is an elegant structure, adorned with sculpture. The Wigton Academy, on the road to Newton-Stewart, is a new, handsome edifice. The Parish Church is a conspicuous erection of 1853, with a neat spire. The ruins of a previous church, and three interesting martyr tomb-stones, are in the public burying-ground; and a martyr monument, a freestone obelisk, stands on the summit of Wigton Hill. A castle, sup-

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posed to have been built in the 13th century, by Saxon invaders, stood at the mouth of the Bladenoch, and made some figure in the wars of the Succession; but only slight vestiges of it now exist. A harbour, with customs jurisdiction, comprises some costly recent works, and conducts considerable exports in farm produce. Coaches run to Stranraer, Newton-Stewart, and Maybole. The town has a post office under Newton-Stewart, three banking offices, and two chief inns, the Commercial and the Queen's Arms. It is governed by a provost, two bailies, and sixteen councillors; and it unites with Stranraer and two other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 2121. It gave the title of Earl, from 1341 till 1747, to the family of Fleming. Bladenoch village, a mile west-south-west of it, has a famous distillery, a curious old bridge, and about 230 inhabitants. The standing-stones of Torhouse, 3 miles to the west, are twenty-two unhewn granite blocks,—nineteen of them arranged in a circle, the other three placed in the centre, and have been the subject of some discussion among antiquaries.

705. **BALDOON** estate belonged anciently to the Dunbars of Baldoon, but passed to the Earls of Selkirk, and is now the property of the Earl of Galloway. Its castle, now a ruin, was the scene of the tragical incident which suggested to Sir Walter Scott the denouement of his "Bride of Lammermoor." Its lands, lying along the coast, are a rich alluvial tract, famous among agriculturists for their recent farming management. Kirkinner village, 1¾ mile south of the castle, has a post office under Wigton, and a parish church. Barnbarroch House, 1½ mile west of the village, is the seat of Robert V. Agnew, Esq. Dowalton Loch, 3 miles to the south-west, is a fine sheet of water, about 3 miles in circuit, containing pike, perch, and eel. An islet in it, of about 30 acres, shows traces of the old baronial fortalice of Longcastle.

706. **GARLIESTON** curves round the head of a bay, in the form of a crescent, and presents a pleasant, well-built appearance. It has a post office under Newton-Stewart, an Independent chapel, and two inns, the Queen's Arms and the Commercial. Its population is about 700. The bay at it is 1½ mile long, half a mile wide, well sheltered, and forms a good natural harbour; and great artificial improvements were made on it in 1856, for the accommodation of commerce. Sorbie village, 2½ miles west of Garlieston, has a post office under Wigton, a parish church, and about 200 inhabitants. Sorbie Tower, three-quarters of a mile east of Sorbie, is a beautiful ruin, embosomed in wood, anciently the residence of the family of Hannay. Galloway House, a mile south-south-east of Garlieston, the seat of the Earl of Galloway, is a spacious edifice of last century, amid a beautiful landscape. Cruggleton Castle, on a lofty headland 1¾ mile further south, is the fragment of a strong ancient residence of the Comyns, Earls of Buchan.

707. **WHITHORN** stands 2¼ miles west of the nearest shore, and 4½ north of Boroughhead. It was the capital of the Caledonian Novantes, the seat of an early Culdee establishment, the first seat of the bishopric of Galloway, and a famous resort of pilgrims during the times of Romanism; and it retains some beautiful fragments of a Premonstratensian priory of the 12th century. Its principal street is about three-quarters of a mile long, spacious in the middle, narrow at the ends; and has, near the middle, a Town House with a steeple. The town contains a post office under Newton-Stewart, two banking offices, and five places of worship. It has been a royal burgh since the time of Robert Bruce; and it unites with Wigton and two other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 1652. Isle of Whithorn, 3 miles south-east of it, is a sea-port village with about 510 inhabitants, and has some remains of a very

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ancient small church, believed to have been one of the earliest stone structures of its class in Scotland. Traces of a Roman camp are seen half a mile west of Whithorn; vestiges of Scandinavian forts appear upon the coast; and the residences of Physgill, Stair H. Stewart, Esq.; Tonderghie, H. D. Stewart, Esq.; Castlewigg, J. F. Hawthorn, Esq.; and Ravenstone or Castle Stewart, a neglected old mansion, stand within distances of 3½ miles.

LVI.—FROM STRANRAER TO AYR.

Paragraph

By road, with special conveyance, from Stranraer to Girvan; by road, with public coach, from Girvan to Maybole; and by railway from Maybole to Ayr. Steamers ply from Stranraer to Ayr, and call at Ballantrae and Girvan; and a railway from Girvan to Maybole was well advanced toward completion at the end of 1858, but then came to a pause through unforeseen obstruction. —Go 9 miles along the shore of **Loch Ryan**... 697

Innermessan, right..... 708

Broach, right; the Scar in Loch Ryan, left; Cairnryan village, 6 miles. Corsewall, on the further side of Loch Ryan, left..... 699

Glenapp, entered and ascended..... 709

Benerard, right; Glenapp Lodge, left; Stinchar Water, crossed; **Ballantrae**, 17½ miles 710

Stinchar Water begun to be followed 9½ miles up the left bank; Knockdolian, left; Old Kirkcudbright, on the further side of the Stinchar, right; Knockdolian Castle, left; **Colmonell**, 22½ miles..... 711

Pinwhirry Castle and Dusk Water, right; Bennan Hill, left; Pinmore House, and road to Barr, right; Ardmillan, left; **Ailsa Craig**, 10½ miles to the left..... 806

Girvan, 30 miles..... 712

Girvan Water, crossed; east road to Maybole, up Girvan Water, by way of **Dailly**, right... 713

Fine view across the Frith to Kintyre and Arran, left; Craighead Hill, right; **Turnberry Head**, left..... 714

Kirkoswald, 38½ miles...715

Colzean Castle, 2 miles to the left..... 716

Crossraguel Abbey, right..... 717

Mochrum Hill, left; **Maybole**, 42½ miles..... 718

Road to **Crosshill**, Kirkmichael, and Straiton, right..... 719

Browncarrick Hill and road to **Dunure**, left... 720

Cassilis Station, 45 miles..... 721

Culroy village, three-quarters of a mile to the left; **Doon Water**, crossed..... 722

Dalrymple Station, 47 miles..... 723

Junction of railway from Dalmellington, right; **Alloway** Kirk and Burns's Monument, 1½ mile to the left..... 724

Greenan Castle and **Heads of Ayr**, 2½ and 4 miles to the left... 725

Castlehill, right; **Ayr**, 51 miles..... 644

708. **INNERMESSAN** farm, on the shore of Loch Ryan, 2½ miles north-east of Stranraer, contains the site of an ancient Caledonian town, which was succeeded, in comparatively modern times, by the town and castle of Innermessan. No trace of a town is now apparent; but there is a beautiful artificial mound, 336 feet in circumference round the base, 78 feet in sloping ascent, 60 feet in vertical elevation, with a flat summit, commanding a fine view; and this, on being bored in 1834, was found to contain a stratum of human sepulchral remains, and may have been the cemetery of the Caledonian town. Cairnryan, 3½ miles north of it, has a harbour, a post office under Girvan, two places of worship, and about 210 inhabitants.

709. **GLENAPP** is a picturesque glen, traversed by App Water, 6 miles south-south-westward to Loch Ryan. The road frequently passes from side to side of the stream along its bottom. The glen contains a post office of its own name under Girvan, an Establishment Church, and Glenapp Lodge, a seat of the Earl of Orkney.

710. **BALLANTRAE** is a sea-port village, on Stinchar Water, about a mile

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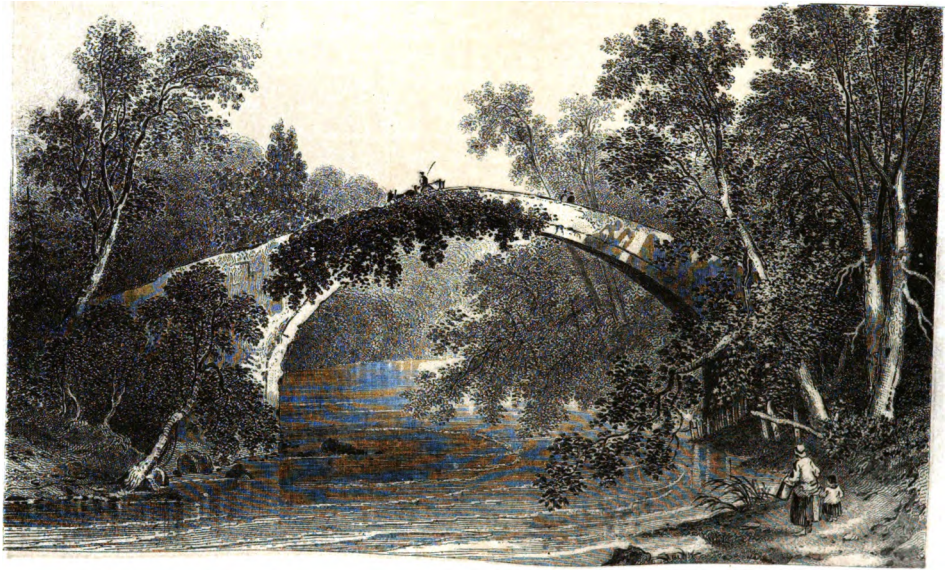

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from the sea. It has an artificial harbour, a post office under Girvan, a good inn, two places of worship, and about 320 inhabitants. Ardstinchar Castle, a little above it, a grim old fortalice, was the seat of a branch of the Bargany family, and long commanded the pass from West Galloway to Ayrshire. Stinchar Water makes a total south-westerly run of about 30 miles; is subject to great and sudden freshets; and contains good store of common trout, sea trout, par, and salmon.

711. **COLMONELL** village, on Stinchar Water, is a neat place, edificed with modern slated houses; and has a post office under Girvan, three places of worship, and about 420 inhabitants. Craigneil Castle, in its southern neighbourhood, is the picturesque ruin of a fortalice of the 12th century, said to have been a hiding-place of Robert Bruce. Colmonell parish contains also the ruined fortalices of Knockdaw, Carleton, Kirkhill, Pinwhirry, and Knockdolian; and the modern mansions of Pinmore, Hugh Hamilton, Esq.; Ballochmorie, W. M'Adam, Esq.; Corwar, R. Wason, Esq.; Knockdolian, Alexander Cathcart, Esq.; Drumlamford and Duisk Lodge, Sir Wm. Fettes' Trustees; Kirkhill, Lieut.-Colonel Barton; Daljarrock, R. T. Kennedy, Esq.; Craig, D. D. Kennedy, Esq.; and Kildonane, the Episcopal Fund Trustees. Barr parish, higher up the Stinchar, around the church village of Barr, abounds with memorials and traditions of the Covenanters.

712. **GIRVAN** stands at the mouth of Girvan Water, opposite Ailsa Craig. It seems to have been founded in the 11th century, but it never rose till a recent period above the condition of a village. It contains some good buildings, yet consists principally of small houses occupied by operatives. It has a key post office, five banking offices, two chief inns—the George and the King's Arms, a grammar school, a mechanics' institute, and seven places of worship. Its population in 1851 was 7319. Glendoune, the seat of G. K. Young, Esq., is adjacent; and Ardmillan House, the seat of Lord Ardmillan, is 2½ miles to the south-south-west. Vestiges of five ancient camps are seen on the neighbouring coast. Girvan Water has a winding course of about 25 miles, mainly in a south-westerly direction, along a charming vale. It contains good store of trout, and is ascended in favourable seasons by salmon.

713. **DAILLY** village, on Girvan Water, 6½ miles north-east of Girvan, has a post office under Maybole, an inn called the King's Arms, a Parish Church, a Free Church, and about 600 inhabitants. Dailly parish, lying along both sides of Girvan Water, above and below the village, contains the ruined old fortalice of Kilkerran, and the mansions of Bargany, the Duchesse de Coigny; Kilkerran, Sir James Ferguson, Bart.; Dalquharran Castle, the Right Hon. T. F. Kennedy; Penkill, Spence Boyd, Esq.; and Killochan Castle, Sir John A. Cathcart, Bart.

714. **TURNBERRY HEAD**, 6 miles north by east of Girvan, is a small promontory, crowned with vestiges of an ancient castle, and commanding an extensive view. The castle was originally a fortalice of the petty Kings of Galloway; became the principal seat of the Earls of Carrick; and passed, by intermarriage, to Bruce of Annandale, the ancestor of the Stewart kings. The earliest recorded germ of the Scottish Parliament assembled in it in 1286, to support the claim of Bruce to the crown. An English garrison, under Earl Percy, held it in 1306 for Edward I. of England. Robert Bruce, while lying in Arran, concerted a plan for stealthily bringing across his small fleet to surprise and capture it; and though the accidental kindling of a kiln-fire in its neighbourhood was mistaken for the signal, and brought him prematurely across, he stormed the castle, drove out the garrison, and obliged them to retire to Ayr.

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The event is graphically touched by Sir Walter Scott in his "Lord of the Isles."

715. **KIRKOSWALD** has a post office under Maybole, two inns, a parish church, and about 300 inhabitants. The poet Burns attended school here in 1788, and resided at Ballochneil in the neighbourhood. His "Tam o' Shanter" was Douglas Graham, the tenant of Shanter farm, between Kirkoswald and Turnberry head; and he lies interred in Kirkoswald church-yard under his fictitious name. Shanter farm is now annexed to another, and denuded of its buildings. Thomaston Castle, a little north of it, 1½ mile north-west of Kirkoswald, is a very strong edifice, said to have been built by a nephew of Robert Bruce; and was inhabited till near the end of last century. A vitrified fort occurs on the neighbouring shore; and part of a Druidical circle a little inland. Mochrum Hill, midway between Kirkoswald and Maybole, is a conspicuous, broad-based, conical height, covered all over with wood, traced with a spiral carriage-way to the summit, and commanding a very grand view.

716. **COLZEAN CASTLE**, the chief seat of the Marquis of Ailsa, stands near the brink of a sea-cliff, about 100 feet high, 1¾ mile north-north-west of Kirkoswald. It is a large, magnificent, castellated edifice, after a design by Adam; and has a picturesque park of about 700 acres. Six caves, in two sets of three each, communicating with one another, pierce the cliff adjacent to it, and appear to have been occupied as fortified human abodes. The largest enters near the line of high-water mark, is about 200 feet long, and about 50 feet high, and shows some resemblance to a Gothic archway.

717. **CROSSRAGUEL ABBEY**, adjacent to the road, 2 miles north-east of Kirkoswald, is an extensive and imposing ruin. The abbey was founded in 1260, for Cluniac monks, by King Duncan. The side walls of the church, to the height of 14 feet, the vestry, the abbot's court, the abbot's house, and several vaults and cells, are still standing. The last abbot, Quentin Kennedy, held a famous dispute with John Knox in Maybole.

718. **MAYBOLE** stands on the slope and skirts of a declivity which looks to the east and terminates in a meadow. Its chief street extends north and south along the face of the slope, and is, for the most part, narrow and irregular. So many as twenty-eight ancient mansions, the seats of the landed proprietors of Carrick, are said to have stood in Maybole; and a number of them, in a debased condition, are still in existence and inhabited. The most prominent is the ancient mansion of the Ailsa family, a strong, lofty, imposing structure, called the Castle. The ruins of a collegiate church of the 14th century stand within a well-kept enclosure, and embosom the burying-place of the Ailsa family. The present parish church is a large structure of 1808, with a low, heavy steeple. The town has a key post office, a good chief inn, two banking offices, and a public library. Its population in 1851 was 3862.

719. **CROSSHILL**, 3 miles south-east of Maybole, has two places of worship, and about 1200 inhabitants; Kirkmichael, 3¼ miles east of Maybole, has a parish church and about 500 inhabitants; Straiton, 6½ miles south-east of Maybole, has a parish church and about 250 inhabitants; and all three stand in the vale of Girvan Water, amid pleasant scenery, and have post offices under Maybole. Kirkmichael House, in the neighbourhood of Kirkmichael, is the seat of General Shaw Kennedy. Cloncaird Castle, 1½ mile further south, a feudal mansion of the 16th century, with a new front of 1814, is the seat of Mrs. Ritchie. Blairquhan Castle, further south, a Tudor edifice of 1824, is the seat of Sir Edward H. Blair, Bart. Loch Spalander, a lake of 45 acres, 2½ miles east of Kirkmichael, is rich in excellent trout, and

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contains char; and a number of lakes further south afford good sport. Bennan Hill and Craigengower, in the vicinity of Straiton, rise to altitudes of about 1150 and 1300 feet above the level of the sea; the latter is crowned by a handsome monument to Colonel Blair, who fell in the Crimea; and both command very large and splendid views.

720. **DUNURE**, on the coast, 5¼ miles north-west of Maybole, is a fishing village with a post office under Ayr, and an artificial harbour. Dunure Castle, on a cliff overhanging the harbour, is a ruined fortalice of high antiquity and great strength, long the residence of the ancestors of the Marquis of Ailsa. Dunduff Castle, 1¼ mile east-north-east, is the remnant of another ancient fortalice; and near it are traces of a small Roman camp. Brown Carrick Hill, between Maybole and Dunure, is a broad-based hill-ridge extending north and south, rises to an altitude of about 900 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a magnificent prospect over Ayrshire and the Frith of Clyde

721. **CASSILIS HOUSE**, a seat of the Marquis of Ailsa, a little east of Cassilis Station, consists mainly of an edifice of the 15th century, partly of an addition of 1830; and is the scene of the story of Sir John Faa, well known in tradition and in popular song. The Kennedys of Dunure have been Earls of Cassilis since 1511, and acquired the Marquisate of Ailsa in 1831. Auchendrane Castle, on Doon Water, near Monkwood Bridge, a little west of the railway, was the centre of the events which form the subject of Sir Walter Scott's drama of the "Ayrshire Tragedy," but is now extinct.

722. **DOON WATER** issues from Loch Doon, 3 miles south of Dalmellington, and runs 17 miles north-westward to the Frith of Clyde, 2 miles south of Ayr. It forms the boundary between Carrick and Kyle. Its upper reaches are romantic; its central reach, to the extent of 5 or 6 miles, is sluggish; and its lower reaches are bosky, riant, and picturesque, and are sung in Burns's "Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon." Its waters are frequented by sea-trout and salmon, and contain a good number of young trout and pike. See 729.

723. **DALRYMPLE** village, on the right side of Doon Water, a little east of Dalrymple Station, is a neat, pleasant place, with a post office under Ayr, a parish church, and about 270 inhabitants. The mansions of Skeldon, Mrs. Leslie Cumming; Hollybush, A. Eck, Esq.; and Barbieston, a modernized ancient fortalice, are in the neighbourhood; and four lakes, rich in pike, perch, and eel, lie a little to the north-east.

724. **ALLOWAY** is an ancient parish, long suppressed, and recently re-erected. Its old church, a small, roofless structure, adjacent to Doon Water, 2¾ miles south of Ayr, is the scene of the fiend revelry in Burns's "Tam o' Shanter." The remains of the late judge, Lord Alloway, lie interred within its area; and those of Burns's father, marked by a plain tombstone, lie within the small surrounding church-yard. The new church, a handsome Gothic edifice of 1858, stands exactly opposite. A monument to the memory of Burns, built in 1820, after a design by Thomas Hamilton, at a cost of £3350, and comprising a triangular base, a Corinthian cyclostyle, and an ornate cupola, with surmounting tripod, stands about 100 yards east of the old church. An embellished plot of about 1¼ acre surrounds the monument, and contains a small grotto with Thom's famous statues of "Tam o' Shanter" and "Souter Johnnie." The "Auld Brig o' Doon," which figures so prominently in the tale of "Tam o' Shanter," a structure of great antiquity, spans Doon Water in the neighbourhood of the monument; and another bridge, a neat structure, erected since the time of Burns, spans it 100 yards below. Burns's Inn stands nearly opposite Alloway Kirk; Doonbrae Cot-

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tage, the property of Mr. David Auld, stands adjacent; and Cambusdoon, the handsome seat of James Baird, Esq., is near. Burns's cottage, where the poet was born, and the scene of his "Cotter's Saturday Night," stands about three-quarters of a mile to the north, and is now a tidy ale-house; and Mount Oliphant, to which Burns's father removed on leaving the cottage, is about a mile to the east-south-east.

725. **THE HEADS OF AYR** are a headland about 200 feet high, 3½ miles south-west of Ayr. It consists of black, earthy, tufaceous trap, abuts from the north-west skirt of Brown Carrick Hill, and is bare, precipitous, and dissevered. Greenan Castle, on the coast, three-quarters of a mile east by north of the headland, is an old fortalice in a state of weird-like ruin. Newark Castle, on the north slope of Brown Carrick Hill, 1½ mile south-south-east of Greenan Castle, and about a mile south of Alloway Kirk, is another old fortalice, restored and almost renovated by the Marquis of Ailsa.

LVII.—FROM AYR TO LOCH DOON.

	Paragraph
By railway to Dalmellington; thence by road and pathway to Loch Doon. Same as **LVI.** reversely, to Dalrymple Station, 4 miles. Doon Water begun to be followed up the right bank to Loch Doon; Barbleston and Skeldon, right; Hollybush Station, 6 miles. Craigs of Kyle, left; **Patna** Station, 9½ miles	726
Benwhat, left; **Waterside** Station, 11½ miles	727
Lacht Castle, left; Hills of Straiton, right; **Dalmellington** Station, 15 miles	728
Bellsbank, right; Berbeth grounds and Ness Glen, traversed; **Loch Doon,** 18 miles	729

726. **PATNA,** on the left side of Doon Water, in the vicinity of Patna Station, is a modern mining village, with a post office under Ayr, two places of worship, and about 500 inhabitants.

727. **WATERSIDE,** in the vicinity of Waterside Station, is a village founded in 1847, in connection with extensive iron-works, and has about 2100 inhabitants. Lacht Castle, a little south-east of it, on the shelf of a cliff, in a deep mural glen, is the vestige of an ancient strength, alleged to have been founded by a very early king of Scotland.

728. **DALMELLINGTON** dates from the 11th century, and is now a centre of mineral traffic. It contains a post office under Ayr, two banking offices, a subscription library, a reading-room, three places of worship, and about 900 inhabitants. Its parish church is an elegant edifice with a lofty tower, in the Saxon style, built in 1846. The tract around it suffered severely in the time of the Charleses, and abounds with traditions of the Covenanters. Berbeth, the seat of the Honourable Col. F. M'A. Cathcart, stands on the Doon, amid picturesque grounds, 2 miles to the south.

729. **LOCH DOON** extends southward from the efflux of Doon Water in the grounds of Berbeth. Its length is 6 miles; its breadth, from 3 to 6 furlongs. Its shores are engirt with pastoral hills and mountains, and have a sequestered and wild aspect. Its head contains an islet, with ruins of an ancient castle. Its waters have abundance of trout, and are much frequented by anglers. Its effluence is regulated by artificial sluices; and the Doon, for about a mile after leaving it, traverses a ravine, so deep, narrow, and romantic, as to look like a rent made through a lofty ridge of hills by a vertical explosive stroke of an earthquake. The ravine is called the Glen of Ness, has a walk along the edge of the stream, presents a winding series of striking close scenes, and is a choice resort of pic-nic parties.

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MAP FOR TENTH DIVISION.

MAP 9. THE CLYDE — HIGHLANDS & ISLANDS.

The Routes described in the Guide are coloured Red.
The Tinted portion shews the extent of the Division.
The Map is divided into 10 Mile Squares.

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TENTH DIVISION.

THE CLYDE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS.

THIS district comprehends the right side of the basin of the Clyde from Helensburgh to the Atlantic. Its surface is an assemblage of mountain, glen, island, and peninsula, interlocked with the arms of the Frith, or cut by tributary streams. Its surface generally is mountainous, but has many amenities of wood and vale, and presents, upon a large aggregate of its water-margins, a glittering display of human dwellings. Its scenery is rich; its shores, in numerous parts, are well-frequented watering-places; nearly all its navigable recesses are constantly plied by steamers from Glasgow and Greenock; and some of its sea lochs, glens, and isthmuses, lie on the routes from these towns to the Western Highlands.

LVIII.—FROM GREENOCK TO GAIRLOCHHEAD.

	Paragraph
This route is simply across the Frith to Helensburgh, and thence up the Gairloch. Steamers for the whole of it call at Greenock on their way from Glasgow; and other steamers for the part of it beyond Helensburgh ply in connection with the Helensburgh Railway. The Tail of the Bank, right; **Roseneath** Point and Castle, left	730
Ardmore, right	463
Mouth of **Gairloch**, left	731
Helensburgh, 4 miles	464
Ardencaple, right; Campsaile Bay, left; **Row** Pier, 6¾ miles	732
Row Point, right; Roseneath Pier, 7¾ miles. Ardenconnel, right; Baremnan, left; **Shandon**, right	733
Rochane, left; site of Faslane Castle, right; **Gairlochhead**, 13¼ miles	734

730. **ROSENEATH** is a peninsula, 8 miles long, and from 1¼ mile to 2¼ miles broad, extending south-eastward between Gairloch and Loch Long. Its upper and middle districts, to the extent of 6 miles, are chiefly a tabular ridge, culminating on Tamnahara at an altitude of about 800 feet above the level of the sea, and commanding magnificent views. Its lower or south-eastern district is a mixture of dingle, swell, and slope, profusely garnished with wood, containing the ducal park of Roseneath, and gemmed on the shores with the watering villages of Roseneath, Kilcreggan, and Cove. The peninsula belonged, till the latter part of the 15th century, to the Earls of Lennox, and then passed to the noble family of Argyle. An ancient fortalice on its north-east side, 1¾ mile from the point, was refitted in 1630 as a noble residence by the Marquis of Argyle, and destroyed by accidental fire in 1802. A new palace was founded next year, on a neighbouring spot, after a design by J. Bononi of London. This edifice is in a mixed style of Italian, Roman, and Gothic, with grand Ionic portico and central circular tower; and its offices are constructed to harmonize with it, and make, in some views, a more showy appearance than itself. The surround-

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ing park abounds in embellishments, and is partially accessible to the public. Roseneath village stands adjacent, on Gairloch; consists chiefly of scattered houses, including some elegant villas; and has a post office under Helensburgh, a neat Gothic Parochial Church of 1853, and a Free Church. Sir William Wallace is said to have captured and fired the ancient fortalice of Roseneath, and then to have fled on horseback, making a bound over a cliff which still bears the name of Wallace's Leap. The persecuted Covenanters, with even Balfour of Burley, found shelter on the peninsula, under the friendly Earl of Argyle; and old David Deans and his daughter Jeanie are represented, in the "Heart of Mid-Lothian," as coming hither to repose at the end of their troubles.

731. **GAIRLOCH** strikes north-westward to within 1¼ mile of Loch Long. Its length is 7½ miles; its average breadth about a mile. Its scenery is variously beautiful, picturesque, and grand. Its mouth looks away to the wooded swells of Ardmore and Erskine; its sides are fringed with villas, mansions, and woods, overhung by pleasant hills; and its head has a near background of broken steeps and massive mountains. The loch affords excellent anchorage for all kinds of vessels, with perfect shelter. Campsaile Bay, on its Roseneath side, 1½ mile from the Castle Point, is probably the best anchoring ground in the west of Scotland; and bore on its bosom, during a night of 1848, the royal yacht with the Royal Family on board.

732. **ROW** is a charming village, on a small bight, embowered among wood and environed by slopes and braes, all clad in wood and garden, with profuse aspersion of elegant villas. It has a post office under Helensburgh, a steamboat quay, and an elegant parochial church, of 1850, with a lofty and very beautiful tower. Its winter population is about 350. A plain, disused church stands adjacent to the new one; and the grave and monument of Henry Bell, the originator of steam navigation, are in the church-yard. Ardincaple Castle, the residence of the Duchess Dowager of Argyle, midway between Row and Helensburgh, is chiefly a somewhat modern edifice, but partly very ancient, perhaps as old as the early portion of the 12th century.

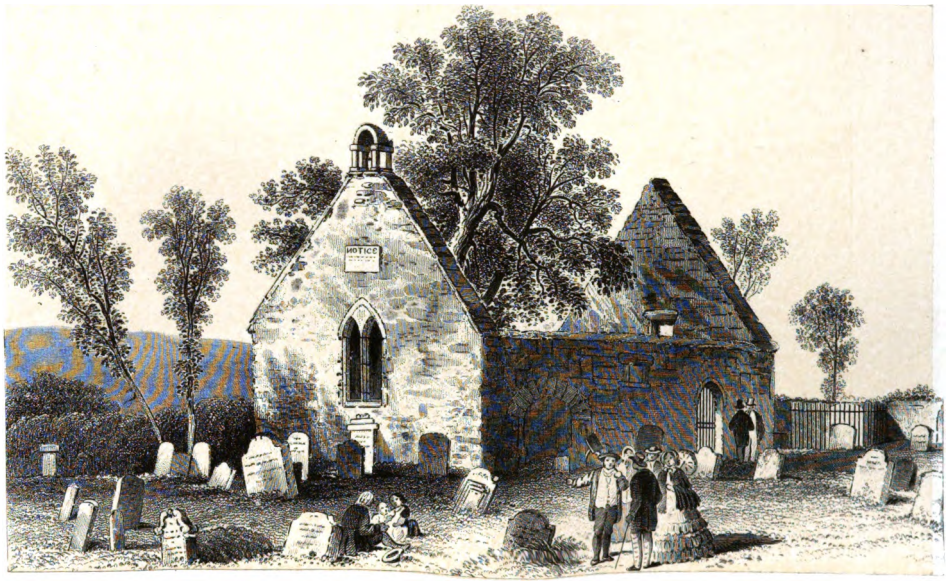
733. **SHANDON**, 2¾ miles north-west of Row, contains a Free Church, a cluster of cottages, Walter Buchanan, Esq.'s Scottish baronial residence of Shandon Lodge, and Robert Napier, Esq.'s magnificent new Tudor mansion of West Shandon. An ancient fortalice, now nearly effaced, gave rise to the name Shandon, which signifies "the old fort;" and an ancient castle of the Earls of Lennox, now represented by only a grassy mound, stood at Faslane, a little to the north-west.

734. **GAIRLOCHHEAD** village stands dispersedly round the head of Gairloch; includes a number of villas and ornate cottages; and has a post office under Helensburgh, a steamboat quay, an excellent inn, and a parish church. Its winter population is about 300. Whistlefield, at the crown of the ridge between Gairlochhead and Loch-Long, has a small hostelry, and commands a unique and very striking view of Gairloch, Loch Long, and Loch Goil.

LIX.—FROM GREENOCK TO ARROCHAR.

Paragraph

A steamer plies daily in summer from Glasgow to Arrochar, leaving Glasgow at an early hour, calling at Greenock, and communicating at Arrochar with the coach between Loch Lomond and Inverary. Her course from Greenock is round to Gourock, across to Kilcreg-



ALLOWAY KIRK.

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Paragraph
gan, round to Cove, across to Blairmore, and thence up Loch Long. Same as XLVI. to Gourock, 3 miles. Kempock Point, left; **Holy Loch**, left..... 755
Kilcreggan Pier, 4¾ miles..... 735
Kilcreggan villas, followed by those of **Cove**, right; Cove Pier, 6¾ miles..... 736
Loch Long, crossed, with the fair-way of the Frith on the left..... 737
Blairmore Pier, 8½ miles 738
Garletter Hill, left; Barbour, right; Stronechullen Hill, left; Colport Ferry, right; **Ardentinny**, 12½ miles... 739
Glenfinnart, left; Tomnahara Hill, right; Knap Hill and mouth of **Loch Goil**, left..... 744
Finnart Hill, right..... 740
Argyle's Bowling Green, left..... 741
Down Hill, right; Benuna and **Ardgarten**, left... 742
The Cobbler mountain, in front; **Arrochar**, 24¾ miles..... 743

735. **KILCREGGAN**, till about 1840, was only a small clachan; but it now comprises a chain of villas and ornate cottages upwards of a mile in length. It has a post office under Greenock, a steamboat jetty, and two places of worship; and it combines all the desirableness of a watering-place with ready command of both supplies and retirement. Its summer population is probably about 2000.

736. **COVE**, on the south-west coast of Roseneath, is a watering-place of recent origin; contains several elegant mansion-like villas; and has a post office under Greenock, and a steamboat pier.

737. **LOCH LONG** strikes northward, between Dumbartonshire and Cowal, to the Cobbler mountain. Its length is 22 miles; and its breadth decreases from an average of about 1¼ mile to an average of about 6 furlongs. Its shore, in some parts, has a belt of sandy beach; but generally consists of steep acclivities or mural rocks. Its east side, up to the middle, is flanked by fine slopes and verdant hills; but its west side, up to the same point, is overhung by steep, heathy mountains; and all its upper part is dominated by stern, rugged, rocky heights, rising to great altitudes, and closing round it in the manner of a Highland glen.

738. **BLAIRMORE**, on the west side of Loch Long, opposite Cove, is a new watering-place; contains a number of neat villas and ornate cottages; has a good wooden pier; and enjoys a charming view of the reaches of the Clyde down to Cloch.

739. **ARDENTINNY**, at the mouth of Glenfinnart, consists mainly of a few cottages, but has a post office under Greenock, and a good inn. Glenfinnart House, a little north of it, is the seat of Archibald Douglas, Esq. Glenfinnart Glen leads up from it to the north-west; has a low, alluvial bottom, and pleasantly wooded mountain screens; and is traversed by a road toward Loch Eck and Strachur. A spot near its head, called "The field of shells," is believed to have been a scene of conflict fatal to a detachment of the Norwegian army of Haco after the battle of Largs. Ardentinny figures in a song of Tannahill; and Glenfinnart, in a fancy-piece of Rogers.

740. **FINNART** mountain, on the east side of Loch Long, 2½ miles north-east of the mouth of Loch Goil, shows intricacy of surface, with much breadth of shoulder; rises to an altitude of nearly 2000 feet; and commands a grand view of the loch. Finnart House, at its west base, is the seat of John Magregor, Esq.

741. **ARGYLE'S BOWLING GREEN** is a group of mountains on the west side of Loch Long, upward from Loch Goil. The mountains are rugged, steep, and lofty; they present a stern, savage, and sublime appearance; they look profusely cut or fissured over shoulder and summit, as if carved like statuary; and they form a magnificent object on the sky-line in most of the views north-westward and northward from the upper sweeps of the Frith.

742. **ARDGARTEN**, on the south side of the mouth of Glencroe, is a small, low

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promontory, adorned with wood and culture, and containing a few scattered cottages and a neat mansion. The Cobbler mountain, on the north side of the glen, overhangs the head of Loch Long; figures grandly through the gaps of the neighbouring mountains; has an altitude of 2863 feet above the level of the sea; and, as seen from the east, shows a sharp, fantastic outline, fancied to resemble that of a shoemaker at work.

743. **ARROCHAR** has a post office under Glasgow, a number of neat bathing villas, a splendid new hotel, and a conspicuous recently erected church. The tract around it was formerly held by the clan Macfarlane; but is now the property of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss.

LX.—FROM GREENOCK, BY LOCH GOIL, TO INVERARY.

A daily steamer, in transit from Glasgow, sails to Lochgoilhead; a four-horse coach waits her arrival there, to proceed to St. Catherine's Ferry on Loch Fyne; and a steamer is in waiting there, to take the passengers to Inverary.

	Paragraph
Same as **LIX.** to the mouth of Loch Goil, 15 miles. **Loch Goil** entered	744
Rocky skirts of **Argyle's Bowling Green**, right	741
Carrick Castle, left	745
Benular, left; **Lochgoilhead**, 21 miles	746
Goil Water, right; **Hell's Glen**, traversed	747
Glaslet Hill, left; basin of **Loch Fyne**, in front	748
Ardno, right; St. Catherine's Ferry, 28 miles. Loch Fyne, crossed; **Inverary**, 30 miles	749

744. **LOCH GOIL** opens sharply and roughly from Loch Long, and strikes north-north-westward to the mouth of Hell's Glen. Its length is 6 miles; its mean breadth, about a mile. Its east side is closely overhung by the rugged skirts and shoulders of Argyle's Bowling Green; its west side is flanked partly by the steeps of Knap Hill, partly by the stern, grand heights of Benular, partly by a noble amphitheatre between them; and its entire scenery is an imposing mixture of wildness, sublimity, and beauty. Much of its shores is so steep and rocky as not to admit a road.

745. **CARRICK CASTLE**, on a rocky peninsular platform, near the middle of the west side of Loch Goil, is an irregular oblong structure, 66 feet in length, 38 feet in breadth, 64 feet in height, unroofed, but otherwise tolerably entire. It dates from the end of the 15th century, perhaps much earlier; and is thought to have been preceded by a Scandinavian fort. It was a royal stronghold, held by the Earl of Argyle as hereditary keeper; and, on one occasion, it was burnt by the men of Athole.

746. **LOCHGOILHEAD** is a village of small size and little mark; but links immediately on to a brilliant chain of villas and ornate cottages along the east side of the loch. It has a post office under Greenock, a steamboat pier, and a good inn. Drimsynie House, the seat of Mrs. Campbell, stands in the western neighbourhood, amid fine woods, at the mouth of a romantic ravine.

747. **HELL'S GLEN**, 4 miles long, is deep, rugged, and gloomy. Some travellers have compared it to Glencroe; and Wordsworth has commemorated it in one of his sonnets. The road to Inverary steeply ascends it to the head; and roads strike off, at 3 and 4 miles, toward Glencroe and Cairndow. A grand expanse of Loch Fyne breaks on the view, and delights the eye in the descent from it to St. Catherine's Ferry.

748. **LOCH FYNE** opens from the Frith of Clyde opposite the Sound of Bute; penetrates 16 miles, in a direction north by west, to the mouth of Loch Gilp; and proceeds thence 24 miles, in a north-north-easterly direction, to the mouth of the rivulet Fyne. Its breadth, up to Loch Gilp, varies from 5¾ to 3 miles; but above that point, nowhere

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exceeds 2 miles. Its waters have been notable, from time immemorial, for both the abundance and the prime quality of their herring fishery. Its screens, from the mouth to the head, have great variety of both shore and hill, and present many scenes of much beauty; but, except in the vicinity of Inverary, they do not display either masses of wood, striking forms, or lofty altitudes. A series of ridges, rising behind one another, on the west side, below Inverary, are covered with timber. A recess of low ground, upwards of 2 miles long, around Inverary, contains the grand home-grounds of the ducal park of Argyle, and passes into the divergent glens of the Aray and the Shira. The hill of Duniquoich, precipitous, conical, and covered all over with wood, divides the mouths of these glens, rises to an altitude of about 700 feet, and commands a clear view of all the surrounding panorama. The heights behind it, between the two glens, and around their heads, are variously wooded hillocks, rocky ridges of hill, or great masses of lofty mountain, either isolated or in ranges, the whole so grouped as to form a landscape replete with feature, and of great force and brilliance.

749. **INVERARY** stands on a small bay at the mouth of the Aray. It seems to have originated in the settlement of the Argyle family; and it has owed much of its prosperity to their protection and care. They settled adjacent to it in the 14th century, but acquired their property and influence around it only by degrees. The original town stood on the lawn before their old castle; but about 1745 that town was erased, and the present one built. A row of houses fronts the bay; and the principal street goes off at right angles. Most of the houses are large, substantial, and neat. An iron gateway opens into a long avenue, leading to the romantic glen of Essachossan. A beautiful ancient stone cross, believed to have been brought from Iona, stands in the lower part of the principal street. The Court House is a neat edifice, containing accommodation for county business and courts of assize. The Parish Church, at the head of the principal street, is a long, inelegant edifice, of 1794, with a spire. A small obelisk stands in a garden beside it, to the memory of some martyrs of 1685. The town has a key post office, a public library, a circulating library, two banking offices, and two chief inns, the Argyle Arms and the George. Its population in 1851 was 1164.

Inverary Castle, the seat of the Duke of Argyle, stands a short distance north of the town, on a level space on the right bank of the Aray. It was built in 1745, after a design by the elder Adam; and is a large, quadrangular, embattled edifice, of sunk floor and two storeys, flanked with round overtopping towers, and surmounted by a high, glazed, winged pavilion. Its hall is decorated with a tasteful arrangement of warlike implements, including about 150 stand of arms, which were used by the Campbells at the battle of Culloden. The former castle stood nearer the river, and was taken down so late as about 1810. A large stone, supposed to be Druidical, stands on the lawn. A brief visit of the Royal Family to Inverary, in August 1847, was grandly feted at both the town and the castle.

LXI.—FROM INVERARY TO LOCH LOMOND.

Paragraph

A coach leaves Inverary every morning in summer for Tarbet on Loch Lomond, to communicate there with the steamer going up, to wait her arrival on coming down, and to communicate at Arrochar with the steamer on Loch Long. **Aray Water**, crossed.....750

Paragraph
Shira Water, crossed....751
Benbuy, 5 miles to the left.....752
Dundarrow Castle, right; Cull, left; head of Loch Fyne, curved round, with Glen Fyne on the left; Kilmorich Kirk, left; Cairndow, 9¾ miles.....753
Ardkinglass, right; Glenkinglass, ascended; Rest-and-be-Thankful; Glencroe, descended...754
Benuna, right; Cobbler, left; Ardgarten, right.....742
Head of Loch Long, right.....737
Arrochar, 23¾ miles.....743
Tarbet, 25¼ miles.....924

750. **ARAY WATER** has a southerly course of 9 miles; and descends a romantic glen to its debouch on the plain at Duniquoich. A picturesque fall, called Lenach-Gluthin, occurs on it, about 3 miles from Inverary. The stream rushes toward the fall, through a rugged fissure in the rock, tumbles over a ledgy precipice of about 60 feet in descent, collects in whirls in a circular pool, and rushes thence through a narrow fringed opening to its further career. Salmon and grilse may often be seen leaping from the pool right into the vertical torrent, and gaining the first ledge of the precipice, only to be hurled back by the weight of the waterfall. Another fall, of much beauty, called Carlonan Linn, occurs about 1½ mile further down, at a point where the stream has a narrow way between rocky banks and overhanging woods.

751. **SHIRA WATER** runs 10 miles south-south-westward, down a grand glen, to Loch Fyne, 2 miles above Inverary. An expansion of it, called Douloch, on a level very slightly above the level of Loch Fyne, extends to within a quarter of a mile of its mouth; becomes briny in spring-tides; and sometimes gives to the net herrings and other seafish in mixture with trout and salmon. Remains of an old castle, which belonged to the Laird of Macnaughton, stand on its banks.

752. **BENBUY** mountain, 7 miles north-north-east of Inverary, has an altitude of about 2800 feet above the level of the sea, and makes a grand figure in the scenery at the head of Loch Fyne. Benbuy farm, on its south-west side, contains a house where Rob Roy Macgregor lived for a time at the expense of the Duke of Montrose, receiving food and water from the Duke of Argyle. Dundarrow Castle, close to the shore of Loch Fyne, 4 miles above Inverary, is a strong, large, old tower, of an irregular figure, with small turrets above the angles. Fyne Water, running 6 miles down Glen Fyne to the head of Loch Fyne, is well stored with burn trout.

753. **CAIRNDOW** has a post office under Glasgow, and a good inn. Ardkinglass, a little south of it, is the seat of George H. Callendar, Esq. Ardkinglass Castle, now nearly extinct, is a very ancient fortalice of three separate towers, connected by curtain walls, and arranged round a court. Glenkinglass, ascending south-eastward, from Ardkinglass to the summit of a high pass into Glencroe, possesses similar scenery to that glen, but is less wild and romantic.

754. **GLENCROE** descends 5½ miles south-eastward, to Loch Long at Ardgarten. The Cobbler mountain precipitously flanks it on the one side; and Benuna, an offshoot of Argyle's Bowling Green, on the other. Large masses of rock have fallen from the mountains, and lie in fragments athwart the bottom; and other masses, of every shape, jut from the mountains' sides, and seem ready every moment to come thundering down. Most of the rocks consist of mica slate, shining like silver, beautifully undulated, and united in many a part to quartz. The road down the glen, for the first 1½ mile, is zig-zag and declivitous, but afterwards proceeds at a gentle gradient.

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LXII.—FROM GREENOCK, BY KILMUN, TO INVERARY.

Paragraph

Steamers go to Kilmun both by way of Kilcreggan and by way of Dunoon; special conveyances can be obtained from Kilmun, past Loch Eck, to Strachur on Loch Fyne; and the route thence is either across Creggan Ferry and up the west side of the loch, or up the east side of the loch, and across St. Catherine's Ferry. Same as LIX. to Blairmore, 8½ miles. Strone Point, right; **Holy Loch**, entered.....755
Strone, 10 miles.....756
Hunter's Quay, Hafton and Sandbank, on the further side of the loch, left.....757
Finnartmore Hill, right; **Kilmun**, 11½ miles.....758
Eachaig Water, begun to be followed up.....759
Massan rivulet and Glenmassan, left; **Benmore**, left.....760
Wig, right; Inverchapel, right; **Loch Eck**, begun to be followed up the east bank.....761
Coylet, right; Coranlee and Barnell, on the further side of the loch, left; road to Ardentinny, right; Knap Hill, right; Stack, on the further side of the loch, left; Benular, right; Cur rivulet, followed up for 2 miles; Strathlachlan, left; **Loch Fyne**, in front....748
Strachur, 17½ miles.....762
Creggan Ferry, crossed; Kilbride and **Douglas Water**, left.....763
Inverary, 33½ miles.....749
Or, by the east side of Loch Fyne from Strachur, Glaslet Hill, right; Ardgoilen, right; St. Catherine's Ferry, crossed; Inverary, 33½ miles.

755. **HOLY LOCH** deflects from the frith between Strone Point and Kirn, and strikes west-north-westward to the mouth of Gleneachaig. Its length is about 2 miles; its greatest breadth, about a mile. Its north side is overhung by the lofty, monotonous hill of Finnartmore; and its south side is flanked with pleasant braes, graduating upward to the hills of Dunoon. Its lower part affords excellent anchorage in 16 or 17 fathoms of water; while its upper part is naked sleech during the recess of the tide, frequented by flocks of seafowl. Holy Loch, in the times of quarantine, was the station where forbidden vessels rode out their period of ban; and a lovely spot on its south side was occupied by the lazaretto and the stores.

756. **STRONE**, on the lower part of the north side of Holy Loch, is a modern watering-place. It consists chiefly of a chain of villas and ornate cottages; and it has a good inn, excellent lodging-houses, a post office under Greenock, a steamboat pier, and two neat new churches. A circular drive from it northward to Ardentinny, up Glenfinnart, and back by Loch Eck and Gleneachaig, is one of the most picturesque in the west of Scotland. The winter population of Strone is about 250.

757. **HUNTER'S QUAY** is a place of call for steamers on the lower part of the south side of Holy Loch. Hafton House, a little west of it, the seat of John George Hamilton, Esq., is a splendid edifice in mixed modern Gothic, amid beautiful grounds, which are partially open to the public. Sandbank, further west, opposite Kilmun, is a small sea-bathing village. Ardnadam farm, in the neighbourhood, contains a Druidical altar. Dunluskin Loch, on the inland way to Dunoon, is famous for water-lilies and other aquatic plants. Dunluskin Hill, at the side of the loch, rising to a peaked summit 563 feet high, forms a fine feature in the screen of the frith, and commands a very noble view.

758. **KILMUN** is an ancient place, but never rose to be more than a clachan till 1829, and then began to assume the character of a modern watering-place. A church was founded at it in the times of the Culdees; and a collegiate church,

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for a provost and six prebendaries, an elegant edifice with a tower, was built in 1442, by an ancestor of the Duke of Argyle; and the tower of it, a square structure about 40 feet high, is still standing. The burying-place of the Argyle family was in the collegiate church till 1793; and then a separate contiguous mausoleum, with a pavilion roof, was erected. A church of 1816, with a handsome spire, stands adjacent. The old clachan, a noble old avenue, and a neighbouring old baronial mansion, are still in existence; but the bulk of the place consists of villas, ornate cottages, and lodging-houses, of similar appearance to those of Strone. Kilmun has a post office under Greenock, a good inn, a steamboat pier, and a Free Church. Its winter population is about 300.

759. **EACHAIG WATER** runs 4 miles south-eastward along a picturesque glen, from Loch Eck to the head of Holy Loch; receives tributes from Glenmassan and Glenlean; and is well frequented by grilse and sea-trout. Glenlean, deflecting south-westward immediately above Holy Loch, takes up a road toward the head of Loch Riddan; commands from its braes a splendid view; and embosoms the picturesquely situated residence of Ballochyle. Glenmassan, deflecting on the same side further up, presents a sweep of imposing scenery, and is a favourite retreat of pic-nic parties. The streamlet down Glenmassan has a rushing current, and is spanned, at one part, by a romantic natural bridge.

760. **BENMORE**, a steep mountain, about 2500 feet high, overhangs Glenmassan, Gleneachaig, and Loch Eck. Some deep fissures cleave its sides; one of them so profound that a stone thrown into it takes about a minute to reach the bottom; another so formed as to emit sharp, reverberating sounds, like those from great sheets of copper; another fashioned like a vast corridor, and containing chambered recesses. Benmore House, at the base of the mountain, is the seat of J. G. T. Sinclair, Esq.

761. **LOCH ECK** is 7½ miles long from north to south, and about half a mile broad. Its basin is a fine glen, with low bottom, environed by lofty heights. The shores, particularly on the east side, are charmingly fringed with copse and trees; and the screens ascend gracefully in variety of gradient, but all with flowing contour, many parts green to the top, others broken with rock and scaur. The lake abounds with salmon-trout, and contains some gold and silver fishes, the gwyniad or fresh-water herring, and a peculiar fish, 4 or 5 inches long, and remarkably translucent, locally called the goldie. A round hillock, near the head of the lake, is said to be the grave of a gigantic Scandinavian prince, who fell here in foray with the natives. Cur Water, descending to Loch Eck, has a southerly course of 10 miles, first furiously down high mountains, afterwards tranquilly in a low vale.

762. **STRACHUR** hamlet stands on a small bay, adjacent to Creggan Ferry, and has a post office under Glasgow, a parish church, and an inn. Strachur Park, a residence of the late Lord Murray, and Strachurmore, the seat of Mrs. R. Anderson, are in the neighbourhood; and Castle Lachlan, the seat of Robert Maclachlan, Esq., is 6½ miles south-south-west.

763. **DOUGLAS WATER** descends 7 miles south-eastward to Loch Fyne, 3 miles below Inverary. Its channel, near the mouth, has cut down a section of rock about 100 feet deep, consisting of alternate strata of limestone and mica slate, and is crossed below this by a curious ancient bridge. Pennymore House, Goatfield House, and Crarae Inn, are on the shore, 3, 5½, and 7½ miles to the south-west. See 783.

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LXIII.—FROM GREENOCK, BY ROTHESAY, TO INVERARY.

Paragraph

Steamers, in transit from Glasgow, sail regularly to Inverary; and many others, either in transit from Glasgow or in communication with the Greenock Railway, sail to Rothesay, to the Kyles of Bute, and to Ardrishaig. Same as **XLVI.** to Gourock, 3 miles. Kempock Point and Ashton, left; **Kilcreggan** and **Loch Long**, right.....735, 737
Strone Point, Finnartmore, and **Holy Loch**, right..... 755
Kirn, 6¾ miles. Dunluskin, right,..... 757
Dunoon, 8 miles,... 764
Cloch Point and Lighthouse, left..... 608
Bawkie Bay, right; Dunrod Hill, **Ardgowan** House, and Vale of the Kip, left.....609, 610
Woodburn, right; **Inellan**, 12 miles,..... 765
Wemyss Bay, left..... 611
Inellan Beacon, right; **Skelmorlie**, left..... 612
Big Cumbray and **Largs**, left front...614, 615
Bute Island, with the peaks of Arran beyond it, right front..... 766
Toward Point and Castle, right..... 767
Bogany Point, left; Rothesay Bay, traversed; **Rothesay**, 18 miles.... 768
Ardbeg, left; **Kyles of Bute**, begun to be traversed..... 769
Kaimes Bay and **Port Bannatyne**, left..... 770
Loch Striven, right..... 771
Southhall, right; Bullrue, left; Callintraive Pier, right; Burnt Islands and **Loch Riddan**, right..... 772
Bullock Point, left; Callow House, right; **Taynabruich**, 28½ miles.... 773
Powder Works and Ferry, right; Kildavanan and Etterick Bay, left; Ardlamont Point, right; **Inchmarnock**, right 774
Kilbrennan Sound, between Arran on the left side and **Kintyre** on the right side, in front.....LXIV., 805
Skipness Point and Castle, left..... 775
Loch Fyne, begun to be traversed..... 748
Lamont Bay and Pelaig Point, right; Laggan Bay, left; Stilaig Point, Port Vadie, and Ascog Castle, right; Loch **Tarbert**, left..... 776
Ardmarnock, right; Barmore Peninsula, left; **Ahalick** Bay and Kilfinan, right 777
Cruachlussa Mountain, left; **Loch Gilp**, entered..... 778
Kilmory Castle and **Lochgilphead**, right front 779
Ardrishaig, 53 miles.... 780
Liath, at the mouth of Loch Gilp, left; **Otter Bank** and Otter House, right..... 781
West Otter Quay and Otter Ferry, left; Largiemore, right; Kaimes Bay, and **Loch Gair**, left..... 782
Lephinchaple and Lephinmore, right; Minard Castle, left; Castle Lachlan, right; Goatfield House, left; Newton, right; **Furnace**, left, 66 miles..... 783
Pennymore House, left; **Strachur** and Creggan Ferry, right..... 762
Douglas Water, left,.... 763
St. Catherine's, right; **Inverary**, 74 miles..... 749

764. **DUNOON** stands along a band of shore, encurved by two small bays and a knolly promontory. A fortalice of the Dalriadans and the Norsemen stood on the knoll, and was succeeded, about the beginning of the 15th century, by a large, strong, three-towered castle, now reduced to a few substructions. The Lord High Stewards of Scotland built the castle as a seat of extensive possessions along the frith. Edward Baliol captured it, and made it over to Edward III. of England. Robert the Steward, afterward King Robert III., recaptured it, made it a royal palace, and placed it in the hereditary keeping of the ancestors of the Duke of Argyle. The Argyle family resided in it alternately with Inverary Castle; received a visit at it from Queen Mary; used it as the centre of a long fierce conflict with the clan of Lamont; incurred odium by a great butchery of the Lamonts in its neighbourhood; and then abandoned the castle, and let it go to ruin. The bishops of Argyle, also, had long an occasional residence adjacent to the church. A village rose and prospered as a dependency of the castle; then acquired im-

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portance as a great ferry thoroughfare; afterwards sank to the condition of a sequestered hamlet; began, in 1822, to be used as a watering-place, and speedily became both a permanent small town and a crowded resort of summer visitors.

The site of Dunoon ascends from fine beach to gentle brae; and the ground behind goes up, with breaks and tumulations, to a range of lofty mountain, at the distance of 2 miles from the shore. A string of edifices, fully 4 miles in length, extends from the hither side of Holy Loch to the further haunch of Bawkie Bay, and all this, in a large sense, is Dunoon; but much of the northern part bears the separate name of Kirn, and has a post office, a hotel, and a steamboat pier of its own. Most of the entire place consists of villas and ornate cottages, in uncontinuous but picturesque arrangement; while a small part, behind the castle knoll, is disposed in streets, and has a compact form. The parish church, at the highest point, is a handsome Gothic edifice of 1816, with a pinnacled tower. The steamboat pier, at the part of the shore overlooked by the church, is a massive wooden jetty, erected in 1835, and extending 130 yards into the water. The town has a key post office, two banking offices, a literary and scientific association, a horticultural society, two circulating libraries, and three chief inns, the Argyle, the Commercial, and the George. Its population at the census of 1851, when no summer residents were present, was 2229.

765. **INELLAN** was founded in 1843; and it has about thirty villas, a post office under Greenock, a steamboat pier, two neat small churches, and a spacious castellated hotel. A studding of villas to the north, one of them a pretentious edifice in the old Scottish baronial style, gives some promise of connecting Inellan with Dunoon.

766. **BUTE** extends south-south-eastward from the elbow of the Kyles at Loch Riddan to within 2¼ miles of Little Cumbray. Its length is 16 miles; its breadth from 2 to 5 miles. Its coast, for the most part, is rocky, but has some fine beachy bays. Its interior appears to have at one time formed four hilly islands, and is now cut across into four districts, by three low, continuous, nearly parallel dingles. The northernmost district, which is the largest, attains an elevation of nearly 1000 feet; the district next to this, behind Rothesay, attains an elevation of 532 feet; and the southernmost district, which is the smallest, attains an elevation of 520 feet. The general surface displays a charming variety of slope and contour; and thousands of points command great sweeps of gorgeous prospect. The rocks in the north are chiefly crystalline, while those in the centre and the south are sedimentary. Bute gives the title of Earl and Marquis to a branch of the Stuarts; and contains a seat of the Marquis, called Mount Stuart, 4 miles south-south-east of Rothesay. See 768, 770, 803, and 804.

767. **TOWARD** Point, at the south-eastern extremity of Cowal, bears a light-house with a revolving light. Toward Castle, a mile to the west, confronting Rothesay, is a splendid castellated Gothic mansion, built by the late Kirkman Finlay, Esq., after a design by David Hamilton. A ruined baronial fortalice in the neighbourhood, well preserved and of picturesque appearance, was the chief residence of the Lamonts, the ancient lords of Cowal, and received a visit from Queen Mary.

768. **ROTHESAY** stands on a bay of its own name, and is a post and market town, a seaport, and a royal burgh. The bay has a half-moon outline, facing the north-east, and measures 1½ mile across the entrance. A ridgy sweep of brae, commencing with Bogany and Ardbeg Points, goes all round to a sheltering altitude, and ascends a mile on the south-west to the hill of Barone. A string of villas lines all the south-east shore; the main body of the town, with projecting

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dock and quay, stands at the head; and a wing of various character, chiefly ornamental, curves to the north-west. The braes are feathered with wood, and show fine diversity of surface and summit. The Cowal sea-board, in front, holds in its lap the sparkling mansion of Toward Castle, rises immediately into masses of mountain, and permits a glimpse over the brow away to the serried sky-line of the Duke of Argyle's Bowling Green. The side outlook over the bay gives a view, on the one hand, to the coast of Ayrshire; on the other, into the stern Highland recess of Loch Striven. Barone Hill has an elevation of 532 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a clear prospect, over the nearer objects, round a distant panorama. Charming walks and drives lie through the environs, and lead to a delightful tour of all the island.

Rothesay rose at the foot of an ancient castle. This was originally a fortalice of 1098, built by Magnus Barefoot of Norway to secure his conquest of the Western Isles; but it received great additions to serve as a fort and a palace of the Lord High Stewards of Scotland, both before and after their accession to the throne. The castle was reduced by Haco of Norway in 1263; it made considerable military figure in the wars of the Succession; it was an occasional residence of several of the Scottish kings, and the death-place of Robert III.; and it was desolated by Cromwell's soldiers; and finally destroyed, in 1685, by a brother of the Earl of Argyle. Its ruins adjoin the town, and form a striking contrast, in size and aspect, to the modern houses, but present no feature to interest either the engineer or the architect. They are large, lumpish, and ivy-cased; and they comprise a circular court, about 140 feet in diameter, formed by high, thick walls, with remains of four round towers, and environed by a terrace-walk and a wide, deep ditch, altogether occupying an area of nearly two acres.

The town, as seen from the bay, looks very beautiful. Its interior, comprising thirteen streets, feels too confined, but is well relieved by the airiness of the outskirts. The County Buildings and Prison are a large, substantial, castellated edifice, erected in 1832, at a cost of £4000. The Parish Church is a spacious, plain structure of 1795. The ruined choir of an ancient Gothic church, which was used some time as the cathedral of the bishopric of the Isles, is contiguous, and contains the monument of some member of the royal family, and another monument, with figures of a lady and child. Two Free Churches are handsome modern edifices, with lofty, conspicuous spires. The harbour has excellent artificial accommodation, produced at a cost of about £8000; and it owns about 3000 tons of shipping, serves as the centre of a herring fishery district, and is a large resort of steamers, both in the direct business of Bute, and in transit to the Highlands. The town carries on extensive industry in cotton-spinning, power-loom weaving, hand-loom weaving, coopering, tanning, and boat-building. It is likewise a retreat of invalids, a very favourite watering-place, and a chosen home of annuitants; and it possesses a remarkably mild and equable climate, excellent bathing-grounds, and comfortable lodging-houses. A medicinal spa, of sulphuretted quality, beneficial in diseases of the skin and of the glands, is in the neighbourhood, at Bogany Point. Omnibuses run to Port Bannatyne, and special conveyances for drives are on hire. The chief hotels are, the Royal, the Queen's, the Bute Arms, and the Victoria. The town has three banking offices, a subscription library, a mechanics' institute, and ten places of worship. It is governed by a provost, three bailies, and sixteen councillors, and is a seat of sheriff courts. Its parliamentary franchise was fused by the Reform Bill into that of the county. Its population at the census of 1851, in

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the absence of summer residents, was 7104. It gives the title of Duke, in the peerage of Scotland, to the Prince of Wales. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, on board of the royal yacht, spent a night of August 1847 on its bay, when on their way to the Western Highlands. See 766.

769. **THE KYLES OF BUTE** are a semicircular belt of sea, about 17 miles long, connected at both ends with the Frith of Clyde, and engirdling the northern half of Bute. Its end parts have widths of from 1½ to 3½ miles; while its central parts, to the extent of 8 miles, have a mean width of less than half a mile, and exhibit the contractions and windings of a river. All its shores are beautiful, and those of the narrowest and most curving portions present a fine succession of picturesqueness and romance.

770. **PORT BANNATYNE**, or Kaimesburgh, curves round Kaimes Bay, in the form of a crescent, and contains some good houses for summer residents, an excellent hotel, a post office under Rothesay, and a Free Church. Its winter population is about 400. Kaimes Bay measures about 1½ mile across the entrance, and has a good bathing beach. Kaimes Hill, overlooking it, rises to an altitude of 875 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a magnificent prospect. Kaimes Castle, in the neighbourhood, long the seat of the Bannatynes of Kaimes, now the seat of Duncan Hoyle, Esq., is partly a tower of the 14th century, partly a modern mansion. Wester Kaimes Castle, once the seat of the Spences, is a ruined small tower, of no great antiquity. North Bute parish church, about a mile south of Port Bannatyne, is a neat edifice of 1836. One of the dingles which formerly lay under water, and divided Bute into four islands, lies across from Kaimes Bay to Etterick Bay. The assemblage of hills on the north contains ancient entrenchments, tumuli, standing-stones, and Druidical remains. A formation of quartz rock in the vicinity of Kaimes Bay includes copper veins, recently discovered, and promising to compensate mining.

771. **LOCH STRIVEN** opens 2½ miles north of Port Bannatyne, and penetrates 8½ miles north-north-westward to Ballymore. Its width gradually decreases from about 1½ mile to less than half a mile. Its shores are partly beachy, partly abrupt or mural; and its screens are steep, high, bleak ranges of hill. South Hall, on a picturesque reach of the Kyles a mile west of the mouth, is the seat of John Campbell, Esq.

772. **LOCH RIDDAN** opens from the most northerly point of the Kyles of Bute, and penetrates 4 miles northward to the mouth of Ruel Water; and the glen of the stream, called Glendaruel, goes 10 miles further north, to the vicinity of the head of Loch Eck. The breadth and screens of Loch Riddan resemble those of the most picturesque portions of the Kyles; and the bottom and sides of Glendaruel vie in beauty with those of the most admired glens in the Highlands. One of four islets in the mouth of Loch Riddan, called Ellan Dheirrig, contains remains of a fort constructed in 1685, by the Earl of Argyle, as a base of his operations in support of the Duke of Monmouth. A steamboat pier and an inn, of recent erection, with the name of Ormidale, stand on the west side of the loch, 1½ mile from its mouth; and a number of neat new villas stand along the shore. Ormidale House, the seat of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, stands at the foot of Glendaruel; and Glendaruel House, the seat of Archibald Campbell, Esq.; and Dunans, the seat of Angus Fletcher, Esq., stand near its head. Ruel Water is one of the finest trouting streams of the west of Scotland. A good road goes up from Ormidale Pier, and ramifies into three toward Holy Loch, Strachur, and Otter Ferry.

773. **TAYNABRUICH** is an incipient watering place, with a small pier. A

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gunpowder manufactory, situated in its southern neighbourhood, was established in 1839. Callow House, a little to the north, is the seat of John Oldham, Esq.; and Lamont House, 4½ miles to the south, is the seat of James A. Lamont, Esq., the representative of the ancient lords of Cowal.

774. **INCHMARNOCK** is a green, pleasant, oblong island, about a mile west of Bute. Its length is 2 miles; its breadth three quarters of a mile. It anciently belonged to the monastery of Saddel; and it contains the ruins of a small chapel, which was dedicated to St. Marnock. Kilmorie Castle, on the coast of Bute opposite, is the ruin of an ancient fortalice which comprised several towers and other buildings.

775. **SKIPNESS** Point flanks the south side of the mouth of Loch Fyne. An ancient castle on it forms an open square, 450 feet in circuit, with walls 7 feet thick, and 35 feet high; and has three towers. A fishing village, with an inn and a quay, stands adjacent; and a parish church stands 3 miles south-west, at Clonaig.

776. **TARBERT** Bay, or East Loch Tarbert, connects with Loch Fyne 7 miles north of Skipness; enters by a narrow winding passage, between low ridges of naked rock; expands into a fine natural harbour, about 3 furlongs wide; and is separated by only an inconsiderable isthmus from the head of West Loch Tarbert. Its total length is about a mile. An ancient castle on its south side, now in a state of ruin, was one of three fortalices which long commanded the isthmus, and is the subject of some curious popular traditions. Tarbert village stands on the upper part of the bay; is the focus of an extensive herring fishery; and has a steamboat quay, two inns, a post office under Greenock, an office of the Union Bank, and two places of worship. Its population is about 800. It stands on the shortest route between Glasgow and Islay; and steamers from Glasgow communicate at it, by portage, with steamers at the head of West Loch Tarbert. Barmore Castle, 2¼ miles to the north, is the seat of Colin Campbell, Esq.; and Inverneil House, 6 miles further north, is the seat of J. A. Campbell, Esq.

777. **ACHALICK**, 4 miles north-east of the mouth of East Loch Tarbert, is a pleasant small bay and fishing station. Ardmarnock House, in its vicinity, is the seat of John Nicol, Esq. Kilfinan, 2½ miles to the north, is a pleasant locality on another small bay, with a post office under Glasgow, and a parish church.

778. **LOCH GILP** opens at the upper extremity of the lower reach of Loch Fyne, and penetrates 3 miles to the north. It is so shallow as to be unnavigable, in low states of the tide, by boats of any considerable burden. Its bottom above low-water mark was not many years ago fine sand, but is now soft, muddy, and seldom or never dry. The Crinan Canal goes from the middle of its west side 9 miles, to Port Crinan; connects Loch Fyne with the western seas; and enables vessels of less than 200 tons burden to avoid a stormy run of about 70 miles round the Mull of Kintyre. The canal was projected in 1793, at an estimated cost of £63,678; and opened in 1801, at an actual cost of upwards of £108,000, but underwent requisite improvements at different periods up to 1817, at a further cost of nearly £75,000. About two miles of it were destroyed in February 1859, by a bursting of its reservoirs; but a restoration of it, with improvements, has been made.

779. **LOCHGILPHEAD**, at the head of Loch Gilp, was not long ago a poor village, but is now a well-built, thriving, small town. It serves as a centre of trade and a seat of administration to a large extent of surrounding country; and it contains a key post office; an office of the Union Bank; three inns, called the Argyle, the Commercial, and the Stag;

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the diocesan church of the Scottish Episcopal Bishop of Argyle, and four other places of worship. Its population in 1851 was 1703. Kilmory House, the seat of Sir John P. Orde, Bart., is in its southern neighbourhood, on the shore of Loch Gilp.

780. **ARDRISHAIG** stands on the west side of Loch Gilp, at the entrance of the Crinan Canal, 2 miles south-south-west of Lochgilphead; and is the entrepôt of the canal, the port of Lochgilphead, and the centre of an extensive herring fishery. It consists mainly of plain houses, with poor aggregate appearance, but includes also a number of neat cottages, pleasantly situated on a green hill side. It has a post office under Lochgilphead, and a commodious, handsome, recently erected hotel. Its population is about 800. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert landed at it in August 1847, on their way from Inverary to Ardverikie. Cruach-Lussa mountain, 5 miles to the south-west, has an altitude of 1530 feet above the level of the sea, and commands an extensive, brilliant, panoramic view.

781. **OTTER BANK** projects about 1800 yards from the east side of the commencement of the upper reach of Loch Fyne. It is a sand-bank, nearly all bare during six of the twelve hours of a spring tide; and seems to have been formed, and to be maintained, by conflicting currents. An oyster bed lies on its south side, yielding oysters of superior quality. Otter House and Largie House are in its neighbourhood—the latter the property of the Honourable A. H. M. Moreton.

782. **LOCH GAIR** opens 3½ miles north of Otter Bank, penetrates 1½ mile to the north-north-west, and receives a streamlet of 2 miles in length of run from Loch Glashen. Lochgair House, at its head, is the seat of D. Maciver Campbell, Esq.; and was preceded by an ancient fortalice, long the centre of the highest feudal power in the Western Highlands, excepting that of the family of Argyle. Minard Castle, 3½ miles to the north, is the seat of William Hamilton, Esq.

783. **FURNACE** is a scattered village at the shore mouth of a picturesque pastoral glen called Glenleaken. It took its name from an iron smelting work established toward the end of last century, and now gone to ruin. A granite quarry, furnishing stones of fine grain and colour for shipment to Glasgow, is worked a short distance from the village, in the spur of a massive hill called Dunleakan, which rises almost from the margin of Loch Fyne. A gunpowder manufactory, consisting of small houses, detached from one another, and aspersed over a considerable area, stands a short way above the village, in the gorge of Glenleaken.

LXIV.—ARRAN.

Arran is an island 4¾ miles east of the nearest part of Kintyre, 6½ south-west of the nearest part of Bute, and 10½ west of the nearest part of Ayrshire. Its length, in a direction a little east of south, is 20½ miles; its mean breadth, about 6½ miles. Its east side is reached either by steamers from Ardrossan, communicating there with the railway trains from Glasgow, or by steamers down the Clyde, both by way of Millport and by way of Rothesay; and Brodick, at the middle of that side, is distant 14 miles from Ardrossan, 14 from Millport, and 20½ from Rothesay. The north end and the west side are reached by steamers on the passage from Greenock to Campbelton; and the south end, by steamers on the passage from Ayr to Campbelton. The northern half of the island consists of a dense assemblage of rugged, lofty mountains, intersected by deep, wild, divergent glens, and engirt, in most parts, with a narrow belt of low coast. The southern half has an undulating, rolling, hilly surface, with a general elevation of from 500 to 800 feet above the

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level of the sea. The entire surface, from shore to centre, is a gallery of landscape, in almost all styles, from the sweet or gentle to the terrible or sublime. The outward views, in all directions, are great and beautiful. The rocks present, in a main degree, an epitome of the geology of all Britain; and the plants, the insects, the marine animals, the sea beaches, the trouting streams, the rambling grounds up glen and mountain, over field and fell, are replete with interest. A road goes round the island, generally near the shore; and commands no mean proportion of all the scenery; and cars with springs, or carts with spring seats, are to be had for hire. We shall trace all the road, beginning at Lamlash, and proceeding by the north, and shall indicate, as we pass along, the paths by which vigorous pedestrians may reach the attractions not seen from the road.

	Paragraph
Lamlash village, at the head of Lamlash Bay...	784
Holy Island and Kilbride Old Kirk, right; Clachlands, right; **Brodick** Bay, right front.....	785
Glencloy and Glensherrig, left.....	786
Brodick village, 5½ miles. Glenrosa and Brodick Castle, left; Merkland Point, right; romantic cliffs and wild acclivities of **Goatfell**, left....	787
Corriæ, 10½ miles.....	788
Fine reach of ancient sea-cliff and wooded acclivities, left; **Sannox**, 12½ miles.....	789
Glensannox, left; pathway to the **Fallen** and the **Scriden Rocks**, right.....	790
North Glensannox begun to be ascended to the head; Glenhalmidel descended; **Glenranza** and Tornidneon, overtopped by Cir-Vohr, left	791
Loch Ranza, 20½ miles..	792
Skipness Castle, on the further side of Kilbrennan Sound.....	775
The alpine acclivities of Cir-Vohr and Benvaren, left; fine view of the Kintyre coast, right; **Catacol**, 23½ miles.....	793
Glencatacol, left; deep cuttings passed through overhung by high rocks; curious features of Benvaren, left; two masses of contorted schist near North Thundergay, right; Whitefarland, 30 miles. Imachar, passed; Ballykin, left; Iorsa Water, crossed, 34 miles. **Gleniorsa**, left.....	794
Mauchry Bay, begun to be curved round.....	795
Numerous Caledonian monuments, left; Mauchry Water crossed; Tormore and **King's Hill**, right.....	796
Shiskin, 39 miles.....	797
Blackwater, crossed; Drimadown Bay, right; Kilpatrick and Brown Hills, left; fine distant view of Campbelton Loch and the southern heights of Kintyre, right; Sliddry Water, crossed; **Lag** village, at Torlin Water, 46 miles	798
Black Cave and **Struey Rocks**, right.....	799
Auchinchew, 50 miles...	800
Essiemore Waterfall and Knocklecarlew, left; Pladda Island, right; **Kildonan Castle**, right.....	801
Dippen Rocks, and Largiebeg Point, right; Glenashdale, left; **Whiting Bay**, 54½ miles.....	802
Keskadale, left; Kingscross, right; fine view of Lamlash Bay and Holy Island, in front; Lamlash, 59 miles.	

784. LAMLASH Bay has a horse-shoe outline, and measures about 3 miles across the mouth, but is more than half occupied there by Holy Isle. Its interior enjoys perfect shelter from every wind, and is one of the best natural harbours of refuge to be found on any coast. Its shores rise from a pleasant beach, in ornate, well-cultivated slopes, to a near boundary of pastoral hill. Lamlash village, at the head of the bay, consists chiefly of one long string of houses, has a good stone pier, and contains a post office under Ardrossan, a neat modern inn, and a parish church. Holy Isle, in the mouth of the bay, is 2½ miles long, about a mile broad, and 1020 feet high; comprises sandstone strata and clinkstone cliffs in successive superposition, rising tier above tier from the sea to the summit; and presents to almost every point of view a strikingly picturesque appearance. It got its name from being the retreat of a

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Culdee anchorite, and it contains a cave which is reputed to have been his abode. The carriage road from Lamlash to Brodick leads through a little glen; while a path along the shore passes under cliffs about 500 feet high, pierced with caves, and full of interest to geologists. A road goes from Lamlash south-westward up Moneymore Glen, and down Glenscorrodale, to Lag.

785. **BRODICK** Bay has a half-moon form, and measures about 3 miles across the entrance. A smooth beach of sand and shingle lines its margin; a sweep of ornate plain, sprinkled with dwellings, spreads away from the beach; and a semi-amphitheatre of grand mountains, cloven by the glens of Cloy, Sherrig, and Rosa, blocks the plain. A space on the north side exhibits, amid a noble park, the stately turrets of Brodick Castle, a seat of the Duke of Hamilton, the proprietor of most of Arran. This edifice is in the old baronial style, with steep crow-stepped gables, battlemented roofs, flanking turrets, and a lofty central tower. It sprang from a fortalice of the Norsemen and the Lords of the Isles, and appears itself to be an ancient structure of different dates; and either the original fortress or the oldest part of the present pile was an object of sharp contest in the wars of the Succession. Brodick village, on the south-west side of the Bay, is a choice watering-place, and contains a number of neat residences, a spacious hotel, a post office under Ardrossan, and a small belfried church. A road strikes inland from it up Glensherrig, and goes down the glen of the Black Water to Shiskin.

786. **GLENCLOY** descends 4 miles north-eastward to Brodick. Its head is a corry on the crest of the mountain watershed, scored by the tracks of leaping rills; and its reach thence for 2 miles is a deep, dark ravine, overhung by high hills, and traversed by an impetuous streamlet. Glensherrig descends 2 miles parallel with Glencloy, at a distance from it of about a mile, to the picturesque lowest reach of Glenrosa, called Glenshant, or "the vale of enchantment." Glenrosa commences at the west shoulder of Goatfell, descends 3 miles southward to the east base of Ben-Gnuis, makes there a sudden deflection, and descends thence 2½ miles east-south-eastward to Brodick. Its upper reach is one of the sublimest pieces of Highland scenery in Scotland; and its lower reach shows a rich blending of grandeur, romance, and beauty.

787. **GOATFELL** extends 4½ miles, from Brodick Park to Glensannox, and attains an altitude of 2875 feet at 2 miles from the shore. Its south end has bold ascents and a rugged surface, but can be scaled without difficulty by either of two paths leading up from Brodick. Its east side springs from a narrow belt of sea-board, and rises so abruptly and ruggedly as to present a stern appearance to observers from the sea. Its west side and its north end start aloft in mural abutments and tremendous precipices from the engirdling glens. Its upper mass, at a great height from the base, dispreads in a kind of tableau, formed by the convergence of three shoulders, east, west, and south. Its acclivities are extensively strewn with huge isolated blocks of granite; and one of these, at the south skirt of the tableau, has the reputation of being a Druidical altar. The central summit of the mountain has the form of a conical peak; and another summit, of a similar form, and only 247 feet lower, called the Maiden's Breast, rises to the north. The near view from these summits is an assemblage of peaks, corries, wild mountain lines, fantastic breaks, precipices, and chasms, plunging into gulfs of perpetual shadow; and the distant view is a great and diversified panorama of indescribable magnificence.

788. **CORRIE** has a post office under Ardrossan, a small inn, and a landing-place for vessels. The road to it from Brodick, round the skirt of Goatfell,

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passes a series of romantic cliffs pierced with caves; and the road from it to Sannox goes past a striking piece of ancient sea-cliff, and past declivities thickly clad with natural wood.

789. **SANNOX** has a small pier, an ancient burying-ground, and a modern farm with well-embellished home-grounds. Glensannox, opening out to it from behind the alpine buttresses of Goatfell, is the grandest glen in Arran,—more silent, sombre, stupendous, and awful than any other place in Scotland, except Glencoe and Coruisk. A mill for crushing sulphate of barytes is worked in one part of it, and mars its solitude.

790. **THE FALLEN ROCKS**, 2 miles north of Sannox, occur on the sea-face of an isolated mountain ridge, 5½ miles long, and 1½ mile broad, so disposed as to compel the road to turn inland from the north-east coast. Any tourist who wishes to visit the Fallen Rocks must go on foot from Sannox, and make wary walking; but will be well rewarded by their wondrous scenery. They consist of shattered blocks strewn down a steep declivity, and looking like a rocky avalanche rushing to the shore. The Scriden Rocks, 3 miles further on, near the northern extremity of the island, present a similar appearance on a grander scale. Many of the blocks here fell in one crash about the middle of last century, from a part of the overhanging steep, which now exhibits a long deep rent; and the noise of their fall was heard in Bute and Kintyre.

791. **GLENRANZA** descends from the central part of a central mountain ridge, called Cir-Vohr. This ridge extends 7½ miles north and south; has a sharp, jagged, irregular summit-line, nowhere lower than about 1600 feet above the level of the sea; and projects at least six peaks to an altitude of 2000 feet or upward from its base. Glenranza is 4 miles long, and comes down northward to the head of Loch Ranza. A tarn lies at a lofty elevation, among precipices at its head, and sends down a furious rivulet to the loch. The precipices in some parts have a depth of nearly 1000 feet, and enclose profound, dark, and awful chasms. A summit above them, called Tornidneon, not much inferior in altitude to the summit of Goatfell, looks down among the chasms, and away, over other bits of wild alpine foreground, to a gorgeous distant panorama.

792. **LOCH RANZA** is a bay about a mile long, with a mean breadth of about 3 furlongs. A pleasant green peninsula projects from its south-west shore, encloses a small inner basin, and contains the ruin of an ancient castle, once a hunting seat of the Kings of Scotland. A village, of the same name as the bay, stands above the peninsula, is a great fishing station, and has a post office under Greenock, a good inn, and a Free Church. The view of Loch Ranza, with the mountains overhanging it, as seen from the sea, displays striking features, and is graphically touched by Sir Walter Scott in his "Lord of the Isles." The road hence to Catacol runs in a semicircle between picturesque wooded cliffs, torn into caves and fissures, and commands a pleasing prospect of the coast and seaboard of Kintyre.

793. **CATACOL** is a modern fishing hamlet, at the mouth of Glencatacol. A battle is alleged to have been fought on its site between Fingal and his foes; and a small green mound on the neighbouring beach is fabled to be the grave of a famous sea-king whom Fingal slew. Glencatacol descends three miles from the south-east, has a romantic pastoral character, and leads up to a wild tarn and grand views among the mountains. A great ridge, called Benvaren, extends on both sides of it, north and south, to a total length of 7 miles, and has greater breadth, but less height and less sublimity, than the ridges of Cir-Vohr and Goatfell. The road, after leaving Catacol, becomes rough and hilly, and leads through deep cuttings, but continues to

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be picturesque, and is overhung in parts by great blocks of detached, shattered, impending rocks. The outline of the Benvaren ridge, as seen here, resembles that of a long house with rounded roof, and shows on the summit two cyclopean walls of granite blocks meeting at right angles. Two masses of peculiarly contorted schist occur on the shore, near North Thundergay. A range of ancient sea-cliffs, which had more or less flanked the coast all round from Lamlash, strikes inland in the neighbourhood of Imachar, and comes to a termination 2 miles further on, in the flank of Gleniorsa.

794. **GLENIORSA** descends 7 miles south-south-westward, to the north haunch of Mauchry Bay. Its upper parts are grandly mountainous, and still contain some specimens of the red deer. Its right side is joined by two ravines, each about 2½ miles long, the upper one embosoming a lake of 3½ miles in circuit, called Loch Tana; and its left side is overhung at the middle by Ben-Gnuis, and joined immediately below by a streamlet coming from the tarn of Loch Gnuis. The stream which traverses the glen abounds with trout, and is frequented 2½ miles up, to a lakelet there, by salmon.

795. **MAUCHRY BAY** describes the segment of a circle, 3½ miles along the chord, and about a mile to the inmost curve. A stream of 6 miles descends south-westward to its head from Ben-Gnuis. A considerable sweep of plain lies round it, under cultivation, overlooked only by the skirts of the mountains and by rounded hills. Numerous blocks of stone are adjacent, variously upright slabs, obelisks, and fantastically outlined masses, some of them from 15 to 20 feet high, together with several cairns and stone circles, which old legends declare to have been fashioned by Fingal and his twelve giant companions.

796. **KING'S HILL** is an isolated eminence, 2 miles long, extending from Mauchry Bay to Drimadown Bay, between the road and the sea. Its shore front shows a range of cavernous cliffs, about 300 feet high, and contains a cave, partly artificial, which was the abode of Robert Bruce during much of his stay in Arran, and still bears the name of the King's Cave. The south crown, overlooking Drimadown Bay, displays remains of a great ancient fortification, either Caledonian or Dalriadan, spread over an area of several acres, and formerly defended on the land side by a broad high rampart.

797. **SHISKIN** district, in the vale of the Blackwater, is the largest and most fertile tract of arable land in Arran, and contains a post office under Ardrossan, one or two hostelries, and two places of worship. Blackwater has a total run of 6 miles south-westward, to the head of Drimadown Bay, and brings down the inland road from Brodick to the south-west coast. A small harbour at its mouth maintains a ferry to Campbelton, 12 miles distant; and a good small inn stands adjacent. A cairn in the neighbourhood, now much reduced by the carrying away of its stones for building, was at one time upwards of 200 feet in diameter. The road from Blackwater Foot curves through a fertile district of low swelling hills, cloven by deep water-courses, and commands in its progress a delightful view of Campbelton Loch and the southern heights of Kintyre. The shore here exhibits grand specimens of trap dikes.

798. **LAG** stands in the mouth of the rich, warm, narrow glen of Torlin Water, adjacent to the church and post office of Kilmorie; is connected, by road through the interior, with Lamlash; and contains an hostelry which boasts having given a night's quarters to the Duke of Hamilton. A natural harbour at Southend, in the vicinity, is a curious trap formation, comprising sides, quay, and breakwater.

799. **THE STRUEY ROCKS**, a short way east of Lag, are a range of basaltic sea-cliffs, rising to the height of 400 feet,

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deeply cut by vertical fissures, pierced by a great cavern called the Black Cave, and terminating in a massive wedge-shaped protrusion, with point downward, called Bennan Head. The Black Cave opens at the level of water-mark, measures 40 feet in width, 80 feet in height, and upwards of 160 feet in length, and gives a magical view down the Frith, past Ailsa Craig, to Galloway.

800. **AUCHINCHEW** is partly a rocky amphitheatre, ribbed with ravines, partly a short vale, descending to the shore. A lofty hill at its head, called Knockle-carlew, commands an extensive view, and was a watch-post of the Dalriadans. A waterfall, called Essiemore, is made in the amphitheatre, with sheer leap of about 100 feet, amid imposing accompaniments of cliff and chasm, often over-arched by a brilliant iris, and serving, to a distance of some miles, as a land-mark to mariners. Pladda Island, nearly opposite the vale, and about a mile distant, is small and low, and crowned by a lighthouse.

801. **KILDONAN CASTLE**, on a headland 1½ mile east of Auchinchew, is an old square tower, originally a fortalice of the Dalriadans, and long the seat of a branch of the clan Macdonald. Dippen Point, 1½ mile to the north-east, rises almost murally from the water to the height of about 300 feet, and is leaped by a brook, in a curve of spray, to the sea. The road hither from Lag has kept considerably inland, and it still leaves another headland, called Largiebeg Point, to the right, passing the lodge gates of a recently erected shooting-box of the Duke of Hamilton; but it then descends to the beach, and begins to curve round Whiting Bay.

802. **WHITING BAY** has the form of a crescent, about 3 miles across. Its shores contain a number of snug houses for summer residents, and some fine sites for more; its sea-board abounds in spots of gentle and romantic beauty; and a glen above embosoms basaltic cliffs, and exhibits two waterfalls of 50 and 105 feet of leap. A high triangular tract fills the space between Whiting Bay and Lamlash Bay, and terminates seaward in the headland of King's Cross, whence Robert Bruce is said to have set sail for attacking Turnberry Castle. A foot track leads by the shore round this headland; but the carriage road strikes direct northward from the head of Whiting Bay, goes up a glen to the summit-level above Lamlash, and commands there a brilliant view.

LXV.—FROM GREENOCK TO CAMPBELTON.

Paragraph

Steamers in transit from Glasgow sail to Campbelton either as their turning point or on their way to Islay. Some call at Rothesay, and go through the Kyles of Bute; while others do not call at Rothesay, and go down the east side of Bute and Arran. The former route is the same as **LXIII.** to the vicinity of Inchmarnock, 36 miles, and goes thence south-south-westward to Loch Ranza; and the latter route, with the addition of calling at Rothesay, is taken also by the daily steamers to Arran. We shall follow the latter to the extremity of Bute at Garroch Head, and then pass across the Sound of Bute into junction with the former at Loch Ranza. Same as **LXIII.** to Rothesay, 18 miles. Bogany Point, curved round on the right; Toward Point, the upper Frith, and Ayrshire, left;

Ascog, right, 21 miles 803

Kerrycroy and Mount Stuart, right; Big Cumbray, left..... 614

Kilchattan Bay, right, 26 miles..... 804

Little Cumbray, left.... 618

Garroch Head, right; Sound of Bute, crossed; north-east coast of Arran, with the **Fallen** and the **Scriden Rocks**, left..... 790

Inchmarnock and mouth of **Loch Fyne**, right.....774, 748

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Paragraph
Kilbrennan Sound, entered, between Arran and Kintyre 805
Skipness Castle, right... 775
Loch Ranza, left, 39½ miles 792
Catacol, left..... 793
Cour House and Altfegnan, right; Whitefarland and Imachar Points, left; Carradale, right, 52 miles... 806
Mauchry Bay, left..... 795
Beninturk, right; King's Hill, left..... 796
Saddel Abbey and Castle, right 807
Drimadown Bay and Blackwater Foot, left... 797
Ailsa Craig, 20 miles distant, left front..... 808
Kildonald Point and Ardnacross Bay, right; Devar Island and Lighthouse, left; Campbelton Loch, entered and traversed; Campbelton, 66 miles..... 809

803. **ASCOG**, commencing 1½ mile south-east of Rothesay, and extending about 2 miles along the shore, is a line of neat houses, and has a post office under Rothesay, a Free Church, and a burying-ground, with the grave and monument of Montague Stanley. Ascog House, Charles Smith, Esq.; Ascog Hall, R. B. Stewart, Esq.; Ascog Bank, James Hamilton, Esq.; Ascog Tower, Mrs. Thom; Ascog Point House, Miss Mary Campbell; Craigmore, David Bell, Esq.; Mountfort, James R. Lawrie, Esq.; and other pleasant residences, are in the neighbourhood. A chain of lakes extends in a valley, across Bute, from the vicinity of Ascog to Sealpsie Bay. Loch Fad, the largest and central one, is 2 miles long, and one-third of a mile broad, and presents, in its scenery, a miniature of some of the best of the lakes in the Highlands. A neat two-storey house, on the north-west bank of Loch Fad, was built in 1827 by the tragedian Edmund Kean, and still bears the name of Kean's Cottage.

804. **KILCHATTAN** village stands on a semicircular bay, measuring 1½ mile across the mouth, and contains a post office under Rothesay, and about 200 inhabitants. The Vale of St. Blane, stretching behind it toward the other side of the island, displays beautiful scenery, and contains some interesting antiquities. One of these is the ruin of a small Norman Gothic chapel of the beginning of the 13th century; another is a very ancient burying-ground, with monuments of the Knights-Templars, and some other quaint old gravestones; a third is a circular area, 30 feet in diameter, enclosed by a high, thick, unmortared wall, popularly called the Devil's Caldron, and believed to have been used, in the Romish times, as a place of special penance. Dunagoilhead, on the west coast, 1½ mile south of St. Blane's Vale, presents to the sea a shaggy, cave-worn cliff; commands an extensive view; and bears on its summit faint traces of an ancient vitrified fort. Garroch Head, forming the southern extremity of Bute, is an assemblage of sharp hill ridges, naked precipices, and mimic glens, embosoming curious close scenery.

805. **KINTYRE** flanks the west side of Loch Fyne, downward from Tarbert, and all the Frith of Clyde thence to the North Channel. It is prevented only by the narrow isthmus of Tarbert from being an island; and throughout the long contests for the dominion of the Isles, it was held to be one of the Hebrides. Its length is about 40 miles, its mean breadth about 6½ miles. It comprises a chain of hill and mountain, extending along its middle, and declining on both sides to a belt of low seaboard. But it has other features, presents a good variety of pleasing landscape, and contains a larger proportion of cultivated land than almost any other district of similar extent in the Highlands.

806. **CARRADALE**, on a small bay, at the mouth of a stream of 7 miles, has a post office under Campbelton, and a parish church, and carries on a little commerce. A headland, on the north

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side of the bay, is crowned by remains of a vitrified fort, of oval outline, about 450 feet in circumference. Torrisdale Castle, a mile to the south, is the seat of K. M'Alister, Esq. Beninturk, 3½ miles to the south-west, has an altitude of 2170 feet above the level of the sea, and is the highest ground in Kintyre.

807. **SADDEL**, at the mouth of a fine mountain vale, 4 miles south of Carradale, contains the ruins of a Cistercian monastery and a baronial fortalice. The monastery was founded by Somerled, Lord of the Isles, who died in 1163, and was completed by his son Reginald. Its church was cruciform, 136 feet from east to west, 78 from north to south; and its cloisters formed a quadrangle. Only some portions of wall, with arches and doorways, are now standing; but the church-yard still contains many interesting tomb-stones, with rich variety of figures and inscriptions. The baronial fortalice, in the neighbourhood of the monastery, bore the name of Saddel Castle, and was a large, square, machicolated, battlemented tower, a seat of the Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles.

808. **AILSA CRAIG** is an isolated rocky cone in the Clyde, 10 miles west by north of Girvan, and 11½ south of Pladda. It rises almost murally from the water, and attains an altitude of 1140 feet above the mean level of the tides. Its base is elliptical, and measures 3300 feet in one direction, 2200 in another. Its rock is columnar syenitic trap. Its columns, on a close view, are ill defined; but, seen at a little distance, look as distinct as those of the basaltic colonnades of Skye; and they possess the advantage of far superior magnitude, ranging from 6 to 9 feet in breadth, and rising in one part, without a break, to nearly 400 feet in height. A landing on the Craig is difficult, and does not present sufficient inducements, except to adventurers and very curious persons, to incur the trouble and expense. Crowds of rabbits burrow in its lower parts; a few goats subsist on the herbage higher up; and countless myriads of sea fowl inhabit all the cliffs. A tacksman of the Marquis of Ailsa inhabits the rock, during the summer months, to catch fish and gather feathers.

809. **CAMPBELTON** stands at the head of a bay, called Campbelton Loch; and is a post and market town, a seaport, and a royal burgh. The bay is about 2 miles long and about one mile broad; has excellent anchorage, and is, in all respects, a very noble natural harbour. A high, bold, rocky islet, called Devar, lies across its mouth, and is crowned by a light-house, built in 1854. A plain, 4 miles long and 3 miles broad, extends westward from the head of the bay to the shore of the Atlantic. The ground rises from both sides of the bay and the plain into groups of hills. Those on the north are bare, and show little character; while those on the south have a considerable quantity of wood, and go boldly aloft, with diversity of contour, to an altitude of about 1200 feet above the level of the sea.

The site of Campbelton was the original seat of the Dalriadan monarchy; and it then bore the name of Dalruadhain. It was for several centuries the centre of a swarming population; but on the merging of the Dalriadan kingdom into the Scottish, it became comparatively deserted. St. Kiaran, a preacher of similar character to St. Columba, landed early at Dalruadhain; lived much in a cave about 4 miles distant, still called after him Cove-a-Chiaran; planted a multitude of churches throughout Kintyre; and was commemorated by giving the mother church at Dalruadhain the name of Chille-a-Chiaran,—now spelled Kilkerran. The Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles, had their origin in the neighbourhood; and they renovated or rebuilt Dalruadhain, together with a strong castle, and called it Kinloch-Kerran. James V., in the course of his struggles with the Macdonalds, brought a strong

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force against it, but met much annoyance and little success; and he afterwards made a grant of all the surrounding territory to the family of Argyle, with power to seize and hold it by their own sword. The famous Earl of Argyle sent forth from it, in 1685, his notable declaration of war against James VII. The town was much improved by its new masters, or almost reconstructed, and took from them its present name of Campbelton.

Kildalloig, the seat of Sir L. H. D. Campbell, Bart., stands on the south horn of the bay, opposite Devar; and a number of other pleasant single residences stand on the town's outskirts and along the shores. The town itself curves round the head of the bay in the segment of a circle. It has no regular arrangement, and not many neat houses, yet presents a good aggregate appearance. It contains an elegant ancient stone cross, brought from Iona, eight places of worship, three banking offices, and three principal inns—the Argyle, the Commercial, and the White Hart—and it employs about 150 boats in the herring fishery, and conducts a vast business in the distilling of whisky. It is governed by a municipal body of seventeen; and it unites with Ayr and three other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 6880.

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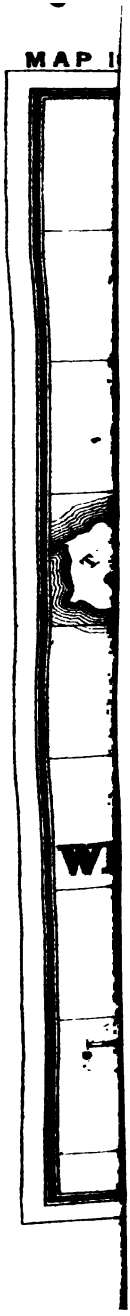

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ELEVENTH DIVISION.

THE WESTERN HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS.

THIS district might be understood to extend from the Mull of Kintyre to the northern extremity of the west coast and the Hebrides; but we limit it to Ben-Nevis and Ardnamurchan, the ancient boundary between the Southern and the Northern Isles. Its mountains fill a large proportion of its area, yet are seldom collected into considerable ridges, but are generally flung together into fantastic masses, or thrown up singly in heaps, cones, cliffs, or pinnacles. Its waters, fresh and salt, occupy nearly as much space as its lands, and are either diffused among them in styles of picturesque beauty, or interlocked and ramified with them in the manner of a labyrinth. The water-basins present every variety, from the cultivated vale or the wooded slope, to the rocky gorge and the deep Highland glen, either flanked by round pastoral heights, or overhung by bare, beetling, alpine mountains; and some of them change their character, suddenly and repeatedly, within the space of a few miles. The chief moors are of great extent, and awe the mind by their very vastness. Many of the rivulets make profound or curious waterfalls; several of the large streams rush furiously through the bottom of dark ravines; and not a few of the tidal currents, within the sea-lochs or between the islands, roar along in foaming cataracts or raging whirlpools. The coast has an enormous aggregate extent, and is as diversified as the interior; or rather, through the windings of long sea-lochs and the interlockings of adjacent islands, coast and inland are often confounded. Little of the surface is flat; scarcely any, except in the moors, is monotonous; nearly all, even within the moors themselves, exhibits a constant diversity of height and contour.

LXVI.—FROM INVERARY TO OBAN.

Paragraph

A coach leaves Inverary daily about 10 o'clock for Oban, arriving about 4, in time for the steamer to Fort William and Inverness; and another runs daily at the same hour from Oban to Inverary. The route from Inverary to Cladich, and again from Taynuilt to Oban, is always the same; but that from Cladich to Taynuilt may either be round the extremity of Loch Awe by the mouth of Glen-orchy, and down the Pass of Awe, or across Loch Awe at Port Sonachan, and down the glen of the Naunt. **Inverary** Castle, right... 749

Aray Water, followed up the right bank..... 750

Falls of Carlonan and Lenach-Gluthin, right; Lecknavan, left; descent in a series of rapid inclines, from the summit-

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Paragraph
level of the hills, with comprehensive view of **Loch Awe** and **Bencruachan**.....810, 811
Cladich, 10 miles..... 812
Route by way of Port Sonnachan, and roads thence up Loch Awe, left; the north-east and north shores of Loch Awe, begun to be followed round for 13 miles; **Innis-Hail**, left..... 813
Achalean, right; **Kilchurn Castle**, left..... 814
Benlaoidh, six miles to the right..... 815
Dalmally, 16 miles..... 816

Paragraph
Road leading up Glenlochy to Tyndrum, and also leading up **Glenorchy**, right..... 817
Orchy Water, crossed and followed down the right bank; **Glenstrae**, right 818
Strae Water, crossed; **Innis-Fraoch**, left..... 819
South skirts of Bencruachan, followed round on the right, with the widest part of Loch Awe on the left; right side of **Awe River**, followed down through the Pass of Awe..... 820
Awe River, crossed; Mallore Hills, left; Naunt Water, crossed; **Taynuilt**, 28 miles..... 821
Road to **Bunawe** and Glenetive, right..... 822
South side of **Loch Etive** begun to be followed down..... 823
Ardchattan, on the further side of the loch, right..... 824
Abbot's Isle, right; Stonefield and Calnadulach villages, passed; **Connel Ferry**, right..... 825
Dunstaffnage, right..... 856
Loch Killarie, 3 miles to the left; **Oban**, 39 miles..... 826

810. **LOCH AWE** commences 9 miles north of the Crinan Canal, and extends 24 miles to the north-east. Its breadth does not average above a mile, but expands towards the extremity to an average of about 2 miles. Its waters, over 19 miles, form a pretty uniform body; and these send out two offsets, the one north-eastward to receive a main tributary at the mouth of Glenorchy, the other north-westward to discharge the superfluence in the River Awe. Its basin, for some distance round the head, is low ground embosoming swamps, and tumulated with hills; lies, over all the central parts, between two parallel ranges of high hills with moorish summits; and is grandly screened, around all the north, by alpine mountains. Its general appearance, in a comprehensive view, looks as if the head were the foot; as if the north-east offset were the head; and as if the north-west offset, or real foot, were a branch from the side. The original outlet was along a vale, in the south-west, to Loch Crinan; and the present outlet is along a profound gorgy ravine, which appears to have been formed by the stroke of an earthquake, through a limb of Bencruachan.

The scenery of the lake displays much variety, but has a reverse order of force to that of nearly all other Highland lakes, showing tameness at the head and rising to grandeur at the foot. The margins everywhere, but most toward the foot, are cut into intricacy and considerably embellished; and the bosoms of the central and the north-eastern portions are sprinkled with leafy islands. The upper and the middle reaches, to the extent of 18 miles, present pleasing pictures, yet show little variety, not much brilliance, and no grandeur; nothing better in the screens than a gradual ascent on each side to the distance of about 4 miles, diversified with heights and hollows, and streaked with the courses of streams. But all the northern parts are magnificent, ranging from the beautiful to the sublime, and not excelled in aggregate force of character by any other lake scenery in Britain. The shores and islands, with their forms, and woods, and edifices, look smiling and lovely; the mountains in the east, Benlaoidh, Ben-a-Cleidh, and Meall-nan-Tighearnan, look stern and noble; the cuts and openings amongst them into the interior glens look wild and mysterious; and the monster mass of Bencruachan, rising right up from all the northern margins of both neck and arms, and soaring steeply to the clouds, looks over-

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poweringly majestic. The lake here, in spite of being at its greatest breadth, and even with the aid of its branching offsets, appears almost dwarfed into a pool within the mighty magnitude of its mountain frame-work; and yet it draws a keener attention from the observer to the beauty of its own bosom and banks, and imparts to him from this a more thrilling delight, than if it lay within smooth green hills, or upon an embellished plain. The view of it in the descent of the road toward Cladich is happily one of the best; and a view of another kind, taken upward from its own margin at the point of a little peninsula beside Kilchurn Castle, is also prime.

The lake contains the common salmon, the ferox, the common trout, char, perch, and pike. The salmon abound most about the mouth of the Orchy, but occur also in numerous creeks. The common native trout abound more or less in different parts, according to the suitableness of the bottom as feeding ground. Some of the trout are remarkable for size, and have often been fished with appliances so strong as to show a ludicrous estimate of their bulk and power. The char frequent the south-western extremity of the lake, around the point of its ancient exit. The pike are believed to be of recent importation, and they have of late years made much havoc among the smaller and more delicate kinds of fish. See 820.

811. **BENCRUACHAN** fills all the space between Loch Awe and the upper reach of Loch Etive. It measures upwards of 20 miles round the base, and rises to the altitude of 3670 feet above the level of the sea. It ascends steeply on the north, so as to be readily seen at near points from base to summit; but it ascends more gradually on the south and west, and may there be climbed far up with considerable ease. Its lower parts are covered with natural wood; its upper parts are heaving and tumulated; and its top splits into two steep, spiry cones. Clayslate, with veins of quartz, occurs near its bottom; reddish granite, of porphyritic appearance, forms its main mass; and sea-shells have been found on its very summit. A broken, cloven, massive range of mountains connects with its north-east side, and extends away to the head of Glencoe. The view from its summit looks right into Loch Awe and Loch Etive, and over most of the Western Highlands and Islands, and is equalled, in extent and grandeur, by no views in Scotland except those from Benlomond and Benlawers. See 822.

812. **CLADICH** has an inn, and is a station for anglers. A brook of its own name runs past it to Loch Awe, and makes a fine cascade. Port Sonnachan, on the alternate route across the lake to Taynuilt, is 3½ miles to the south-west, and has a hotel. Ardvreckinish, the seat of J. Thorpe, Esq., is on the way to Port Sonnachan; and Sonnachan House, the property of Mr. Malcolm of Poltalloch, is a little beyond. Kilchrenan, with a post office under Inverary, and a parish church, is on the lake's other side, opposite Port Sonnachan. Avich Water, coming 1½ mile from Loch Avich, enters Loch Awe 6½ miles above Kilchrenan. Loch Avich is a beautiful sheet of water, 3½ miles long, and 7 furlongs wide, full of trout, the resort of numerous waterfowl, and adorned with several islets. It was anciently called Loch Luina. An island in it is the scene of an old Celtic poem called Laoi Fraoich, or "the Death of Fraoch;" and a spot in its vicinity is the scene of another Celtic poem, called Cath Luina, or "the Conflict of Luina," which has been translated by Dr. Smith of Campbelton. An inn and a parish church are on the shore of Loch Awe, and three pretty islets within its bosom, in the neighbourhood of Avich Water. Innis-Chonnel, one of the islets, contains the picturesque ivy-mantled ruin of a very ancient edifice, which was for several centuries the chief residence of the family

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of Argyle, who began to make a figure in the country of Loch Awe about the time of Robert Bruce; maintained a long and doubtful struggle with the neighbouring clans; withdrew, at temporary reverses, to their fastness on Innis-Chonnel; and uttered thence, as their slogan, or defiant war-shout, "It's a far cry to Lochow." Innis-Errich, another of the islets, contains a ruined ancient chapel, with a burying-ground still in use; and Ellan-an-Taggart, the third islet, was the residence of the officiating priest. Innis-Drynich, the seat of the late A. Macalister, Esq.; and New Inverawe, the seat of C. Campbell, Esq.; are on the west shore of Loch Awe, below Kilchrenan.

813. **INNIS-HAIL**, an island in Loch Awe, between Cladich and Kilchurn, contains an ancient burying-ground and the remains of an ancient small convent and chapel. The burying-ground abounds in curious, ancient, carved tomb-stones, with sculptures and devices appropriate to ecclesiastics, warriors, knights, and a peer. The convent was occupied by Cistercian nuns, and the property belonging to it was erected after the Reformation into a temporal lordship in favour of Hay, who had been Abbot of Inchaffray, but had become a Protestant.

814. **KILCHURN CASTLE**, on the margin of Loch Awe, 3½ miles north-east of Cladich, is the grandest of the many old baronial ruins of the Western Highlands. Its site was anciently occupied by a stronghold of the Macgregors, but passed first to Sir Duncan Campbell of Loch Awe, next to Sir Colin Campbell, the founder of the family of Breadalbane. The oldest tower of the extant castle was built in the early part of the 15th century by Sir Colin's lady, while he was absent on a crusade in Palestine; the south side was added, within sixty years, by some other builder; and the north side, which exceeds the rest in size and elegance, was erected in 1615 by the first Earl of Breadalbane. The entire pile forms an oblong quadrangle; the sides of different heights, but each one uniform; three of the corners set off by round towers, the fourth one truncated. The castle was inhabited by the Breadalbane family till 1740. Some beautiful, well-known lines were written on it by Wordsworth.

815. **BENLAOIDH**, 6 miles east-south-east of Dalmally, has an altitude of 3651 feet above the level of the sea, displays much grace of outline, flings off two great spurs into Glenorchy, and connects with a grand chain extending eastward to Killin. Four streams go off from it—east, west, south-east, and south-west—towards respectively Loch Tay, Loch Awe, Loch Lomond, and Loch Fyne. The first of these, the Fillan, is the highest head-stream of the Tay; and the second, the Lochy, brings down the road from Tyndrum to the vicinity of Dalmally, and falls there into the Orchy.

816. **DALMALLY** stands on Orchy Water, amid an ornate piece of strath, at a convergence of glens near the north-eastern extremity of Loch Awe. It is a sweet, sequestered village, a favourite resort of anglers, and has a post office under Inverary, and an excellent inn. The parish church of Glenorchy stands adjacent to it, on an islet in the Orchy, and is a handsome edifice with a Gothic spire, built in 1811, after a design by James Elliot of Edinburgh. The previous church still stands in the vicinity, a picturesque object of great antiquity, surrounded by an old church-yard, which was the burying-place of the Macgregors, and contains many ancient tomb-stones with sculptured figures of armed warriors. The Gallow Hill of Glenorchy, an eminence opposite the church, figures dismally in local tradition as the scene of summary executions in the times of the Macgregors. These clansmen, in the ages of their greatest strength, were at home in Glenorchy and the neighbouring glens, and had their centre in Glenstrae; but after being overwhelmed and proscribed, they so dwindled away that

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not a Macgregor now exists in the district. Sir Walter Scott's lines, alleged to have been spoken by their chief after their proscription, are well known—

"The moon's on the lake, and the mist's on the brae,
And the clan has a name that is nameless by day:
Then gather, gather, gather, Gregalich!
Glenorchy's proud mountains, Kilchurn and her towers,
Glenstrae and Glenlyon, no longer are ours:
We're landless, landless, landless, Gregalich!"

817. **GLENORCHY** commences near the moor of Rannoch, and descends 20 miles south-westward to Dalmally. Its upper part is flanked by massive, lofty mountains, called the Braes of Glenorchy; and its lower part is separated, along the right side, by a low range of hills from Glenstrae. Loch Tolla, which we shall notice in 904, lies embosomed among the braes. Orchy Water issues from that loch, runs thence down the glen to Dalmally, and curves thence 3 miles through strath to Loch Awe. Its current for the first 6 miles is rapid and turbulent, then at Caitnish makes a series of considerable leaps among grotesquely shaped rocks, and afterwards becomes tranquil, meandering, and sluggish. Its lower parts abound in salmon, and afford fine rod-fishing.

818. **GLENSTRAE** descends 7 miles to the south-east skirt of Bencruachan. It lies nearly parallel to Glenorchy, and brings down the rivulet Strae to a confluence with Orchy Water, immediately above the influx to Loch Awe. Its head and its right side are overhung by the alpine offsets and the main mass of Bencruachan, and these give it a very grand and solemn appearance. See 816.

819. **INNIS-FRAOCH** is a rocky islet in Loch Awe, adjacent to the influx of Orchy Water. It was the Hesperides of Ossian. Here, according to the old Highland bards, grew the most delicious apples, guarded by a monstrous serpent; and hither, as they fable, came the chivalrous lover Fraoch to gather a present to his "fair Mego," killing the serpent, and receiving from it a mortal wound. A ruined old castle stands on the islet, the ancient stronghold of the chief of the Macnaughtons, said to have been built in the reign of Alexander III.

820. **THE RIVER AWE** steals slowly and silently from Loch Awe into a narrow, deep, tremendous gorge, called the Pass of Brandir; and then rushes furiously, 4 miles north-westward, to Loch Etive at Bunawe. It sometimes pauses to form a pool or a ford, but it generally moves headlong in a succession of rapids and cataracts. Its bed is all rocky, and much obstructed by breaks and boulders. Its average width is about 45 yards, and its average depth about 3½ feet. Its scenery ranges from the terribly savage in the throat of the pass to the wildly romantic in the parts above, and the woodedly-beautiful in the parts below. Its waters abound with trout and salmon, and afford excellent sport; but require much skill and hardiness in the angler, and cannot be fished to any satisfying extent without wading.

The Pass of Awe is one of the most wonderful defiles in Britain. Its depth at one place, measured from the crest of the flanking precipice, is 1308 feet. The pass has been cleared of entangling wood, and is now spanned by a substantial bridge; but it formerly was a pass of much danger, barred by a mural ascent still called the Ladder Rock, impervious generally to every man except a sure-footed mountaineer, and long commanded also by a fortalice on the crown of the Ladder Rock. The pass, in 1300, was the scene of an exploit of Sir William Wallace; and in 1368 the scene of a sharp skirmish between Macdougal of Lorn and King Robert Bruce. A spot in the vicinity of the bridge was the theatre of of Sir Walter Scott's story of the "Highland Widow."

821. **TAYNUILT** hamlet, with an inn, stands on Naunt Water, about a mile above its influx to Loch Etive. Naunt Water has a total run of 6 miles, traverses a finely wooded glen, makes several waterfalls, and brings down the road

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from Port Sonnachan. A monument to Admiral Lord Nelson stands in the vicinity of Taynuilt, the earliest erected in Britain, a granite block about 12 feet high.

822. **BUNAWE** is a village on the River Awe, adjacent to its mouth, 1½ mile north-east of Taynuilt. It has a key post office, maintains a ferry across Loch Etive, and is the best starting-point for ascending Bencruachan and exploring Glenetive. An extensive iron-work, called the Lorn Furnace, adjoins it, established in 1753, employing directly or indirectly about 600 persons; importing ore from Lancashire, and smelting this into iron of the finest quality. Inverawe House, a seat of A. Campbell, Esq., of Monzie, is in the vicinity.

823. **LOCH ETIVE** deflects from the Frith of Lorn at Dunstaffnage Castle, and penetrates first 10 miles eastward to Bunawe, then 11 miles north-eastward to the mouth of Etive Water. It expands northward, immediately within the mouth, into Ardmucknish Bay, then suddenly contracts to a strait at Connel Ferry, and thence has a variable width of from a quarter of a mile to about 1½ mile. It looks, in many views, like a chain or series of inland lakes. Its lower half shows a comparatively Lowland character, diversified and picturesque; while its upper half is alpine,—grandly romantic, brilliantly sublime, evoking the highest utterances of admiration from such master-critics of scenery as Wilson and Wordsworth. Two lateral glens, which descend to its left side above Bencruachan, Glennoe and Glenkinglass, respectively 4 and 9 miles long, partake largely of its sublimity. Benstarive, at the left side of its head, rises sternly and savagely to a height of about 2500 feet. Glenetive, which brings down Etive Water 16 miles south-westward to the loch's head, commences amid wild alpine moors, overhung by Buachaille-Etive, with an altitude of 2537 feet above the level of the sea; descends to the base of Benstarive, and lies partly within the Marquis of Breadalbane's deer forest. Etive Water makes two fine falls, the first at Coinletter, the second and best at Dalness, about 5 miles from the loch's head; and the Vrogie streamlet, which joins at 2 miles above Dalness, makes a cascade of very striking character, both for the great depth of the descent and for the romantic wildness of the rock screens. Etive Water, up to the Dalness fall, abounds in salmon, grilse, and sea-trout, and is everywhere a rich stream for anglers; but, in consequence of its wild seclusion, far from any inn, it is little fished.

824. **ARDCHATTAN HOUSE**, the seat of S. J. Popham, Esq., on the north shore of Loch Etive, 4 miles north-west of Taynuilt, is a massive, high-roofed, ancient edifice, originally a prior's house. Some fragments of the priory to which it belonged, including a tasteful arch, still stand in the vicinity; and an ancient burying-ground adjoins them, containing some curious old grave-stones with effigies and Celtic inscriptions. The priory was founded for Cistercian monks, in 1231, by Duncan M'Coull, the ancestor of the Lords of Lorn. The church was a cruciform structure, 66 feet by 28 within walls, surmounted at the intersection by a square tower. A national council, conducted in Gaelic, was held by Robert Bruce, in Ardchattan Priory, after the battle of Methven. A ruined ancient church, supposed to occupy the site of a Culdee cell, stands at Balmodan, on the brow of a hill, three-quarters of a mile north of Ardchattan.

825. **CONNEL FERRY**, on Loch Etive, 2½ miles above Dunstaffnage, on the road from Oban to Appin, has inns on both sides. The ferry lies across a vexed, rocky strait, and would be perilous to strangers, but is managed with scarcely ever an accident by the native boatmen. The loch's channel here suddenly contracts to about 680 feet, and is reefed two-thirds over by rocks left bare to the height of 5 feet at low water; so that dur-

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ing much of the return tide, laden as it is with accumulation from the River Awe, the current forms a foaming cataract, with from 3 to 4 feet of perpendicular descent; and emits a continuous roar, which, in calm weather, is heard at a considerable distance. Sir Walter Scott, in his "Lord of the Isles," supposes Dunstaffnage to hear "the raging of Connel with his rocks engaging." This cataract is thought to be the Lora of Ossian, alluded to in the lines—

"These are not thy mountains, O Nathos!
Nor is that the roar of thy climbing waves."

826. **OBAN** stands on a semicircular bay, confronted by the northern part of Kerrera. The bay is from 12 to 24 fathoms deep, has capacity and anchorage for upwards of three hundred sail of merchant vessels, and is perfectly sheltered from every wind. Its shores partly rise into cliffs, and are partly diversified with indentations; and its skirts behind the town rise into moderately sized hills. The grounds which environ it are high and winding enough to give it the appearance of a large, intricate, picturesque lake; and yet not so high as to prevent a pedestrian from obtaining, by a few minutes' easy walk to any of their vantage-points, a clear, extensive, panoramic view of the waters and seaboards of the Frith of Lorn, overhung in the distance by the Alps of Bencruachan and Mull. The waters abound in curious molluscs and small monsters of the deep; the rocks are a study to geologists; the neighbouring tracts are full of interest to at once the botanist, the antiquary, and the painter; and many places, either close at hand or within easy distance, afford delightful walks, and present a great variety of charming landscape.

Oban dates only from 1713, and has risen mainly since the beginning of the present century. Its front toward the bay curves in the form of a crescent, and comprises a long series of neat, slated, white-washed houses, of two and three storeys. Its interior contains many well-built, commodious tenements in the main thoroughfares, and inferior or small ones in the rear. Its outskirts display some new, handsome, large houses, and a number of neat, ornate cottages. The Caledonian Hotel is a spacious, lofty, pleasing edifice; the offices of the National and the City of Glasgow Banks are ornamental; and the Free Church, situated on the face of the rising ground behind the town, is an elegant structure, in light early Gothic architecture, with a low Norman tower and pointed spire. Two lines of quay, one of them enlarged and improved in 1836, afford commodious berthage to vessels. The town commands most of the trade between Loch Crinan and Loch Eil; is the centre for tourists to all Lorn and all the neighbouring Hebrides; and enjoys some favour as a watering-place. Its chief inns are the Caledonian, the King's Arms, the Argyle Arms, the Woodside, the George, the Oban, and the Albert. Its lodging-houses are numerous, but high-priced, and often insufficient for the demand. It has a key post office, and a number of local institutions; and it offers many facilities of conveyance, public and private, by land and by water, to suit the wishes of tourists. It ranks as a parliamentary burgh, and is grouped in the franchise with Inverary, Campbelton, Irvine, and Ayr. Its population at the census of 1851 was 1871. Oban was visited by the royal squadron, in the autumn of 1847, on their way to Iona and Fort-William; and it made very brilliant displays of welcome and rejoicing. See 855–858.

LXVII.—FROM LOCHGILPHEAD TO OBAN.

	Paragraph		Paragraph		Paragraph
By road, with special conveyance. Gilp rivulet,		followed up 1½ mile on the left; Cairnban Inn		and Crinan Canal, left...	827
				Add Water, crossed; Kil-	

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Paragraph
michael Glassary, 4 miles..... 828
Kilbridie House, right; **Kilmartin**, 8 miles.... 829
Carnassarie Castle, left; Benban, right; Loch Ederlin, right; south-western extremity of **Loch Awe**, right..... 810
Kilnuair, right; **Loch Craignish**, left..... 837
Kintra, 15 miles..... 830
Barbreck, right; road to Ardfern, 1½ mile distant, left; **Slate Islands**, left..... 841
Shore of Loch Melfort, begun to be followed for 4 miles; **Kilmelfort**, 24 miles..... 831
Loch Avich, 4½ miles to the right 812
Melfort House, left; Ardmaddy, 4 miles to the left; **Oude Water**, crossed..... 832
Loch Brallaig, 1½ mile to the right; **Euchar Water** and Glen-euchar, crossed..... 833
Loch Scammadale and Loch Line, 2 miles and 5½ miles to the right; **Kilninver**, 31 miles... 834
Loch Feochan, left; Benchapull, right; Glenfeochan, right; Lochandow, 4 miles to the right; Lonan Water, crossed; Loch Nell, 1¼ mile to the right; Kilbride Church, left; **Oban**, 39 miles..... 826

827. **CAIRNBAN**, 2½ miles west-north-west of Lochgilphead, is a place on the Crinan Canal where nine locks occur, occasioning so much detention, that passengers on the canal usually get out and walk. Cairnban Inn here is neat and pleasant, and serves as a good station for anglers. Several small trouting lochs are in the neighbourhood; and Add Water, which passes 2½ miles to the north, with a total course of 12 miles south-westward to the head of Loch Crinan, abounds with good trout, and has a preserved salmon fishery. Achindarroch, on the south side of the canal, in the vicinity of Cairnban, is the seat of Alexander Campbell, Esq. See 778.

828. **KILMICHAEL GLASSARY**, on Add Water, in the lower part of the vale of Glassary, was long a great baronial capital, but is now a mere church hamlet, with a post office under Lochgilphead. Kirnan, about 1½ mile from it, was the property of the forefathers of Thomas Campbell, the poet; and Kilmichael manse was the place where he wrote his well-known, beautiful lines, "On visiting a scene in Argyleshire."

829. **KILMARTIN** village, with a post office under Lochgilphead, and a parish church, stands in a beautiful vale, watered by the rivulet Skeodnish, and flanked by steep, wooded hills. It was rebuilt about the year 1835, and is now one of the neatest villages in the Highlands. Its church is an elegant Gothic edifice, with a square tower. Kilmartin House, a seat of Mr. Malcolm of Poltalloch, and the ruin of Carnassarie Castle, once the residence of Bishop Carswell, afterwards a residence of Sir Duncan Campbell of Auchinbreck, and one of the cradles of the Earl of Argyle's insurrection against James VII., are in the neighbourhood.

830. **KINTRA** hamlet, at the head of Loch Craignish, has a post office under Lochgilphead, and a good inn. Barbreck House, in its northern neighbourhood, is the seat of Rear-Admiral Campbell. The vale above Barbreck is said to have been the scene of a battle between the Norsemen and the Dalriadans, fatal to a Scandinavian prince of the name of Olave; and a tumulus in it is pointed out as marking Olave's grave.

831. **KILMELFORT**, at the head of Loch Melfort, has a post office under Lochgilphead, and a very old parish church. Loch Melfort is a sea-loch, 4 miles long, and 1¾ mile wide, sprinkled with islets. Its name signifies "the lake of the high eminences, or lumps of land," and alludes to the tumulated appearance of hill ranges which line its shores. A cave on its north side, at a secluded spot thickly environed with wood, is traditionally said to have been the abode of the first settlers in Lorn, till they found time and materials to build houses. Ardmaddy Castle, on the

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coast, 2 miles north of the mouth of Loch Melfort, belonged to the Macdougalls, Lords of Lorn; passed to the Campbells of the house of Argyle, and is now a seat of the Marquis of Breadalbane. Pennant was hospitably entertained at it, and wrote a vision which he imagined himself to have had here, on the social condition of the Highlands. A small cave in the face of a neighbouring rock is pointed out as a hiding-place of Lord Neil Campbell in the persecuting times of the Stuarts. A belt of sea called Clachan Sound, which extends northward from Ardmaddy Castle, between the mainland and Seil, resembles the Kyles of Bute, but is narrower, more diversified, and of richer character; and is spanned, at the narrowest part, by a one-arched bridge.

832. **OUDE WATER** issues from Loch Brallaig, and runs 4½ miles south-westward to the head of Loch Melfort. The upper part of its course is flanked by hills; and a part about 2 miles from its mouth is a grand gorge, walled on both sides by rocks several hundred feet high, and traversed by the public road. Loch Brallaig is nearly 2 miles long, and overhung on the north side by a picturesque range of hills about 800 feet high.

833. **EUCHAR WATER** runs 4 miles, —first south-westward, next north-westward, from Loch Scammadale to the sea. Its banks are finely wooded; and its channel, about a mile from the sea, passes into a deep, romantic, rocky ravine, and forms a waterfall. Salmon collect in a pool below the fall, and are caught in a regular fishery at the mouth. Loch Scammadale is 2 miles long, and half a mile broad, lies in a hill-girt basin, and is well stocked with trout and perch. Loch Line, 2½ miles further east, sending down an affluent to Loch Scammadale, measures little more than a mile in circuit, but contains finer and larger trout than almost any other water in the Western Highlands.

834. **KILNINVER** hamlet, on Euchar Water, near the mouth, has a post office under Lochgilphead, and a parish church. Several cairns and standing-stones in its vicinity mark the scenes of ancient deeds of blood; and one called Carn Chellain, or Collin's Cairn, on a conspicuous spot on the old line of road to Loch Awe, commemorates the assassination of an ancestor of the Duke of Argyle, when returning victorious at the head of his men from a raid against some of the neighbouring clans. Loch Feochan, striking north-eastward from the mouth of Euchar Water, is a sea-loch 5 miles long and a mile broad, flanked by high, rocky promontories, and leading up to fine glen scenery. Loch Nell, 1½ mile north-east of it, and sending down a stream to its head, is a sheet of fresh water 2 miles long and half a mile broad, well stocked with char, salmon, small sea-trout, and very large common trout.

LXVIII.—FROM ARDRISHAIG TO OBAN.

Paragraph

A public conveyance along the line of the Crinan Canal, leaves Ardrishaig for Port Crinan, daily in summer, on the arrival of the swift steamer from Glasgow; and a swift steamer is in waiting at Port Crinan to proceed to Oban. Crinan Canal 778

Kilmory Castle and Lochgilphead, right 779

Achindarroch, left; **Cairnban** Inn, right.. 827

Add Water, right; Ballenach village, left; **Port Crinan**, 9 miles..... 835

Loch Crinan, followed down; **Duntroon Castle**, right..... 836

Ardnoe Point and Lighthouse, left; **Craignish** Loch and Point, right.. 837

Garbhreisa, left; north end of **Jura**, left..... 838

Craignish Castle right; **Corrievreckan**, left.. 839

Scarba, left..... 840

Luing and other **Slate Islands**, right..... 841

Lunga and Balnahuaigh, left; Garvelloch Isles, 2 miles to the left; Cuan Sound and Seil, right; **Easdale**, 34

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Paragraph
miles..... 842
Mull, filling all the field of view on the left..... 843
Sheep's Isle, left; Loch Feochan, horizoned by Bencruachan, right..... 834, 811
Gylen Castle and Kerrera, in front and on the left..... 844
Sound of Kerrera traversed; Oban, 45 miles..... 826

835. **PORT CRINAN** is situated on the north-east side of the upper part of Loch Crinan, and has a wharf and slip, a recently erected light-house, and an excellent inn. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert spent the night of the 18th of August 1847 on board of the Royal Yacht at Port Crinan, and left for Ardverikie on the morning of the 19th. Loch Crinan extends 4½ miles north-westward to the upper part of the Sound of Jura. Its head is narrow and tame, but most of its north-east side, gemmed with Duntroon Castle, and deeply cut by Loch Craignish, abounds with character; and its mouth, 3 miles wide, between Ardnoe Point on the left, and Craignish Point on the right, with the north end of Jura in front, and a group of islands on its own surface, is strikingly picturesque.

836. **DUNTROON CASTLE**, 1½ mile north-west of Port Crinan, occupies a romantic site in front of knolls, rocks, and wood. It was long the seat of an ancient branch of the Campbells, who designated themselves of Duntroon, but is now the property of Mr. Malcolm of Poltalloch. It is an old baronial pile, originally suited to resist the blows of warfare, but has been altered into a comfortable modern residence. Colkitto thought to capture it in 1644, but concluded it to be impregnable.

837. **LOCH CRAIGNISH** opens from the lower part of the north-east side of Loch Crinan, and penetrates 6 miles to the north-east. Its width diminishes from 3 miles at the mouth to 7 furlongs near the head. Its surface is adorned with numerous green islets, chiefly in chains along the sides, a few of them crowned with old trees. A peninsula commencing in a point, widening to 2½ miles, and rolled into numerous green eminences of less than 300 feet in height, separates it from the Atlantic. Craignish Castle, formerly the property of the Campbells of Jura, now the seat of C. F. T. Gascoigne, Esq., stands on the peninsula, 2¼ miles from the point. Part of the castle is an ancient strong fortalice, which resisted a siege of six weeks by Colkitto, but most is a modern mansion. Craignish Point, and a small island near it on the south, called Garbhreisa, are faced with cliffs, and the strait between them bears the name of the Great Door. This is swept by a rapid tidal current, but has a deep channel, and is the ordinary passage of the steamers from Port Crinan to the north.

838. **JURA** extends north-north-eastward from within a mile of Islay to within a mile of Scarba. The channel which separates it from the mainland decreases in width from 12 miles at the south to 3½ miles near the north, and bears the name of the Sound of Jura. The island is 21 miles long, and from 7½ to 1½ mile broad—broadest near the south, narrowest at the north; and is nearly bisected, in the middle, by a sea-loch on the west. Most of its surface is a ridge of mountain, bleak and rugged, extending from end to end. The southern part shoots into three conical peaks, called the Paps of Jura, the loftiest 2675 feet high, all figuring grandly in a multitude of views both near and remote; but the northern part rises nowhere higher than 912 feet, on the summit of Clachben. The western declivities are abrupt and savage, torn with torrents, and almost destitute of verdure; and they go so close to the shore, in bare, rocky skirts, as to leave space for only a very few inhabi-

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tants. The eastern declivities descend more gradually, are skirted with green slopes and a belt of plain, and present throughout a pleasing scene. Ferries communicate at Feoline, in the south, with Islay; at Lagg, in the middle, with Keills; and at a place in the north with Craignish. A small village at Lagg has a post office under Bowmore, and a large inn. There are two mansions—Jura House and Ardlussa; the former belonging to Campbell of Jura, the latter to the representatives of the late Lord Murray. The population of the island in 1851 was 1064.

839. **CORRIEVRECKAN** is the strait between Jura and Scarba, and lies 2 miles west of the steamer's course. Common belief represents it as generally or always a terrible whirlpool; old legends have peopled it with great sea-monsters; and the effusions of Campbell, Leyden, and Scott have given it poetic interest. It shares, with many other straits among the Western Islands, the rush of a strong tidal current, and is beset by a huge, steep, pyramidal rock, rising from its bottom, at the depth of about 100 fathoms, to within 15 feet of its surface. The central current is split by this rock into a tortured mass; the side currents, especially on the Scarba shore, are flung back or inward by projecting points; and the collisions of the waters tumble and gyrate in gigantic whirls. A repose of about an hour occurs at the change in neap tides, and of about half an hour in spring tides; and this is accompanied by no other appearance than a profusion of smooth, small, whirling eddies. Even the rush of the tide, in all ordinary weather, is not stronger than at the western extremity of the Pentland Frith, and would probably have long ago been divested of its terrors to seafaring men, but for the passage being seldom used by boats, and never by ships. Yet, when opposed by a high wind, during a tempestuous state of the sea, it becomes truly awful, breaking short and high in all directions and displaying a "hell of waters.

840. **SCARBA** measures 3 miles from east to west, and 2½ from south to north. Most of it is a single mountain, of oblong, conoidal form, rising to the altitude of 1490 feet above the level of the sea. Its south, west, and north sides are bare or heathy, and fall precipitously to the water, in some places with cliffs several hundred feet deep. Its east side curves inward like an amphitheatre; rises in a graduated manner; shows a fine mixture of wood, verdure, and rock; and presents altogether a picturesque appearance. A strait of similar character to Corrievreckan, but narrower, separates its north side from Lunga. This latter island extends 2½ miles from south to north, and rises slowly, in rock and moor, to an altitude of nearly 1000 feet. The Garvelloch Isles, 2¼ miles west of it, are a slender pastoral group, 4¼ miles long. They were a possession and residence of the ecclesiastics of Iona, and are therefore often called the Holy Isles; and they contain vestiges of a dwelling-house, a church, and a cemetery. The piece of sea around all these islands, and others, from Jura northward to the Sound of Mull, bears the name of the Frith of Lorn, and is famous for the brilliance and grandeur of the views all round its shores and waters.

841. **THE SLATE ISLANDS** form a group 10 miles long from south to north, 3½ miles broad, and are separated from one another and from the mainland by narrow straits. They commence opposite Scarba, 4½ miles north by west of Craignish Point, and terminate 7½ miles south-south-west of Oban. Their shores and surfaces, their mixtures of rock and wood, their dispositions of hill and hollow, and the narrow, intricate, rocky straits amongst them, abound in picturesque features, and display, in every direction toward the sea, a series of charming views. The chief are Luing, on the south-west, 6 miles long; Shuna,

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on the south-east, 2½ miles long; Torsay, in the central east, 3 miles in circuit; Seil, in the north, 4 miles long; Easdale, on the north-west, less than a square mile in area; and Balnahuaigh, in the west, about a mile in circuit. All take their name from consisting largely of fissile clayslate, well suited for the purposes of roofing, and similar in quality to that of the great Welsh slate-works. Other rocks occur, in variety of interposition, junction, and lithological character, very interesting to geologists; but the clayslate predominates. Luing contains the villages of Toberonochy, Millbuy, and Colipole, and a post office of its own name under Oban; Seil contains the village of Balvicar and the mansion of Ardincaple, the latter long inhabited by Dr. Archibald Smith, the writer on Peru; and Easdale, together with an islet called Ellan-na-beich, contains the village of Easdale.

842. **EASDALE** village consists chiefly of snug, slated, one-storey houses, and has a post office under Oban. The strait around it, between Easdale island and Seil, is all narrow, contracts at one part to 400 feet, serves as a good harbour, and has been entered in the course of a year by so many as about 400 sailing vessels, principally sloops. Easdale island is all low—all a quarry, and has been worked in one place down to a depth of 120 feet below the level of the sea; but is protected from the billows by the accumulated debris of the slate-works. Its quarries have been in operation for about two centuries; they employ at present upwards of 200 men, and yield from four millions to five millions of slates in the year; and they have, for some time, been worked with the aid of steam-engines and railroads. The population of Easdale village is about 820. Queen Victoria was brilliantly received here on her way to Ardverikie.

843. **MULL** is the largest of the Hebrides, excepting Lewis and Skye. Its greatest extent, which is west-south-westward along the southern sea-board, is 30 miles; its next greatest extent, which is in a north-westerly direction, nearly through the centre, is 25 miles; and its circumference, measured along the indentations and sinuosities of its coast, is upwards of 290 miles. Its surface for the most part is mountainous, heathy, and bleak. Lord Teignmouth pronounced it to be, "with exception of some patches of arable land, a vast moor;" and several other writers, with higher pretensions to accuracy, have regarded it in a similar light. Yet it really has grand outlines, and presents some noble features. It is a heaving, rolling, broken mass, shot into cones, heaped into pyramids, reared into cliffs, cloven by sea-lochs, and dissevered by glens. Its south-eastern district shows a picturesque coast, variously beautiful and romantic; rises in much variety of contour to an average altitude of upwards of 2100 feet above the level of the sea, and culminates, at the distance of 8 miles or more from the coast, on the summit of Benmore, with an altitude of 3168 feet. The northern district rises from the sea, variously in grassy slopes, rocky cliffs, and naked terraces; and displays in some parts denuded, weathered basaltic veins, starting vertically upward like walls of masonry or ruinous ancient castles. The western district, between Loch-na-Keal and Loch Scriden, shows terraces of trap, receding upward in a pyramidal pile to an altitude of nearly 2000 feet, and goes thence to the shoulders of Benmore in alpine table-land. Even some parts of the interior, as along Glenmore and around the head of Loch-na-Keal, contain stretches of imposing scenery. The population of Mull is about 10,000. See 859–884.

844. **KERRERA** extends 4½ miles from south-south-west to north-north-east, is separated by only a narrow strait from the mainland, and has a mean breadth of about 2 miles. Its surface is hilly, broken, and confused, showing little

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natural beauty, yet containing some fine fertile land, and commanding a gorgeous view of the Frith of Lorn. Its rocks are a strange mixture of schists, traps, and conglomerates, and offer a curious study to the geologist. A promontory in the extreme south, around Gylen Castle, displays a romantic range of ivy-mantled cliff. Gylen Castle is a strong, tall, roofless tower, probably dating from the 12th century, long a stronghold of the Macdougalls of Lorn, and captured, in 1647, by a detachment of General Leslie's army. Alexander II., when preparing his expedition against the Hebrides, collected his fleet at Kerrera, but died on the island, on a spot still called Dalree, or "the king's field." Haco of Norway also held a meeting on Kerrera with the Hebridean chiefs, to engage their assistance in his ill-fated descent on the Scottish coast.

LXIX.—FROM CAMPBELTON TO OBAN.

This is not a route from Campbelton as a starting-point, but the middle part of the route from Glasgow and Greenock, round the Mull of Kintyre, to places north of Oban, and the extreme part of the route from Glasgow and Greenock either to Islay as the turning-point, or by way of the Mull of Kintyre and Islay to Oban. Steamers to places north of Oban go midway between Kintyre and Islay, and thence through the Sounds of Jura and Scarba; while steamers calling at Islay, and proceeding on to Oban, go through the Sound of Islay, and between Jura and Colonsay. We shall follow the route of the steamers to places north of Oban, and give our distances from the average line of their course.

Paragraph

Bengullion, right; Rhuad Point, right; **Ailsa Craig**, 15 miles to the left..... 808

Sanda Island, right..... 845

Dunaverty Castle, 4 miles to the right..... 846

Antrim coast, in Ireland, 11 miles to the left; **Mull of Kintyre**, right..... 847

Rathlin Island in Ireland, 10 miles to the left; fairway into the Atlantic, left; Inenbeg Point and Machrihanish Bay, right; south-east coast of **Islay**, left front..... 848

Killean coast of Kintyre, with Beninturk, right..... 849

Gigha, right, 56 miles.... 850

Ardmore Point, in Islay, left; Sound of Islay, leading toward **Oransay** and **Colonsay**, left front..... 851

Mouth of **West Loch Tarbert**, right..... 852

Southern extremity of **Jura**, left..... 838

Loch Killisport, right, 853

Paps of Jura, left; **Loch Swin**, right..... 854

Cruach-Lussa, 8 miles to the right..... 780

Clachben, in Jura, left; Loch **Crinan**, right.... 835

Line of ferry from Craignish to Jura, 89 miles. The route thence is the same as **LXVIII.** to Oban, 119 miles.

845. **SANDA**, three-fourths of a mile from the south-eastern extremity of Kintyre, is an island 1½ mile long, half a mile broad, and about 300 feet high. Its shores are cliffs, and one part of them has a very large, picturesque, natural arch. A light-house stands on the island, built in 1850, showing a fixed red light, visible at the distance of 15 miles. A small, good, natural harbour, on the north-east side, covered by two islets, was a common station of the Scandinavian fleets during the times of contest for the Hebrides, and is still much used by small vessels as a place of shelter. Sanda was probably a retreat of the Culdees; it contains vestiges of an ancient church and cemetery; and it was long held in superstitious veneration.

846. **DUNAVERTY**, on Carskey Bay, 3 miles north-west of Sanda, was an ancient stronghold of the Lords of the Isles, visited by Robert Bruce at the ebb of his fortunes, and captured, in 1647,

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by General Leslie. Scarcely a vestige of it now exists. Its site is a pyramidal headland, with cliff toward the sea, and was defended on the land side by fossé and concentric walls. The tract around it contains some Caledonian standing-stones, traces of Scandinavian forts, vestiges of three ancient churches, the modern church of Southend, the village of Newton-Argyle, and the modern residences of Carskey, Levenstrath, Keil, and Ballyshear.

847. **THE MULL OF KINTYRE**, at the south-western extremity of Kintyre, is a bold, broad promontory, crowned by a light-house with a fixed light at an elevation of 297 feet, and making a wildly grand appearance during a storm. A mountain called Knockmoy rises behind it to an altitude of 2036 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a magnificent panoramic view.

848. **ISLAY** lies about 17 miles west of Kintyre, approaches within a mile of Jura, and measures 25 miles from south to north, and 20 miles from east to west. Its southern part is split to the centre, in a north-north-easterly direction, by Lochindaal; while its northern part converges to a point somewhat like the two sides of an equilateral triangle. Most of its coast is variously sandy beach, low diluvial land, and abrupt rock, the last seldom higher than about 100 feet; but a circuit round the Mull of Oa, in the extreme south, rises in cliffs to the height of 750 feet, and contains a cavern; and a stretch at Saneg, on the north-west, is pierced with several large caves, one of which ramifies into a labyrinth. The interior differs much from the prevailing Highland type of glen and mountain, rises nowhere into alpine altitudes, and sinks little into low expanses; yet exhibits considerable diversity of rock and contour, and contains a fair amount of pleasing landscape. A rugged ridge, with summits of from 800 to 1500 feet in height, goes along most of the east; smoother uplands, of lesser elevation, spread through the north; and a mixture of hillock, slope, and flat, forms the centre and the west. Fresh waters, both lake and streamlet, afford excellent trouting; the hills abound with game; and the arable or improvable lands comprise fully one-half of all the acreage, and are in fine condition.

Bowmore, on the east side of Lochindaal, near the head, is a modern town, with two chief inns, and about 1300 inhabitants. Bridgend, 3 miles further north, in the vicinity of Islay House, the seat of James Morrison, Esq., is a considerable village. Port-Charlotte, on the west side of Lochindaal, near Sunderland House, the seat of W. Campbell, Esq., is a village with an inn, and about 400 inhabitants. Portnahaven, at the south-western extremity of the island, adjacent to the islet Oversay, crowned by a light-house, is a fishing village of about 60 slated houses. Port-Ellen, on the south-east coast, 6 miles north-east of the Mull of Oa, is a modern sea-port, with a good harbour, a neat inn, and about 1000 inhabitants. Port-Askaig, on the north-east coast, opposite Jura, is a sea-port village, with a good inn, and about 500 inhabitants. The steamers to Islay call both at Port-Ellen and Port-Askaig; and an occasional steamer, for the shortest line of communication with Glasgow, up West Loch Tarbert, and by portage thence with Loch Fyne steamers at Tarbert, sails from Port-Askaig. Tourists who wish to get a good knowledge of Islay should land at Port-Askaig, go south-westward, thence to Bridgend, make a circuit round the western districts back to Bridgend, and proceed south-eastward to Port-Ellen; but they will need to do most of the excursion either on foot or on horseback. Islay contains 14 distilleries, and carries on large exportation of whisky and black cattle; and it has two banking offices, and a fair amount of postal communication. Its population in 1851 was 12,334.

Islay was early and long in the posses-

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sion of the Scandinavians; and it retains memorials of their sway, in the remains of many military strengths. It passed from them to the Kings of Man and the Isles; it next became the residence of the Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles, the seat of their court, the scene of their pompous exercise of authority over their island commonwealth; and after their deprivation of independent power, in the reign of James III., it continued to be the residence of their descendants. The picturesque ruin of their palatial castle, and the ruin of a chapel connected with it, stand on an island in Loch Finlagan, a lake of 3 miles in circuit, 4½ miles west of Port Askaig; and the ruin of one of their fortalices, called Claig Castle, which served also as a prison, stands on French Island, at the south-east entrance of the Sound of Islay. The ruin of an ancient church, connected with an extensive burying-ground, containing curious, well-carved, ancient grave-stones of clayslate, stands on Island Nave, or "the Holy Isle," on the north-west coast. The Sound of Islay, dividing Islay from Jura, is 9 miles long, with a mean breadth of 9 furlongs, and is swept by rapid tides, and by cross, short, whirling seas.

849. **KILLEAN** parish comprehends all the west side of Kintyre, from the vicinity of Campbelton to the mouth of West Loch Tarbert. It shows little interesting scenery, but contains ancient barrows, Caledonian standing-stones, Druidical monuments, a vitrified fort, traces of a castle of the Macdonalds, vestiges of an old abbey, the mansions of Glenbarr and Largie, and the village of Tayinloan—the last situated opposite Gigha, with a ferry thither, and a post office under Greenock.

850. **GIGHA** lies 3 miles west of Kintyre; is 7 miles long, and 2½ miles broad; and contains a parish church, a ruined ancient chapel, and about 550 inhabitants. Its west side rises to heights of from 300 to 400 feet, and falls down to the sea in cliffs. Cara, a mile south of it, 3 miles in circuit, and 167 feet high, breaks short on the south in mural rock, pierced with two long caves, and contains a small old chapel with a Gothic door.

851. **ORANSAY AND COLONSAY** lie 14 miles north-north-west of Port Askaig in Islay, and are reached from the steamer on the passage thence to Oban. They form a slender oblong, extending north-north-eastward, Oransay 2 miles, Colonsay 8 miles; and are separated from each other only by a narrow channel, dry at low water. Their surface is rugged and hilly, but not high. Columba, at his first arrival in the Hebrides, made trial of them for his missionary college, but soon passed on to Iona. A priory for canons regular was founded on Oransay by one of the Lords of the Isles; and the ruins of its church and cloister include ranges of small arches, both round and pointed, and possess much curious interest. A side chapel contains a sculptured tomb of an abbot of 1539, and a stone with figures of dogs, a stag, and a ship under sail. An elegant ancient cross, 12 feet high, with a sculpture of the crucifixion on one side, stands on a pedestal adjacent to the church. Several cairns occur in other parts of Oransay; and remains of several ancient chapels in Colonsay. There are two modern mansions, the one in Oransay, the other in the northern part of Colonsay; the latter a seat of the Lord President of the Court of Session, Lord Colonsay. The population of the islands in 1851 was 837.

852. **WEST LOCH TARBERT** penetrates north-eastward, between Kintyre and Knapdale, to the narrow isthmus of Tarbert. Its length is 11 miles; its mean breadth, about three quarters of a mile. Its flanks consist of slopes and gentle hills, adorned with wood and culture; and its general appearance resembles that of a charming fresh-water lake. The residences of Kintarbert, Kilcummaig, Grassfield, Stonefield, and Dippen, the inn of Whitehouse, and the village of Laggavoulin, stand on its south-east side;

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and the mansion of Ardpatrick, the seat of Thomas G. Symons, Esq.; Dunmore, the seat of Wm. Campbell, Esq.; and Escairt, occupied by a farmer, stand on its north-west side. Dunskeig Hill, at the south side of its mouth, is crowned by two ancient forts, one of them vitrified; and Ardpatrick Headland, at the north side of the mouth, is alleged to have been the landing-place of St. Patrick on his way from Ireland to Iona.

853. **LOCH KILLISPORT** opens nearly opposite the Paps of Jura, penetrates 6½ miles to the north-east, and diminishes in width from 2 miles to nearly a point. Its south-east screen rises gradually into hill; its north-west shore is rocky, abrupt, and bold; and both sides are richly clothed with copsewood. Achahoish hamlet, with a post office under Lochgilphead, stands at its head. A ruined, ancient, large church, and an ancient burying-ground containing a beautiful obelisk, occur at Kilmorie on the shore, midway between Loch Killisport and Loch Swin.

854. **LOCH SWIN** opens 3 miles north of Loch Killisport, and penetrates 10 miles to the north-north-east. Its breadth varies from 2¼ miles to 5 or 6 furlongs. Its shores are much diversified with rocky bluffs and abrupt projections; and its screens rise in slopes and hills, beautified with wood and culture. A streamlet of 5 miles, falling into a bay off its east side, at Kilmichael-Inverlussa, 2 miles from its head, makes a fine waterfall about 300 yards from the bay. Only a narrow peninsula separates the loch from the Sound of Jura; and the terminal part of this, forming the promontory of Keills, is bold and rocky, with cliffs 300 feet high. A number of islets lie off the mouth of the loch; and one of these, called Ellanmore, near the course of the steamer, contains an ancient arched chapel, covered with flags, and in a state of fine preservation. Castle Swin, situated on the east shore of the loch, about 2 miles from the mouth, is a ruined, strong fortalice, 105 feet long, and 35 feet high, said to have been built in the early part of the 11th century by Sweno, Prince of Denmark; long a place of great military consequence in the wars which swept the Hebrides; afterwards occupied as a Crown fort, in the hereditary keeping of the Earls of Argyle; and besieged, captured, and burnt in the wars of Montrose, by Colkitto.

LXX.—FROM OBAN TO STAFFA AND IONA.

A swift steamer leaves Oban at an early hour in the morning of every alternate day, to sail round Mull, calling at Tobermory, Staffa, and Iona, and allowing considerable time to the passengers to visit each of these two islands. She sometimes goes by the north-east coast, through the Sound of Mull, and sometimes by the south-east coast, through the Frith of Lorn, according to the state of the wind. The former course, when a choice can be made, is to be preferred. The objects of interest on the right, on to Loch Linnhe, ought to be visited by land from Oban, but will be named and described here for sake of continuous order. Dog's Stone and **Dunolly Castle**, right 855

Paragraph

Maiden's Island, right; **Dunstaffnage Castle**, right 856

Loch Etive, past Dunstaffnage Castle, horizoned by **Bencruachan**, ...823, 811

Ardmucknish Bay, with the reputed **Berigonium** on its shore, right 857

Lochnell House, right.. 858

Mull, filling all the field of view on the left..... 843

Loch Don and Bentalloch, left 859

Lismore, right 860

Loch Linnhe, past both sides of Lismore, with vista to the mountains of Ardgower and Lochaber, right 885

Lady Rock, right; **Duart Castle** and Duart Bay, left 861

Morven, filling all the field of view on the

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Paragraph
right..... 862
Sound of Mull, entered, between Inninmore Point on the right, and the west headland of Duart Bay on the left... 863
Macalister Bay, overhung by Craignavean and Bentalloch, and horizoned by Benmore, left; **Artornish**, right..... 864
Loch Aline, right..... 865
Knock Castle, left; Pennygowan Bay and Benuaig, left; Fuenary House, right; Salen Bay, left; **Aros** Castle and Bay, left..... 866
Spyonbeg and Spyonmore Mountains, left; Killundine Castle, right; Morven Church, right; Drimnin Roman Catholic Chapel, right; **Tobermory**, 28 miles..... 867
Auliston Point, right; **Loch Sunart**, right... 868

Paragraph
Ardnamurchan, culminating in Benhland, in front..... 869
Bloody Bay and Ardmore Point, left; **Mingarry**, right..... 870
Ellan-Riddell and Ardnamurchan Point, right; **Coll**, 8 or 9 miles in front..... 871
Loch Mingarry, left; **Muck, Rum**, and **Cuchullin mountains** of Skye, in the distance on the right 1297, 1299, 1312
Loch Kilmore, left; north-east point of Coll, 5 miles to the right; **Callioch Point**, Calgarry Bay, Sunipol, and Treshinish Point, left... 872
Tiree, 14 miles to the right..... 873
Treshinish Isles, right 874
Loch Tuadh, with Torloisk and Laggan-Ulva, on its north shore,

Paragraph
left..... 875
Gometra and **Ulva**, left 876
Loch-na-Keal, with Little Colonsay and **Inch-Kenneth**, left..... 877
Staffa, 54 miles..... 878
Gribon, left..... 879
Loch Scriden, Ardtun, and Loch Laich, left.... 880
Iona, 61½ miles..... 881
Ross of Mull, left; Soay Island and Torrin Rocks, right; Ardalanish Point, left; **Colonsay**, 10 miles to the right..... 851
Innimore and Carsaig, left..... 882
Loch Buy, Benmaigh, and Laggan Point, left 883
Garvelloch Isles, 6 miles to the right..... 840
Loch Spelvie, left..... 884
Kerrera, left..... 844
Sound of Kerrera, passed through; Oban 108 miles.

855. **DUNOLLY CASTLE** stands on a precipitous, rocky promontory, at the northern extremity of the Bay of Oban. It probably was preceded by an early Scandinavian fortalice, and it dates itself from the latter part of the 12th century, and was the chief seat of the Macdougals, Lords of Lorn. Only the keep of it and some ivy-clad fragments of other buildings now remain; but these attest it to have been a place of much size and strength. A curious mass of conglomerate rock, called the Dog's Stone, huge, high, and isolated, lies on the shore a little to the south, and is the subject of some curious legends. Dunolly Castle derives poetic interest from some stanzas in Brydson's "Pictures of the Past," and from a sonnet of Wordsworth. Dunolly House, a fine modern mansion, the seat of Admiral Macdougal, the descendant of the ancient Lords of Lorn, stands embosomed among wood in the immediate vicinity of the castle. The Brooch of Lorn, taken from Robert Bruce in the skirmish of Dalree, notable as a very costly and a very beautiful relic of antiquity, and sung by Sir Walter Scott in his "Lord of the Isles," is preserved in Dunolly House.

856. **DUNSTAFFNAGE CASTLE** stands on a tableau of rock, at the south side of the mouth of Loch Etive, 3½ miles north of Oban. It is not much, if any older than Dunolly Castle, but it succeeded a pile, or series of piles, inhabited by the Dalriadan kings, and is, therefore, associated with the pristine honours of the Scottish monarchy. It is now little more than a shell, with unimposing appearance toward the land, but looks grand and striking from the sea. Its form is quadrangular, 87 feet long within walls, and 270 feet in circuit; and three of its corners have circular towers, while the fourth is rounded. A ruined ancient chapel, formerly used by the inmates of the castle, and situated about 400 feet distant, is 78 feet long, 26 feet broad, and 14 feet high, and shows much beauty in design and execution. Two fine relics were found in the

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chapel some time in last century; the one a beautiful battle-axe embossed with silver; the other an elegant ivory ornament, supposed to be a coronation sculpture. A surrounding cemetery is thought to have been the burying-place of some of the Dalriadan kings, and contains many tombstones, ancient and modern. A famous slab, known as the Stone of Destiny, believed to have been used at Dunstaffnage as a coronation-seat, fabled to have been previously used by princes in successively Egypt, Spain, and Ireland, and described by old Wyntoun in his "Cronykill" as the palladium of the liberty of Scotland, was carried by Kenneth Macalpin to Scone, employed there in the crowning of the Scottish kings till Alexander III., and removed by Edward I. of England to Westminster Abbey, and is now fixed in the bottom of the chair on which the sovereigns of Britain are crowned.

Dunstaffnage is alleged to been founded by a monarch contemporary with Julius Cæsar; but it probably was not the residence of any great princes till the times of the Lorn branch of the Dalriads, who began to figure in the 6th century, and laid the foundation of the Scottish monarchy; and it ceased to be a royal seat at Kenneth Macalpin's accession to the crown of Pictavia in 843. Some of the Scandinavian jarls, who began about that time to sweep boldly the Hebridean seas, may have converted the old palace into a military strength; and either Somerled or one of his sons, with the double view of old prestige and increased security, may have erected the present pile. Robert Bruce found the castle in the possession of the Macdougals, Lords of Lorn; and he besieged it, took it, expelled them from it, and gave it by charter to Sir Colin Campbell of Lochawe. It was confirmed to the Campbells by David Bruce, and it has ever since continued in their possession; and it is now the property of Sir Angus Campbell of Dunstaffnage, Bart., an officer in the Royal Navy. James, last Earl of Douglas, after his defeat in the field in 1455, fled to Dunstaffnage Castle, and had a meeting in it with Donald, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles; and the Marquis of Argyle resided here in 1685, when preparing the measures for his insurgent enterprise in conjunction with the Duke of Monmouth. The castle was made a military post with a small English garrison, during the rebellions of 1715 and 1745.

857. **BERIGONIUM** is the alleged vestige of an ancient city, on the east side of Ardmucknish Bay, 3 miles by water north-north-east of Dunstaffnage Castle, and 2½ by land north by west of Connel Ferry. The supposed city has been called the capital of Dalriada, the capital of a monarchy long before the Christian era, the Selma of Ossian, the place of the residence of the Fingalian kings. The locality comprises a small, double-topped, rocky eminence, a contiguous plain, and a fine range of adjacent cliff. The rocky eminence is crowned on both tops by a vitrified fort, well defined, and in some parts 8 feet high; and is said also to have shown traces of a Druidical circle. It can be ascended only from one end, where there is an outer defensive wall, or by a steep approach through a wide cut up the middle of one side. Its popular name is Dunmac-Sniachan, signifying "the hill of the son of Sniachan." The contiguous piece of plain has furnished to the antiquaries a stone coffin, an urn, a sandal, and a hollow log of wood, which has been held, by special pleading, to be a relic of city water-pipes! The adjacent cliff is called Ballanree, signifying "the king's town," or, more properly, Dun-Bhail-an-Righ, signifying "the hill of the king's town." A small burying-ground and an ancient chapel lie at its base; and faint traces exist, in connection with it, of a straight raised way, said to have been formerly paved, and called by a name which signifies "the market street." The place appears to have been simply a Scandinavian fortification, with the addition of a

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place of worship; and there is no evidence that it ever bore the name of Berigonium, or any name of similar sound.

858. **LOCHNELL HOUSE**, the seat of Duncan Campbell, Esq., on the point of the peninsula at the west side of Ardmucknish Bay, is a spacious, handsome edifice, originally built by Sir Duncan Campbell, and afterwards extended, at a cost of upwards of £15,000, by his successor, General Campbell. An observatory connected with it, in the form of a tower, was burned in 1850, and then reduced to a shell, but still figures conspicuously in the view from the water.

859. **LOCH DON** pierces the part of Mull nearest the north end of Oban Bay, is half a mile wide at the mouth, contracts immediately to a few yards, and goes windingly 4 miles to the north-west. Achnacraig, at the south side of its mouth, is the ferry station from Oban, has a post office under that town, and an inn, and supplies vehicles for making the inland tour of Mull. A good road leads from it to the head of the loch, and forks there into two, the one going northward along the coast to Tobermory, the other westward through Glenmore to Loch Scriden. Glenmore is a grand defile, 10 miles long, narrow and winding, flanked with cliffs and acclivities, overhung by Bentalloch, Benmore, and other high mountains. Achnacroish, 3 miles north of Achnacraig, is a mansion of 1859, the seat of J. Campbell, Esq. of Possil and Torosay.

860. **LISMORE** island commences 6 miles north-west of Oban, and extends 9½ miles up Loch Linnhe, with a mean breadth of about 1½ mile. It consists mainly of limestone rock, with uneven surface, and is largely disposed in tillage. A lighthouse on its south-western extremity, and a neat neighbouring hamlet among trees, figure well in the view from the frith. The Bishops of Argyle were frequently designated Bishops of Lismore, and they had a residence 3¼ miles up the north-west side of the island, called Achinduin Castle, a square structure, now reduced to a shell. The choir of their cathedral, a very old building, was repaired in 1749, and continues to be used as a church. A Roman Catholic college, under the superintendence of a bishop, was maintained on Lismore some years prior to 1831, but has disappeared. Castle Rachal, on the north-west side of the island, 2½ miles from the north-eastern extremity, is a crushed, ivy-clad ruin of a very ancient Scandinavian fortalice; and Tirefoor Castle, on the other side, on a commanding eminence within 1¼ mile of Castle Rachal, is a ruined pile of two concentric, uncemented, circular walls, built as a Scandinavian watch-tower. The population of Lismore in 1851 was 1790.

861. **DUART CASTLE**, on a bold headland of Mull, 3 miles west by north of Lismore Light-house, was the stronghold of the Macleans of Mull. It is roofless, but otherwise entire; measures 75 feet by 72, and comprises a very strong tower of apparently the 13th century, with a range of less ancient buildings. Deeds of great violence were done in it; and the lady of one of its lords, a sister of an Earl of Argyle, was taken from it to a neighbouring sea-rock, which is bare at low water, but covered deeply by the tide, and left there to perish; but was rescued by one of her brothers, and conveyed to Inverary. Her story forms the basis of Joanna Baillie's drama of the "Family Legend," and Thomas Campbell's poem of "Glenara," and the rock on which she was exposed bears the name of the Lady Rock, and is visible, at low states of the tide, from the deck of the passing steamer. A small bay goes inward from Duart Castle; and a place near its head, called Craignure, has an inn and a church.

862. **MORVEN**, in a full sense, comprehends all the country between Loch Linnhe and Loch Sunart, measuring 16 miles by 14; and in a minor sense a tract north-westward from Loch Aline, mea-

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suring 12 miles by 5; but in neither sense has it any claim to be considered the Morven of Ossian. The word Morven signifies simply "the great mountain;" and seems, as used by Ossian, to be a general name for the Highlands. The larger Morven, in a general view, is an assemblage of bleak, heathy, unattractive hill and mountain, with several summits rising to altitudes of 2000 feet, or upward, above the level of the sea; while the smaller Morven, in its sea-board along the Sound of Mull, in the glen of Unimore, along its further side, and in some lateral or transverse glens, was pronounced by Professor Wilson "an abyss of poetry."

863. **THE SOUND OF MULL** is 26 miles long, and rarely more than 3 miles wide. It sweeps along in gentle curves, with indentations of only small bay or narrow creek, between shores generally moorish and hilly, occasionally skirted with slopes of verdure and patches of coppice, and overhung in the distance by wild, bleak, Alpine heights. The interest of its shores, from point to point, is deepened by Scandinavian forts, by feudal castles, and by curious juxtapositions of modern buildings with ancient ruins.

864. **ARTORNISH CASTLE** stands on a small, rugged, rocky headland, in a romantic reach of the Morven coast, 3½ miles west-north-west of the point of Ininmore. It was a chief stronghold of the Lords of the Isles, a meeting-place of their feudal parliaments, and the scene of a league with Edward I. of England against the crown of Scotland. It now comprises little more than a ruined keep, and some fragments of outer defences; but it was long a palatial fort of much size and strength. Sir Walter Scott describes it as "on its frowning steep, 'twixt cloud and ocean hung;" he speaks of its "turret's airy head, slender and steep, and battled round, o'erlooking Mull;" he mentions the raised portcullis arch, "the wicket with its gates of brass, the entrance long and low, flanked at each turn by loopholes;" and, depicting the arrival of the Bruce's vessel from a run through a dark, tempestuous sea, he says,—

> "Beneath the castle's sheltering lee
> They stayed their course in quiet sea.
> Hewn in the wall a passage there
> Sought the dark fortress by a stair,
> So straight, so high, so steep,
> With peasant's staff one valiant hand
> Might well the dizzy pass have mann'd
> 'Gainst hundreds armed with spear and brand,
> And plunged them in the deep."

865. **LOCH ALINE** opens with narrow mouth immediately beyond Artornish, expands to a width of fully half a mile, and penetrates 2½ miles to the north-east. Its lower part is comparatively tame; but its upper part is rocky, intricate, ornate, and picturesque. Two streams descend to its head through deep, grand, converging glens, and make their approach to its shore in a rush of romance. Kinlochaline Castle, a fine, old, turreted square tower, built by a lady of the clan Macinnes, and captured by Colkitto, crowns a bold, high rock, near the mouth of one of the streams. Loch Aline village, a place of recent erection, with a substantial pier, stands within the west side of the mouth of the loch; and Loch Aline House, the seat of John Sinclair, Esq., stands adjacent.

866. **AROS** Bay, 8 miles west by north of Loch Aline, is small but romantic. Cliffs of stern appearance soar adjacent to it, and rills fall over them in cascades, swollen into volume in times of heavy rains, and dashed by south-westerly gales into clouds of spray. Aros village, at the head of the bay, has a post office under Oban, and an inn; and offers the shortest route, by road, to the western shores of Mull. Aros Castle, on a high basaltic promontory at the side of the bay, was a massive oblong tower, 40 feet high, built before the time of Robert Bruce, and inhabited by the Lords of the Isles, but is now reduced to two walls and part of a third. Killundine Castle, on the oppo-

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site coast, 3½ miles to the north-north-east, is the ruin of a hunting-lodge attached to Aros Castle, and still sometimes called Caisteal-nan-Conn, or the "Castle of Dogs." Another old castle stood at Drimnin, opposite Tobermory, but was removed by the late Sir Charles Gordon, to give place to a Roman Catholic Chapel. Drimnin House, in the vicinity of the chapel, is the seat of Lady Gordon.

867. **TOBERMORY** stands on a well-sheltered bay, which forms an excellent natural harbour. It was founded in 1788 by the British Society for extending the fisheries; and it took its name, which signifies "Mary's Well," from a fountain dedicated in old times to the Virgin, and long held in superstitious repute. The main part of it, consisting of good houses, curves round the bay in the form of a crescent; and a kind of suburb, consisting chiefly of poor cottages, stands on high ground behind. The town has two quays, a post office under Oban, an office of the Clydesdale Bank, an inn called the Mull Hotel, and three places of worship. Its population in 1851 was 1543. Mary's Lake, in its vicinity, is a beautiful sheet of water, between two precipitous, well-wooded hills, and has on its banks the elegant mansion of Drumfin. A ship of the Spanish Armada was sunk by Maclean of Duart, off the mouth of Tobermory Bay. An indentation of the coast, a little to the north, was the scene of a sea-skirmish in 1480, for the mastery of the Hebrides, and bears thence the name of Bloody Bay.

868. **LOCH SUNART** deflects from the Sound of Mull opposite Bloody Bay, and strikes 14 miles eastward, to within 5½ miles of Loch Linnhe. Its breadth is very variable, and ranges between 3 miles and 3 furlongs. Its shores and flanks exhibit much Highland scenery; and its waters comprise many bays and land-locked reaches, which have all the appearance of inland lakes. Benyattan and Benresipol overhang parts of it; the former on the south side, and 2306 feet high; the latter on the north side, and 2631 feet high. The village of Strontian, with a post office under Fort William, an inn, and two places of worship, stands at its head; and Strontian House, the seat of Sir James M. Riddell, Bart., stands adjacent. A glen of 5 miles, going up from Strontian, contains lead mines which have been worked with various success, and are famous for their mineralogy. A fortalice was founded on Loch Sunart, in the 10th century, by the Danish prince Sweno; and this gave rise to the name Sunart, anciently written Swinfort.

869. **ARDNAMURCHAN** is a peninsular district, extending east and west along Loch Sunart and the head of the Sound of Mull. Its length is 16 miles; its mean breadth about 4½ miles. It consists chiefly of a range of hills, sharply defined and irregularly outlined, variously rocky, heathy, pastoral, and arable, and rising near the centre, on the summit of Benhiand, to the altitude of 1271 feet above the level of the sea. Several large caves on its north coast are sometimes thought worthy of a visit. Ardnamurchan hamlet, on its south coast, 7 miles north-north-west of Tobermory, has a post office under Strontian and a parish church. Ardnamurchan Promontory, at the west end of the peninsula, has a bold, wild, rugged form, crowned by a light-house, with a fixed light 180 feet high; and is the most westerly ground on the mainland of Britain, 137 miles, as the crow flies, west of the mouth of the South Esk river in Forfarshire. A dreary spot in a creek, on its extreme point, contains the graves of seamen whose vessels were dashed to fragments on its rocks.

870. **MINGARRY CASTLE**, adjacent to the hamlet of Ardnamurchan, crowns a scarped rock about 24 feet high, rising vertically from the sea. It measures upwards of 200 feet in circuit, has an irregular hexagonal outline, adapted to

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its site, and is broadest on the landward side, and defended there by a dry ditch. It comprises a high, strong, battlemented outer wall, apparently ancient; and a suite of enclosed buildings, said to have been erected about the beginning of last century by Campbell of Lochnell; and is all in a state of tolerable preservation. The castle in its pristine form belonged to the MacIans, the descendants of an early Lord of the Isles; was visited on two occasions by James IV.; suffered repeated siege and damage in the course of the Hebridean wars; and falling into the possession of Colkitto in 1644, was made the prison of a number of Covenanters.

871. **COLL** island lies parallel with the north-west coast of Mull, and is distant from it, on the average, about 8 miles. Its length is 14 miles; its mean breadth about 2½ miles. Its coast in general is bold and rocky, and its interior nowhere rises higher than about 300 feet, and is about two-thirds barren, one-third productive. It contains vestiges of eight Scandinavian forts; remains of three ancient religious houses; an old castle, said to have been built by one of the Lords of the Isles, long the seat of the chieftain of the Macleans of Coll; and many memorials of local skirmishes between the Macleans and the Macneils: it contains also a post office under Tobermory, the sea-port village of Arinangour, and the mansion of its chief land-owner, Mr. Stewart. Its population in 1851 was 1109.

872. **CALLIOCH POINT**, at the north-western extremity of Mull, nearly opposite the centre of Coll, commands a magnificent view from Ardnamurchan to Iona. Thomas Campbell, the poet, spent some time as a tutor in its neighbourhood, received deep impressions from the scenery around it, and afterwards depicted them in his "Elegy on Mull." Calgarry Castle, the residence of George Mackay, Esq., at the head of a small bay beyond Callioch Point, is a neat modern edifice, showing well from the sea.

873. **TIREE** commences 2 miles south-west of Coll, extends on a line with it, and is 13 miles long, and from 1½ mile to 6½ miles broad. Its north-eastern and central parts have a mean elevation of scarcely 20 feet above high-water mark; while its south-western parts are diversified only by hillocks and hills of from 30 to 400 feet in height; and all are so bleak that not a tree or shrub is to be seen. About 5850 acres are in tillage, and 10,725 pastoral or waste. Many Scandinavian forts dot the shores; a number of standing-stones, ruined churches, and ancient graves, occur in the interior; and an old, square, turreted castle stood on an islet, now a peninsula, but was removed in 1748, to give place to a dwelling-house for the Duke of Argyle's factor. The island has a post office under Oban, and is visited twice a-week by steamers. Its population in 1851 was 3709. Skerryvore, 10 miles south-south-west of Tiree, and 25 west of Iona, a dangerous rock in the midst of a reef 10 miles long, is crowned by a light-house with a revolving light, 150 feet high, erected in 1844 after a design by Alan Stevenson.

874. **THE TRESHINISH ISLES** are a pastoral group commencing near the steamer's course at the mouth of Loch Tuadh, and extending 4½ miles to the south-south-west. They comprise Bachmore, Bachbeg, Lunga, Cairnburgbeg, Cairnburgmore, and some intermediate rocks. Their coasts in general consist of cliffs from 40 to 45 feet high; and their surfaces rise so curiously above the shore-line as to present, at some distance, a singular and romantic appearance. Bachmore has a hemispherical hill rising about 300 feet from low ground, and looks almost like a model of an ancient shield. Lunga has a hill 349 feet high, rising from low ground in a series of terraces. Cairnburgbeg contains the walls of a barrack built in the seventeenth century. Cairnburgmore contains a ruined fortalice of the Macleans, which stood a siege by a detachment of Cromwell's army, and

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gave and took repeated blows in the rebellion of 1715. The isles are difficult of access and seldom visited.

875. **LOCH TUADH** penetrates east-south-eastward, between the mainland of Mull and the islands of Gometra and Ulva, and communicates by a narrow strait, at the head, with Loch-na-Keal. Torloisk, on its Mull side, 3 miles from the mouth, the residence of Lord William Compton, is a beautiful mansion, on a semicircular, hanging plain, amid thriving plantations, backed by lofty hills. Laggan-Ulva, on the same side, 4 miles further up, is a hamlet affording the readiest communication with Staffa and Iona for parties approaching overland through Mull. Loch-na-Keal opens beyond Gometra; penetrates 13½ miles eastward, to the core of Mull; diminishes in width from 9 miles to about a mile; and contains the islands of Little Colonsay, Inch-Kenneth, and Eorsa. The scenery in and around it is romantic and grand.

876. **GOMETRA** and **ULVA** flank all the south side of Loch Tuadh. They are separated from each other by a very narrow channel, which is oftener dry than under water. Gometra has an area of about 1800 acres, and a height of about 800 feet; while Ulva is 4½ miles long, nearly 2 miles broad, and about 1400 feet high. Both consist of eruptive rocks, and present a skirt of basaltic columns and a receding series of tiers or terraces. The skirt of Ulva exhibits some low but well-formed colonnades; its tiers display, variously and confusedly, colonnades, cliffs, mural projections, and rugged heaps; and many parts show finer compositions, and are worthier of admiration than the colonnades and cliffs of the Giant's Causeway. A place on the south side, called Castles, looks like an assemblage of fortalices, and is pierced with a cave 60 feet long, 58 feet wide, and 30 feet high; and a promontory at the east end, called Ardnacallioch, or "old wife's point," exhibits to the south a remarkably well-defined bust of an old woman. A village near this promontory, 1¾ mile south-south-east of Laggan-Ulva, has a post office under Oban, an inn, a ferry station, and a parish church, and furnishes boats for visiting Staffa and Inch-Kenneth. Ulva House, a large modern edifice, the seat of F. W. Clark, Esq., the proprietor of the island, is in the vicinity of the village. The old residence of the Macquaries, in which Dr. Johnson spent a night, stands in the neighbourhood of Ulva House; and the ruin of an ancient Scandinavian castle crowns a high, steep rock in Glackingdaline Bay. The population of Ulva is about 610.

877. **INCH-KENNETH**, 2¼ miles south of the east end of Ulva, is a fertile island about a mile long, and less than half a mile broad. It was early and long the property of the ecclesiastics of Iona, and the seat of one of their churches. The ruins of an ancient church still stand upon it in a tolerably entire state, measuring about 60 feet in length and 30 in breadth, surrounded by an ancient cemetery, which is filled with tomb-stones of chieftains and other personages, and continues still in use. Dr. Johnson and his biographer Boswell spent several quiet, happy days on Inch-Kenneth, as guests of Sir Allan Maclean and his two daughters, and thought it "a proper prelude to Iona." Sir Allan's residence was simply a gentleman's cottage, and has become a ruin; but Sir Allan lived in it to the end of his days, and was buried in Inch-Kenneth; and another old hero, to whom the property passed after his death, Colonel Robert Macdonald, built a mansion on the island, and retired to it from the world. Little Colonsay, 3 miles west of Inch-Kenneth, exhibits a columnar basaltic formation, similar to that of Staffa, but of inferior character.

878. **STAFFA** has an irregularly oval outline, extending from north to south, and measures about 1½ mile in circuit.

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It forms an uneven table-land, partly declining to a rocky shore, but chiefly resting on mural columnar cliffs, pierced with caves. Its greatest height occurs in the south-west, and amounts to 129 feet above the level of high water. Its piece of rocky shore is flat, and but a few feet high; lies on the north-east, in the lee of the prevailing winds; stretches out in beaches, and forms a tolerable landing-place. The cliffs range round all the other parts of the coast, and vary in height from 84 to 112 feet. The rocks, as seen in section, are of three kinds. Lowmost is a ledge of conglomerated tuff, lying like a basement of the mural cliffs; next is columnar basalt, arranged in colonnades, and forming both the façades of the cliffs and the walls of the principal caves; and topmost is amorphous basalt, spread over the surface in irregular contour, but so interspersed with angular blocks and ends of columns as to look in some places like tesselated pavement. Part of the surface is bare, but most is covered with a rich grassy sward. No human beings inhabit the island; but boatmen from Ulva are in waiting, to row the passengers by the steamer to the shore, and to act as their guides. The objects which the passengers have time to visit are—First, the Scallop or Clamshell Cave; second, the Buachaille, or Herdsman; third, the Great Colonnade and Causeway; and, fourth, Fingal's or the Great Cave;—and these occur in successive order, along the east side from the landing-place to the south.

The Scallop or Clamshell Cave is 30 feet high and about 17 feet wide at the entrance, but gradually contracts inward to its termination. Its length is 130 feet. The one side of it consists of columns, in a regular series, so bent as to look not unlike the inside timbers of a ship; and the other side shows ends of columns in a mural face, with a general resemblance to the surface of a honeycomb. The Buachaille, or Herdsman, is a conoidal islet a few paces from the main shore, and about 30 feet high. It rests on a bed of curved horizontal columns, visible only at low water; and consists of ranges of columns, small, closely compacted, and most of them so disposed as to have the appearance of being piled against a central nucleus. Its general outline is regular, symmetrical, and curiously beautiful. The Great Colonnade is a range of erect, regular, parallel columns, on the main coast, beyond the Herdsman; and rises to a mean height of 36 feet, variously from 3 to 54. Its columns average about 2 feet in diameter, but sometimes attain 4; and most of them are pentagonal or hexagonal, while some have three, four, or more sides,—a few so many as eight or nine. The Great Causeway lies along the base of the Great Colonnade, inclining from it to the sea; consists of tops of extensive series of columns, which have been washed away in the course of centuries by the action of storms; and exceeds the Giant's Causeway on the north coast of Ireland, both in extent of area and in picturesque diversity of surface. Fingal's or the Great Cave opens beyond a rounded cliff at the termination of the Great Colonnade and Causeway. Its entrance consists of columnar ranges, spanned by a contrasted Gothic arch; its sides, from end to end, are colonnades; its floor is the sea; and its aggregate aspect has generally been compared to that of the aisle of a Gothic cathedral. So much enthusiasm has been thrown into it by the poetic effusions of Scott and Wordsworth, and by the eloquent declamations of multitudes of prose writers, that we need not attempt a description. The dimensions of it, as recently ascertained by the Admiralty Survey, are 288 feet in length from the east high-water point to the head; 212 feet in length from the commencement of the arch to the head; 33 feet in width at the entrance; 59 feet in height from high-water to the point of the arch; and

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It fo[illegible] table land, partly a conoidal islet a few paces from the decli[illegible] It restir[illegible] with [illegible] the [illegible] abov[illegible] of r[illegible] high [illegible] the [illegible] beach[illegible] place [illegible] other [illegible] heig[illegible] as [illegible] Low[illegible] lyi[illegible] ne[illegible] lon[illegible] of [illegible] pa[illegible] ba[illegible] gu[illegible] ar[illegible] to [illegible] pa[illegible] bu[illegible] sw[illegible] is[illegible] w[illegible] s[illegible] g[illegible] g[illegible] [illegible] resemb[illegible] comb. The Buachaille, or Herdsman, is high-water to the point.

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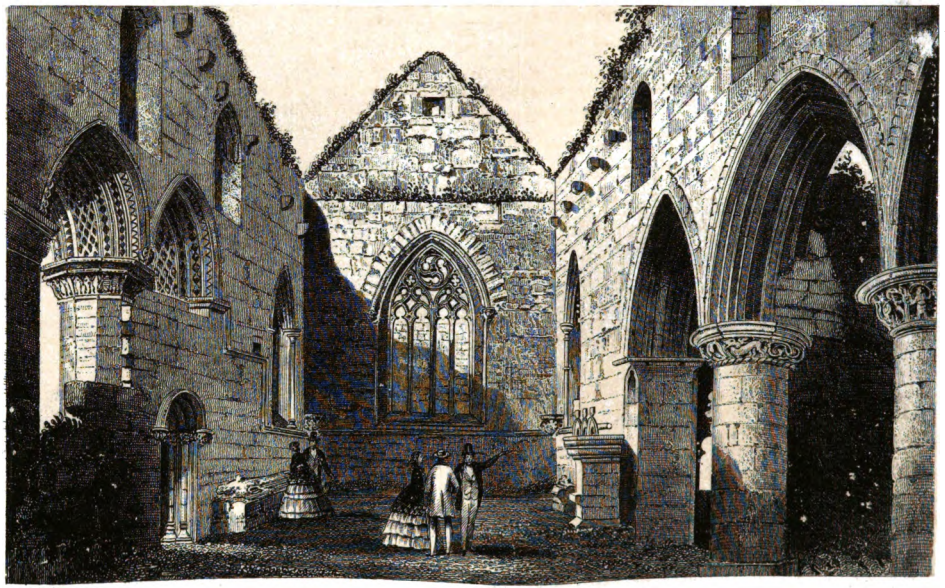

INTERIOR OF CATHEDRAL - IONA.

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the depth of water in it 25 feet at the entrance, and generally about 24 feet to the head.

Other caves on the further parts of the coast are worthy of a visit by private parties, and can be reached by boat from Ulva or Iona. The Boat Cave is accessible, at any time, only by a boat; measures 16 feet in height, 12 feet in width, and 150 feet in length; is overhung at the entrance by a fine sweep of columns; and resembles the gallery of a mine cut into the base of the island. The Cormorants' Cave measures 50 feet in height, 48 feet in width, and 224 feet in length; shows also a beautiful sweep of columns over the entrance; makes a solemn play of flickering light and sepulchral shade throughout the interior; and is frequented, all over its crevices, by multitudes of cormorants. Five small caves on the north-east suffer condensation of air by the dash of the billows, and give off sounds resembling the distant discharge of ordnance. The summit of the island commands a grand view, and can be reached within the time allowed to the steamer's passengers, by means of a permanent wooden flight of steps. The wonders of Staffa were first made known to the world, so late as 1774, by Sir Joseph Banks.

879. **GRIBON** Promontory, on the west side of Mull, between Loch-na-Keal and Loch Scriden, shows a rough, rocky shore-line, and a high, cliffy coast; and recedes in successive trap terraces till it attains an altitude of nearly 2000 feet. A cave of great extent, called Mackinnon's Cave, fabled by the common people to go quite across the island, penetrates the promontory from the shore, and used to be fully as attractive to tourists as Staffa. Its accessible parts were, in former times, a retreat of clansmen, probably both for safety and for ambush; and one of them contains a square stone, called Fingal's Table, on which they are said to have taken their meals. The cave was explored to the extent of about 480 feet by Dr. Johnson and his friend Boswell; and it has been explored much further by more recent visitors; but it presents little attraction except its vastness.

880. **LOCH SCRIDEN** opens beyond Gribon, and penetrates 9 miles east-north-eastward, with a prevailing breadth of about 1¼ mile. Its shores and seaboard are rocky, bold, and grand. A peninsular district, called the Ross of Mull, flanks all its south side, and is prolonged westward, in the manner of a promontory, to within a mile of Iona. A basaltic headland, of grand character, called Ardtun, projects from the Ross at the mouth of Loch Scriden, and is cut by a wild ravine, called the Goblin's Dell. A cliff here, about 130 feet high, shows basaltic columns scarcely inferior to those of Staffa, and contains strata which possess intense interest for geologists. Loch Laich, 2 miles long, with an inner expansion containing well-sheltered anchorage, opens on the west side of Ardtun, and leads to the post office village of Bonessan.

881. **IONA** has an elongated oval form, extending north and south, and measures about 3½ miles in length, about 1½ mile in extreme breadth, and about 2000 acres in area. Its outline is sinuous, abounding in little projections and recesses; but it nowhere has a bay of sufficient depth or capacity to serve as a harbour for ships. The projections on the west side are fissured, cave-worn cliffs,—one of them pierced vertically with what is called the Spouting Cave, which sends aloft a grand *jet d'eau* at high water in rough weather; and the shores of the recesses are covered with deposits of shell-sand, of almost dazzling whiteness, flecked and tesselated with masses of seaweeds. Some parts of the island consist of small plains, very little elevated above the level of the sea; other parts consist of swells and tumulations; chiefly pastoral or moorish, rising nowhere higher than about 100 feet; other parts, in the

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south and in the west, are little else than a vexed and intricate series of rocks; and the central parts, toward the north, rise abruptly into a hill, called Dun-I, with an altitude of about 330 feet. The general appearance is bleak, yet pleasing; and about 600 acres are under cultivation. The prevailing rock is gneiss, alternated with clayslate and hornblende-slate, and traversed by veins of granite. A broad band of compact felspar, easily discernible from the deck of the passing steamer, occurs near the south end; and a bed of dolomite, adjacent to this, white, semi-pellucid, and capable of a fine polish, has been quarried and used as marble. Quartz and serpentine also occur; and the latter affords many specimens fine enough to be cut into seals and trinkets.

Iona is called variously I, or "the island;" Icolmkill, or "the island of Columba's cell;" and Iona, or "the blessed island;" and it has been termed poetically, "a gem of the ocean," "the star of the western sea," "the luminary of the Caledonian regions, whence savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge and the blessings of religion." All its celebrity arose from Columba, the founder of the great, ancient community, known to history as Culdees. This distinguished man was a native of Ireland, born in 521, descended by his father from Irish kings, and related by his mother to the Scottish kings of Dalriada. He enjoyed a Christian education; looked forward from boyhood to be a Christian minister; travelled far and wide in quest of learning and experience; dedicated his life to the propagation of the gospel in the manner of an apostle; and selected the Hebrides as the field of his exertions. Twelve or thirteen men of kindred spirit to his own took part in his enterprise; and all set sail together in a hide-covered boat of wicker-work, 60 feet long, and landed, in 563 or 565, on Iona. They found some Druids on the island, but induced them to withdraw; they obtained a grant of the island, as their own property, from the king or kings to whom it belonged; they constituted themselves into a college, with Columba as their president; they laboured assiduously to make converts, obtain students, and send forth missionaries; and they went themselves, and were followed by their alumni, to all parts of the Hebrides, Dalriada, Pictavia, Orkney, Cumbria, and Northumbria. About 100 subordinate colleges and 300 congregations were formed in these parts before Columba's death; and many were formed, then or afterwards, in Ireland, central and southern England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and the countries of the Scandinavians. The spot in Iona on which their college stood is the upper part of a rocky dell on the west coast, known for centuries as Cairn Cuildich, and now marked only by a circle of stones or small mounds; and, strange to say, is never visited by ordinary tourists.

The successors of Columba maintained the college in regular working order till about the beginning of the 8th century, but were declining in spirituality and zeal; they afterwards suffered a series of disasters from invading Picts and Norsemen, and at the same time sank into worldliness and error; and in 1203 they were expelled and supplanted by Roman Catholic monks. These took footing on the east side of the island, built there a monastery and a nunnery, arrogated to themselves all the old celebrity of the Culdees, and soon attracted the superstitious veneration of all the Western Highlands and Islands, and of many places more distant. Iona now became a resort of pilgrims, and a most sacred burying-place, at once the Jerusalem and the Westminster Abbey of Scotland; and in 1507 the church of its monastery was made the cathedral of the bishopric of the Isles. The edifices were struck by mob fury at the Reformation; but the ruins of them, together with sepulchral monuments and crosses, continue to be

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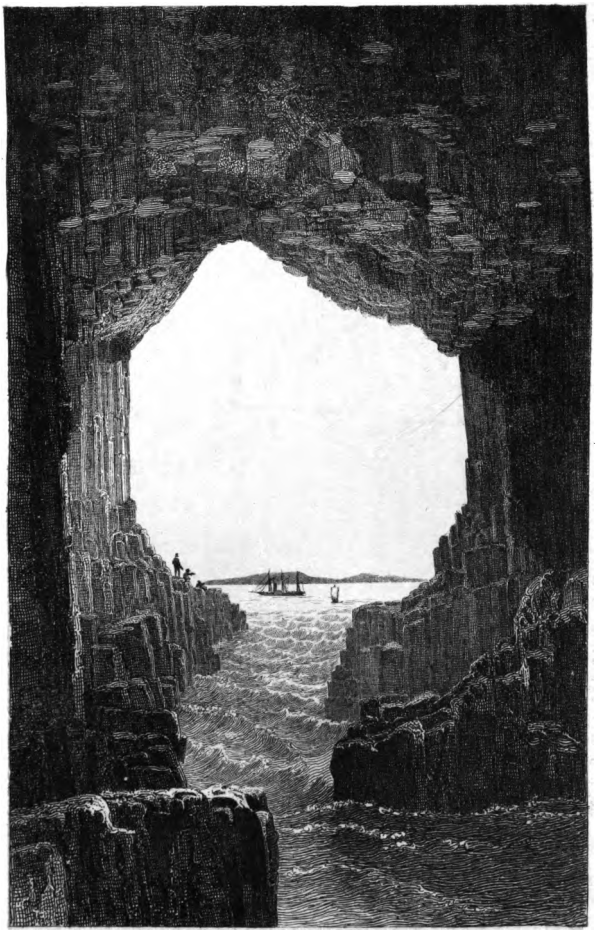

FINGAL'S CAVE.
(Interior View)

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strongly attractive to antiquaries and tourists. A village, with a rude landing-place, a post office under Aros, a Parish Church, a Free Church, and about 350 inhabitants, stands in the neighbourhood of the ruins, but has no hotel. The steamer, in all moderate weather, comes to anchor in front of the village; small boats are in readiness to take her passengers to the landing-place; and the head boatman accompanies them as guide and interpreter.

Visitors are first led to the Chapel of the Nunnery, and then conducted, along an ancient causeway called Main Street, past Maclean's Cross, through Reilig Orain, and past St. Oran's Chapel and St. Martin's Cross, to the Cathedral. The Nunnery Chapel measures about 60 feet by 20, is in the later Norman style, with faint approach to the pointed, and contains the tomb-stone of the last prioress, the Princess Anna. The Main Street causeway connected the Nunnery with the Cathedral, and sent off two lateral causeways, called Martyrs' Street and Royal Street, the one to the beach, the other across the island to Cairn Cuildich. Maclean's Cross consists of one stone, 11 feet high, profusely carved, and showing on one side a rude sculpture of the crucifixion. Reilig Orain is the grand cemetery, and contains a multitude of tomb-stones. These present great variety in age, form, and device; and they seem, in a general sense, to lie in rows north and south. An old tradition, believed by many historians, affirms that what is reckoned as the third row contained the sepulchres of forty-eight kings of Scotland, four kings of Ireland, and eight kings of Norway; and this, though not known to point really to any kings in the modern sense of the word, except Duncan and Macbeth of Scotland, and Frassach of Ireland, may possibly refer to reguli or petty independent rulers among the Dalriads, both Scottish and Irish, and to great chiefs of the Scandinavian rovers. St. Oran's Chapel, within the cemetery, is the oldest extant edifice on the island; dates from about the year 1300; is in the decorated Norman style, with the decorations nearly all effaced; and contains three grand tombs, one popularly called St. Oran's, another belonging to Macquarie of Ulva, the third the tomb of Angus Macdonald, the hero of Sir Walter Scott's "Lord of the Isles." St. Martin's Cross, at the entrance to the Cathedral enclosure, is 14 feet high, 18 inches broad, and 6 inches thick; rests on a massive granite pedestal, 3 feet high; and makes a rich display of Runic knotting. So many as 300 crosses or upwards on Iona are said to have been removed or destroyed.

The Cathedral is a cruciform structure, surmounted, at the intersection, by a square tower. Its length from east to west is 160 feet; its length along the transepts is 70 feet; and its breadth within choir and nave is 24 feet. It has no aisles, yet is partly winged by a range of ruins, which seems to have been a suite of small chapels, and is popularly called an aisle. Its tower is 70 feet high, and rests on four cylindrical pillars, each 10 feet high, and 3 feet in diameter. The edifice belongs to different periods, and shows a mixture of styles. The greater part of the choir seems to belong to the middle part of the 14th century; the greater part of the nave is probably a century later; and the great eastern window, and some other ornate parts, are probably not older than the 16th century. The cylindrical pillars and their decorations, are in the debased Norman style; the arches and their mouldings are prevailingly in the oldest pointed style; and the tracery of some of the windows shows some affinity to the decorated Gothic. The great windows of the tower are square-headed, and one of them consists of a plain slab pierced with quatrefoils, while that on the side opposite is a Catherine-wheel, with spiral mullions. Two tombs in the chancel, in memory of abbots, appear to

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have been elegant pieces of art, but are greatly defaced; and another, in memory of Macleod of Macleod, is the largest sepulchral monument in Iona. The effect of the Cathedral is considerably impaired by a coarse modern partition-wall at the entrance to the transept, by a similar screen wall at the entrance to the chancel, and especially by a tasteless recent building up of the great eastern window.

882. **INNIMORE**, 16 miles east of Iona, is a bold basaltic headland, at the commencement of a long, high, romantic reach of coast on the south face of Mull. This reach of coast exhibits cliffs, sometimes basaltic, sometimes stratified; here arranged in colonnades, there torn with fissures or pierced with caves and arches. A sandstone in the stratified parts of it has been quarried from remote times, and is supposed to have furnished the material for the ornamental portions of Iona Cathedral. A cavern in Innimore, called Nuns' Cave, marked on the sides with several crosses, is said to have been the retreat of the nuns of Iona at the Reformation. Two arches, further east, in the vicinity of Carsaig, have recently acquired much celebrity under the name of the Carsaig Arches. One of these is a tunnel, 60 feet high, 55 feet wide, and 150 feet long, through a projecting mass of rock, bearing on its brow a basaltic colonnade, and connected with a cliff which also has colonnades, and rises to the height of 963 feet. The other arch is about 70 feet high, but only a few feet long, and pierces an isolated rock about 120 feet high, crowned by a single column.

883. **LOCHBUY** opens 3 miles east of Carsaig, and penetrates 3 miles to the north. Benmaigh, an isolated mountain of much grandeur, overhangs its head. Lochbuy Castle, on a low rock at the top of the loch, is a square tower nearly as old as Duart Castle, and inhabited so late as 1740. Odin's Cave, in Laggan Point, at the east side of the loch, is 300 feet long, from 20 to 45 feet wide, and from 40 to 120 feet high; and leads, by a narrow and difficult descent, to another cave, 150 feet long, 12 feet broad, and 24 feet high. The entire cavern is supposed to have been a retreat of the Scandinavian pirates, in the times when they swept the Hebridean seas; and it gave shelter to Lord Lovat for about two years after the battle of Culloden, and is, therefore, sometimes called Lord Lovat's Cave.

884. **LOCH SPELVIE** commences opposite the southern part of Kerrera, and penetrates 6 miles to the west-north-west. Its width is narrow at the entrance, but expands inwardly to 1½ mile. Its shores have a diversified character, from the soft to the grand; and its head is overhung by a mountain 2503 feet high. An inland visit to Lochbuy Castle and the Carsaig Arches can be best done from the west side of Loch Spelvie.

LXXI.—FROM OBAN TO FORT-WILLIAM.

A swift steamer leaves Oban at an early hour every alternate day for Ballachulish, to communicate there with vehicles in waiting to take her passengers to Glencoe; and awaits their return, to reconvey them to Oban on the same day. A steamer, in transit from the south to the Caledonian Canal, calls at Oban, and lands her passengers at Corpach, in the vicinity of Fort-William.

	Paragraph
Dunolly, right	855
Mull, left	843
Lismore Lighthouse and Island, left	860
Dunstaffnage, Loch Etive, and Bencruachan, right	856, 823, 811
Ardmucknish Bay and Berigonium, right	857
Lochnell House and Ardmucknish Point, right	858
Loch Linnhe, entered	885
Barcaldine Castle, right	886
Tirefoor Castle, left	860
Eriska Island and **Loch Creran**, right	887
Airds and Port-Appin Ferry, right	888

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Paragraph
North end of Lismore, left; **Castle Stalker**, left.....889
Appin Bay, **Appin** village, and Portnacroish, right.....890
Castle-na-Churn and **Kingairloch**, left.....891
Shuna Island, and Appin House, right; Loch Corry, left; Balnagowan Island and **Cuil Bay**, right.....892
Ardshiel and Kintallen Bay, right.....893
Loch Leven, leading up to Ballachulish Ferry, right, 26 miles.....894
Ardgour and Scuir-Donald, left.....895
Lochaber, with Onich Village and Corran Ferry, right.....896
Loch Eil, entered.....897
Glencona, left; Glentarbert, right; **Glen-nevis** and **Ben-nevis**, right.....898, 899
Maryburgh and **Fort-William**, 35 miles.....900

885. **LOCH LINNHE** forms an inland continuation of the Frith of Lorn, and extends north-eastward to Corran Ferry. Its length is 22 miles; and its breadth decreases from 8 miles to 2, and averages about 5. It contains Lismore, Shuna, and some smaller islands. The scenery on and around it partakes of the same magnificence as that of the Frith of Lorn.

886. **BARCALDINE**, lying along all the south side of Loch Creran, is an estate 12 miles long, with a post office of its own name under Bunawe. It formerly belonged to Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart., but is now the property of the Rev. John Cameron. Barcaldine Castle, the old residence on it, built in the 15th century by Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy, still stands on a rising ground near the mouth of Loch Creran; and Barcaldine House, the modern residence, a commodious edifice, stands among woods 5 miles further up.

887. **LOCH CRERAN** deflects from Loch Linnhe at Eriska Island, opposite Tirefoor Castle, and penetrates 10 miles to the east-north-east. Its breadth is variable, but nowhere exceeds 1½ mile. Its lower parts are all well sheltered, and afford excellent harbourage. It is crossed at Shean Ferry, about 1½ mile from the mouth, by the road from Oban to Fort-William. Creran Water descends 12 miles west-south-westward to its head, expanding 2 miles above into the beautiful lake of Fasnacloich, and affords excellent fishing of both trout and salmon. The glen traversed by the stream exhibits diversity of character, from wild to beautiful; is enlivened by the openings of lateral glens; and contains, in its lower part, at Minefield, a lead and copper mine. Glenure, descending to its left side 2 miles above Fasnacloich, changes from stern alpine ravine to charming hill-screened vale. Drimvirk House stands at the mouth of Creran Water; Fasnacloich House, the seat of John Stewart, Esq., on Fasnacloich Loch; and Glenure House, formerly a seat of Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart., now occupied by a farmer, in Glenure.

888. **AIRDS** is a peninsular estate, the property of Robert Macfie, Esq., comprising 792 acres of arable land and 1171 acres of wood, between Loch Creran and Appin Bay. The scenery in and around it is exquisite. "I do not know a place," says Dr. Macculloch, "where all the elements—often incongruous ones—of mountains, lakes, wood, rocks, castles, sea, shipping, and cultivation, are so strangely intermixed; where they are so vividly picturesque, and where they produce a greater variety of the most singular and unexpected scenes."

889. **CASTLE STALKER**, on an insulated rock, off the mouth of Appin Bay, is a square tower, now unroofed, yet pretty entire, and has over the entrance-gate a fine carving of the royal arms. It was built by Duncan Stewart of Appin, for the accommodation of King James IV. on his hunting expeditions; and was inhabited, in subsequent ages, by Stewart's descendants. Castle Shuna on the neighbouring island of Shuna, loo

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to be older than Castle Stalker, but is said to owe much of its ancient appearance to the circumstance of its never having been completed. Shuna Island measures about 6 miles in circuit, and is separated from the mainland by a narrow strait.

890. **APPIN** district, the ancient inheritance of the Stewarts of Castle Stalker, extends 18 miles by 12 along the east side of Loch Linnhe. Its shore is sandy, and its coast generally high, but not rocky. Its interior ranges from meadow and swell along the coast to high mountain on the eastern water-shed. Its scenery is richly diversified and strongly picturesque; the coast-line broken with islands and indentations, the sea-board embellished with woods and lawns and mansions, the interior rising away in great variety of height and contour, and the bounding mountains cloven with deep glens and striped with tumbling cataracts. A fine ballad on Appin was written by the Ettrick Shepherd. Port-Appin Ferry, with an inn, stands on the coast opposite the north end of Lismore; Appin village, with a post office under Bunawe, stands at the head of Appin Bay; Portnacroish village, with an inn, stands on the north horn of that bay; and Appin House, the seat of the Misses Downie, stands on the coast opposite Shuna.

891. **KINGAIRLOCH** district extends 12 miles along the west side of Loch Linnhe, from Morven to Ardgour. It consists chiefly of steep, rocky mountains, rising immediately from the shore to an altitude of about 2000 feet, scored with the ruts of torrents, and cut with several ravines and vales. Castle-na-Churn, crowning a high conical rock on its shore, opposite the north end of Lismore, is the ruin of an ancient fortalice, 45 feet long, 20 feet broad, and 33 feet high. Kingairloch hamlet, 4 miles further north, at the head of Loch Corry, has a post office under Fort William. Loch Corry strikes 1¼ mile into the land, and is overlooked at the head by Coinich House, the seat of C. N. Forbes, Esq. Coinich Water, running 5 miles eastward to the loch, contains salmon and fine trout.

892. **CUIL BAY**, 5 miles north-north-east of Shuna, of semicircular outline, 1½ mile wide, is notable for shoals of herrings. Duror Water, running 7 miles westward to it, contains salmon, and is a good trouting stream. Duror hamlet, at the intersection of the stream by the road from Oban to Fort-William, has a post office under Bunawe, and an inn.

893. **ARDSHIEL**, on Kintailen Bay, at the blending of Loch Leven with Loch Linnhe, is the seat of Charles Stewart, Esq., a descendant of the Stewarts of Appin. The proprietor of it in 1745–46 led the Appin Highlanders at the battle of Culloden, and partook fully in the after-perils of that fatal fight. A cave is pointed out, in the side of a ravine in Benavere, on the Ardshiel estate, where he lay concealed during three months. The cave adjoins the rushing descent of a waterfall, and is so perfectly screened by it, as if by a curtain, that no stranger visiting the ravine would suspect its existence. Sir Walter Scott, when a boy, was a frequent visitor at Ardshiel; and he afterwards drew from the scenery around it much of the imagery which adorns his writings.

894. **LOCH LEVEN** opens with a width of 1½ mile, and strikes 12 miles to the east, but contracts at Ballachulish, and again at Dog's Ferry, and has generally a width of much less than a mile. Its scenery, along both sides, from end to end, but especially over the lower half, is diversified and highly picturesque, equalled by the scenery of very few lochs in Scotland, either maritime or inland. See 907.

895. **ARDGOUR** district commences opposite the mouth of Loch Leven, flanks all the west side of the navigation

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thence to Fort-William, and measures 13 miles by 11. Its surface is wildly Highland, and culminates in the summit of Scuir-Donald, at an altitude of 2730 feet above the level of the sea. A parliamentary road commences on its coast at Corran Ferry, the separating point between Loch Linnhe and Loch Eil, and leads westward through the interior to Strontian. Ardgour House, near Corran Ferry, is the seat of Alexander Maclean, Esq.; and Invèrsanda House, 4 miles further west, belongs to the same proprietor.

896. **LOCHABER** commences on the shores of Loch Leven and Loch Eil, and extends away 21 miles to Rannoch, and 33 to Badenoch. Its surface is an assemblage of deep glens, broad moors, and lofty mountains—the most thoroughly Highland district in the kingdom; and abounds in the peculiar scenery of depth and height, boldness and grandeur, by which the Highlands are distinguished. Its highest ground is the summit of Ben-nevis. A wolf was slain in Lochaber in 1680, by Sir E. Cameron of Locheil, believed to have been the last wolf in Great Britain.

897. **LOCH EIL** extends 10 miles north-eastward to Corpach, deflects there suddenly to the left, and extends thence 11 miles to the north-west. The width of its lower stretch decreases from 2 miles to 1¼ mile; and that of its upper stretch contracts much for some distance, and afterwards re-expands. The scenery throughout is very grand. See 1284.

898. **GLEN-NEVIS** commences 6 miles east of the top of Ben-nevis, makes a semicircular sweep round the south base of that mountain, and then goes north-westward to pour its stream into Loch Eil, above Fort-William. Its total length is about 14 miles. Nevis Water, which traverses it, has a rapid current, and forms several romantic cascades. A small affluent, which descends from Ben-nevis, about 8 miles south-east of Fort-William, makes a continuous cataract of about half a mile. A cave, opposite the influx of this streamlet, and bearing the name of Samuel's Cave, was a hiding-place of some of the Jacobite fugitives from the field of Culloden, and is difficult of access.

899. **BEN-NEVIS** has an altitude of 4406 feet above the level of the sea, and is the highest mountain in Britain. It starts abruptly from the plain adjacent to Fort-William, and is well defined round all its circuit. Two profound glens, Nevis and Treig, cut down large portions of its skirts; and deep depressions separate the rest of it from the neighbouring heights. The whole mass, though measuring at least 24 miles round its lowest circumference, stands well revealed to the eye, exhibiting its proportions without break or confusion, and soaring in sharp outline away to the sky. Its summit is not peaked, but flattened, and harmonizes admirably with the general contour. Three different and successive formations of rock constitute the mountain,—the first consisting of gneiss and mica-slate, the second consisting of granite, the third consisting of trap, chiefly porphyritic greenstone. The ascent of Ben-nevis is usually made on the north side, and commonly occupies about three hours and a half; but it cannot be made without considerable difficulty and some danger, and ought not to be undertaken by a stranger without a guide. All suitable aids to it, in guide, pony, and viands, may be had at Fort-William. The view from the summit is both extensive and sublime; and the average best time for it is the six hours following mid-day.

900. **FORT-WILLIAM** stands on the east side of Loch Eil, adjacent to the west side of Ben-nevis. It has a key post office; contains three chief inns—the Caledonian, the George, and the Argyle; and is a centre for tourists in the Western Highlands, second in importance only to Oban. Its population is about 1700. The town is properly

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called Maryburgh; and a fort on the north of it is properly Fort-William. The fort is an irregular work of triangular outline, with two bastions mounting fifteen 12-pounders, and with a bomb-proof magazine; and it is defended by ditch, glacis, and ravelin. It resisted a siege of five weeks in 1745; yet it cannot be pronounced a place of much strength or importance.

LXXII.—FROM LOCH LOMOND TO FORT-WILLIAM.

Paragraph

A coach leaves the head of Loch Lomond on the arrival of the first steamer from Balloch. Passengers from Glasgow and Stirling reach Balloch by early railway train in time for the steamer; passengers from Inverary go on board at Tarbet; and passengers from Callander go on board at Inversnaid. Passengers also from Aberfeldy are brought by coach to join at Crianlarich; and passengers from Dalmally join at Tyndrum.

Inveraman Hotel, left; Stuckincaple, right; **Glenfalloch**, begun to be followed up..... 901

Benglass, right; cascade right; Benmore, right; Crianlarich Inn, 9 miles. Glendochart and road to Aberfeldy, right; **Strathfillan**, begun to be followed up..... 902

Innerchagery House, right; clachan of St. Fillans, passed; Fillan Water, crossed; **Berlaoidh**, 5 miles to the left..... 815

Dalree, left; **Tyndrum**, 13¼ miles..... 903

Road to Dalmally and Oban, left; Clifton, right; Benvuridh, Benvurie, Auch, and Kirk of Orchy Braes, left; Orchy Water, crossed... 817

Bendoran, right; **Loch Tolla**, with Ardvrecknish and Achallader Castle, right..... 904

Inveroran Inn, 22½ miles. Bencarrick, left; Marquis of Breadalbane's deer forest, right and left; Bencaugh, left; **Rannoch** and Loch Lydoch, right..... 905

Black Mount, left; **King's House** Inn, 30½ miles, 906

Road, by Devil's Staircase, to **Leven Water**, Kinlochmore, and Serpent River, right..... 07

Buachaille-Etive, left; **Glencoe** begun to be descended..... 908

Loch Treachtan, left; Scuir-na-Fingal and Scuir-na-Riach, right; Invercoe House, Ellanmunde, and view of Loch Leven, right; **Ballachulish** slate quarries..... 909

Ballachulish Ferry over **Loch Leven**, 46½ miles 894

Shore of Loch Leven followed to Onich village; that of Loch Linnhe followed to Corran Ferry; and that of Loch Eil followed to **Fort-William**, 43 miles..... 900

901. **GLENFALLOCH** commences among high mountains south of Benmore, and descends, chiefly south-westward, to the head of Loch Lomond. Its upper and central parts are strictly glen; while its lower part expands into ornate vale. Glenfalloch House and Old Glenfalloch House, in the lower part, are the seats of Captain Campbell and J. Menzies, Esq. Falloch Water, traversing the glen, runs principally with rapid current, and forms in one part a fine cascade, but subsides in the vale to sluggishness. The trout in it are small, but so plentiful that from ten to twelve dozen of them have been taken by the rod in a forenoon. See 930.

902. **STRATHFILLAN** brings down Fillan Water, the highest head-stream of the Tay, from the north-east side of Benlaoidh, 10 miles eastward to the head of Glendochart. A priory for canons regular was founded in Strathfillan, midway between Crianlarich and Tyndrum, by Robert Bruce; and a pool, in the vicinity of its site, called the Holy Pool of Fillan, was long held in superstitious repute for the cure of rheumatism and insanity. Dalree, near the head of Strathfillan, in the eastern neighbourhood of Tyndrum, was the scene of a sharp skirmish, in 1306, between Robert Bruce and Macdougal of Lorn. See 931.

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903. TYNDRUM stands in a lofty situation, amid bleak, dreary uplands; and has a post office under Crieff, and an inn. Clifton, in its northern vicinity, is a mining village, connected with a lead mine of the Marquis of Breadalbane.

904. LOCH TOLLA is 4 miles long, and about a mile broad. Inveroran Inn stands at its south-west end; Ardvrecknish, a shooting-lodge of the Marquis of Breadalbane, on its north-west side; and Achallader Castle, a ruined ancient fortalice of the lairds of Glenorchy, at its north-east end. Bendoran Mountain, which overhangs it on the south-east, has been rendered famous among Highlanders by the Gaelic muse of Duncan Ban M'Intyre; and the slope of a hill, in the neighbourhood of Achallader Castle, marked with several heath-clothed cairns, figures in tradition as the scene of a bloody conflict. Plantations around Ardvrecknish, and a fine forest on the opposite side, give rich relief to the wildness of the mountain scenery. The Marquis of Breadalbane's extensive deer preserve of Corichbad spreads all around, displaying groups of deer to the view of passengers along the highway. See 817.

905. RANNOCH is a tract of 28 miles by 16, with a mean elevation of about 1000 feet above the level of the sea, chiefly a wild waste, the largest and the dreariest moor in Scotland. The eastern part of it extends to the Perthshire route up Strathtummel; but the western part lies well under the eye in the reach of road from Loch Tolla to King's House. This part contains the flat, sinuous, repulsive Loch Lydoch, 7 miles long and about a mile broad; and is all else a mixture of bog, heath, and rock, hideous and dismal, without life or feature, environed in the far distance by coarse, dark mountains.

"Amid this vast, tremendous solitude,
Where nought is heard except the wild wind's sigh,
Or savage raven's deep and hollow cry,
With awful thought the spirit is imbued!
Around—around for many a weary mile,
The alpine masses stretch: the heavy cloud
Cleaves round their brows, concealing with its shroud
Bleak, barren rocks, unthawed by summer's smile.
Nought but the desert mountains and lone sky
Are here: birds sing not, and the wandering bee
Searches for flowers in vain; nor shrub, nor tree,
Nor human habitation greets the eye
Of heart-struck pilgrim; while around him lie
Silence and desolation, what is he!"

906. KING'S HOUSE, now an inn, was built about the time of the rebellion of 1745, for the accommodation of troops marching through the Highland fastnesses. The tract around it is high moorland, and rises steeply in the west toward the stern, grand, twin-summits of Buachaille-Etive, at an elevation of 2537 feet above the level of the sea.

907. LEVEN WATER runs 6 miles westward to the head of Loch Leven; traverses a grandly picturesque glen; expands, in its progress, into a chain of small lakes; makes, in its lowest reach, some fine cascades, called the Smoudie Falls; and contains some salmon and great abundance of trout. A streamlet, called the Serpent River, falling into the east side of the loch, at Kinlochmore, a short distance north of the mouth of Leven Water, makes two remarkable cascades; the upper one, a fall of about 100 feet over a precipice, beautified at the foot by a tufting of beech trees; the lower one, a fall of 20 feet into a natural tunnel, accessible to a visitor through a lateral orifice. These localities are reached by an old road to Fort-William, deflecting from the present highway 3 miles west of King's House, and so difficult as to be called the Devil's Staircase.

908. GLENCOE commences at the north-east side of Buachaille-Etive, and descends 9 miles west-north-westward to the vicinity of Ballachulish. It is one of the grandest of the Highland glens, but has a peculiar character. Its mountains do not form ranges, or rise gradually, but look like collections of individual mountains pressed violently together, and tightened into the smallest

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possible space. They rise from the sides of the glen almost with the suddenness of ramparts, and soar away to the clouds in fantastic masses of crag and cone, cliff and pinnacle. They have not an average altitude of more than 2500 feet above the level of the sea, but are so mural and so spiral as to appear to the eye to be much higher; and they present an aspect so gloomy and wild, so solemn and severe, as to add mystery and awe to both their form and their height. Their riven precipices contain caverns and fissures enough to satisfy any man's taste for the terrible; and some of their lateral passes are too critical to be attempted, even in the best state of light and weather, by any but a most brave and skilful mountaineer. The torrents which descend from them bring heaps of debris to the bottom, and cannot be restrained there within drains; and they rise and fall so fitfully, beneath the effluxion of storms along the sharp mountain tops, that one day they are almost rivers, and next day are dry.

A rocky barrier, or small transverse ridge, divides the glen near the middle into two parts. The upper division has mountains of greater height, sharper outline, and more irregular arrangement, than the lower one, and possesses scarcely a relieving feature of either beauty or soft romance. The lower division shows a curious mixture of colours among the naked acclivities of its mountains; is clothed with verdure on its sides and bottom; has fringes of alder and birch along the course of the Coe; contains a sprinkling of human dwellings; and connects at the foot with the stir and traffic of Ballachulish quarries. Coe Water is formed by headstreams in the upper glen, collecting in the natural reservoir of the small lake Treachtan; it makes a brisk run, with frequent alternations of pleasant pool; and it seems, to an inexperienced angler, to be a good trouting stream, but is really not worth his attention. The rocks of the glen exhibit formations of different kinds and ages thrown together, and locked into one another, in a manner almost unparalleled. The plutonic, the eruptive, and the metamorphic rocks, in particular—granite, porphyry, gneiss, and clayslate—occur in strange and startling intermixtures. The mouth of the glen contains Glencoe post office under Bunawe; Invercoe village, inhabited by quarriers; and Invercoe House, the seat of Robert Sutherland, Esq.

Glencoe claims to be the birth-place of Ossian, and contains a hill and a cave which bear his name. Its river agrees well with his "roaring stream of Cona;" its headlong torrents answer well to his "thousand streams that meet in Cona's Vale, when, after a stormy night, they turn their dark eddies beneath the pale light of the morning;" and many of its localities correspond exactly in character, and some of them more or less in name, with those of his magnificent song. Whether Ossian was one poet or many, a real name or a shade, there could be no fitter place than Glencoe for suggesting his peculiar imagery. This solemn glen has also a mournful notoriety for a massacre of its inhabitants in the winter of 1691–2.

909. **BALLACHULISH** Quarries, adjacent to the mouth of Glencoe, employ about 300 persons, and produce annually from five to seven millions of excellent roofing slates. Ellanmunde islet, in Loch Leven, near the mouth of the Coe, contains the ruins of a church which rose on the site of a Culdee cell, and served parochially for Glencoe and part of Appin. The road from Glencoe to Ballachulish Ferry, a distance of 2½ miles, skirts or overhangs the edge of Loch Leven, and is divided from some parts of it only by a protecting parapet. An excellent inn stands at the south side of the ferry; and another inn stands at the north side.

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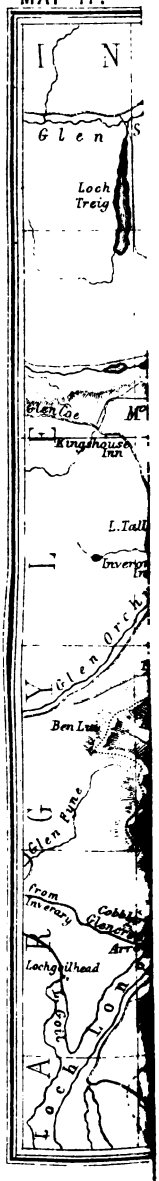
MAP II.



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TWELFTH DIVISION.

LOCH LOMOND AND THE GREATER PART OF PERTHSHIRE.

THIS district comprehends the immediate basin of Loch Lomond, and all the parts of Perthshire west of the Ochils and the Sidlaws. It lies across the boundary between the Highlands and the Lowlands, includes some of the most picturesque portions of both, and exhibits grand blendings of the distinctive styles of each. Its general character presents considerable resemblance to that of the Lake District of England, but is of larger type, and possesses more variety. Its mountains also are differently arranged; its glens and vales lie more widely apart, and sometimes pass into great straths; and its combinations of lakes and alps, of wild nature and luxuriant art, of close scenes and distant views, are much richer, and give ampler play to both the pencil and the fancy. Its only inferiority, if this be one, is want of proximity to the sea. The travelling facilities toward it, and through it, are of a high order, and well adapted to its various parts; and the hotel accommodations are profuse and excellent. We have not space to track a route into every one of its recesses; but we shall trace all the main lines, and indicate, as we go along, the directions and distances where the more secluded attractions exist.

LXXIII.—LOCH LOMOND.

Paragraph

Loch Lomond is reached near the foot at Balloch, by the railways from Stirling, Glasgow, and Helensburgh, as shown in **XXXI.**, **XXXII.**, and **XXXIII.**; on the west side, at Tarbet, by coach from Inverary, as shown in **LXI.**; on the east side, at Inversnaid, by omnibus from Loch Katrine, as shown in **LXXV.**; and near the head, at Ardlui, by coach from Fort-William, Oban, and Aberfeldy, as shown in **LXXII.** and **LXXIV.** Steamers start from Balloch twice a-day, on the arrival of the trains, and call successively at Balmaha on the east side, at Luss on the west, at Rowardennan on the east, at Tarbet on the west, and at Inversnaid on the east.

Loch Lomond, entered 910

Balloch Castle, right..... 449

Cameron House, Belritiro, Arden, and Glenfruin, left..... 911

Butturich Castle and Duncruin, right..... 912

Inchmurrin, left..... 913

Crayinch, left; view up Strathendrick, with George Buchanan's monument in the distance, in front.....446, 443

Ross Priory, right..... 447

Buchanan House, right... 445

Torrinch and **Inchcalloch**, left..... 914

Clareinch, right; **Balmaha**, 6¼ miles..... 915

Inchfad, left..... 916

Glenfinlas and Rossdhu, 3 miles to the left 917

Inchcruin, with Inchmoan beyond it, left; **Inchconachan**, with Inchtavanach beyond it, left..... 918

Inchlonaig, right; magnificent view up the loch, right front; **Luss**, 10½ miles..... 919

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Paragraph
Strone Hill, left; Blairvockie House right; **Glendouglas**, left..... 920
Rowardennan, 13¼ miles..... 921
Camsnaglash Bay and Firken Point, left; southern limb of **Benlomond**, right..... 922
Stuckgoun Cottage, left; **Rob Roy's Prison**, right..... 923
The Cobbler, 3½ miles to the left..... 742
Tarbet, 18½ miles..... 924
Summit mass of Benlomond, right; **Inversnaid**, 21 miles..... 925
Glensloy, left..... 926
Rob Roy's Cave, right 927
Benvoirlich, left; **Ellan Vhou**, right..... 928
Pulpit Rock, left..... 929
Stuckendrine, left; Doune and Ardlish, right; grand view up **Glenfalloch**, in front..... 901
Ardlui, 27 miles..... 930

910. **LOCH LOMOND** extends 23 miles north-north-westward, from its efflux at the Leven, to its head at the mouth of the Falloch. It expands gradually over the first 2 miles to a width of 1¾ mile; then expands suddenly to a width of 5 miles; then, over the next 6 miles, contracts gradually to a width of 1½ mile; then goes to the head in a somewhat uniform strip, with average width of about 7 furlongs. Its depth in the lower parts seldom exceeds 60 feet, but in the upper parts is often from 200 to 600 feet. Its waters contain trout, salmon, par, pike, eel, and the gwyniad, or fresh-water herring. Its expanded parts are largely occupied by islands, in size, form, costume, diversity, and arrangement, to produce picturesque effect, both in the series of views from the passing steamer and in bird's-eye views from the flanking heights. Its shores and screens present all styles of admired lake landscape,—the close and the distant, the Lowland and the Highland, the ornate and the savage, vales, hills, woods, cliffs, glens, and alps, in successions and combinations often as startling as they are glorious. Brilliant beauty prevails throughout the region of the islands; and massive grandeur dominates thence to the head.

911. **CAMERON HOUSE**, on the west shore of the loch, 1¼ mile from Balloch, is the seat of Alexander Smollet, Esq., the lineal descendant of Smollet the historian. Belritiro and Arden, on the same shore, further up, are the seats of Mr. Robertson and Mr. Lumsden; and the latter contains an original portrait of Rob Roy. Glenfruin, striking 7 miles westward from beyond Arden, is flanked along the north side by a lofty ridge with flowing summit, which figures grandly in the sky-line of the views from the upper parts of the Frith of Clyde, and terminates toward Loch Lomond in the abutting hill of Shantron. A sanguinary conflict was fought in Glenfruin in 1602, between the Colquhouns and the Macgregors, and is commemorated in the name of the glen, which signifies "the glen of wailing." Ruins of an old fortalice of the Colquhouns occur near the scene of the conflict, at Bannachra; and traces of an ancient fortification, fabled to have been a stronghold of Fingal, occur a mile further north, at Dumfin.

912. **BUTTURICH CASTLE**, the seat of Mr. Findlay, on a rising ground, half a mile from the south shore of the loch, 2 miles from Balloch, was built in 1834, on the site of a large ancient fortalice. Mount Misery and Duncruin, behind it and eastward, show good features and command grand views, but have been noticed in 447.

913. **INCHMURRIN**, the most southerly of the islands, is also the largest; measures 5½ miles in circuit; has long been used by the Dukes of Montrose as a deer-park; and contains a ducal hunting-lodge and the ruins of an ancient fortalice of the Earls of Lennox. Crayinch, half a mile to the north-east, measures about 3 furlongs each way; and Torrinch, still further to the north-east, is about half a mile long. These three islands are beautifully wooded; and they

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form a picturesque belt across the widest part of the lake.

914. **INCHCALLIOCH**, between Torrinch and Balmaha, measures 2½ miles in circuit, and shows charming features of rock and wood. It anciently contained a nunnery, and took thence its name, which signifies "the island of women." A parish church rose on the ruins of the nunnery, and was long used for an extensive tract on the mainland, but has disappeared. The cemetery connected with it is still in use, and contains a number of curious old tombstones. Clareinch, near the south side of Inchcallioch, is an islet-gem.

915. **BALMAHA** has an extensive chemical work, the property of Mr. A. Liston. Buchanan Church, the successor of that which stood on Inchcallioch, is 1½ mile to the east. The country above begins immediately to rise into mountain, and contains the "Pass of Balmaha," sung by Scott in his "Lady of the Lake."

916. **INCHFAD**, north-west of Inchcallioch, is nearly a mile long, and shows the features of an ornate farm. Inchcruin, further north-west, is 1½ mile in circuit, has little wood, and formerly contained an asylum for the insane. Inchmoan, south-west of Inchcruin, is an island-turbary, low and flat, and yields large supplies of turf.

917. **GLENFINLAS** cleaves the western mountains opposite Inchcallioch, and sends down a stream of 4 miles to the loch, opposite the north end of Inchmurrin. Sheemore, on the face of a hill south of the stream, is the seat of A. M'Niven, Esq. Rossdhu, on the shore, a mile to the north, is the handsome seat of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. Inch-Galbraith, an islet opposite Rossdhu, contains the ruins of an ancient castle.

918. **INCHCONACHAN**, north-west of Inchcruin, measures 2½ miles in circuit, and is well arrayed in natural oak. Inchtavanach, south-west of it, is nearly a mile long, rises steeply to a greater height than any other of the islands, makes a good show of natural wood, and anciently contained a monastery. Inchlonaig, north of Inchconachan, extends about a mile in length, has many ancient yews, said to have been planted by Robert Bruce for supplying his army with bows, and is used by Sir James Colquhoun as a deer park.

919. **LUSS** has a post office under Glasgow, a good inn, two places of worship, and about 300 inhabitants. It is a favourite resort of anglers. Camstradden House, at its south side, is the residence of Sir James Colquhoun's factor. The glen of Luss strikes 5 miles westward, among clay-slate mountains, and sends down a limpid stream over a channel strewn with slate debris. Quarries of excellent roofing-slate are worked near Camstradden and in the glen. Strone Hill, on the north side of the village, commands a glorious bird's-eye view of the lake, and is easy of ascent. Dr. Stewart, the translator of the Bible into Gaelic, was minister of Luss.

920. **GLENDOUGLAS** descends 5 miles to the lake opposite Rowardennan, embosoms picturesque scenery, and is overhung by the romantic Benglass. The small inn of Inverbeg stands at its mouth. The beautiful bay of Camsnaglash, flanked by the promontory of Firken, lies immediately beyond. A charming lakelet, called Lochan Uaine, long regarded as a grand scene of fairy enchantment, is situated on the top of a neighbouring hill. Stuckgoun Cottage, on the shore, further north, is a retreat of Lord Benholme, and was a summer residence of the late Lord Jeffrey.

921. **ROWARDENNAN** is the best starting-point for the ascent of Benlomond, and has a good hotel, where guides and well-trained ponies may be had. The tourist may find no difficulty in ascending the mountain, and may ride to the very top; but as fogs or perplexities may occur, he ought not to go without a guide. The distance from

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Rowardennan to the summit is about 6 miles. Blairvockie House, to the south of Rowardennan, is the seat of D. Mitchell, Esq.; and a shooting-lodge to the north is the property of F. Murray, Esq., of Monkland.

922. **BENLOMOND** rises from a base of 5 miles from south to north, and of 3½ miles from west to east. It ascends on the south in a long, gradual, heaving shoulder; then goes more steeply aloft in a great summit cone; then breaks down on the north in a terrific precipice of about 2000 feet. Its summit altitude is 3175 feet above the level of the sea. Its general outline, in multitudes of distant views, is grandly beautiful; and its western acclivities, closely overhanging the lake, as seen from the passing steamer, are solemnly impressive. The bird's-eye view of the lake's basin, obtained from the mountain's shoulder in the course of the ascent, delights every tourist vastly more than the sail on the waters; and the view to distant horizons from the summit,—on the one hand, among the phalanxed peaks of the Highlands,—on the other, over the diversified expanses of the Lowlands,—is one of the most gorgeous to be got in Britain—yet not equal, in either breadth, or force, or glory, to that obtained from some of the other Highland mountains. Granite is the principal rock; mica-slate also is plentiful; and quartz nodules occur so large as to look in the distance like patches of snow. See 921.

923. **ROB ROY'S PRISON** is a mural rock, 30 feet high, on the east margin of the lake, 3¾ miles north of Rowardennan. Tradition says that Rob Roy brought hither his prisoners who refused to pay his exactions, tied a rope round their waist, let them down from the top of the rock to swing in mid air, and gave them an occasional plunge in the lake till they agreed to his demands.

924. **TARBET**, consisting of a few neat cottages and a very commodious hotel, is delightfully situated on a small bay, amid sheltering woods, opposite the grandest part of Benlomond. Tourists may go from it, by a pleasant walk of 1½ mile, to the Loch Long steamer at Arrochar; or by public coach, in waiting, either thither or onward to Inverary. Blarrenoch Cottage, the residence of Captain Brown, is a little to the north. See 743.

925. **INVERSNAID** is the point of communication with Loch Katrine and the Trosachs, and has a good hotel. Inversnaid Burn, coming 3 miles hither from the gloomy tarn of Loch Arklet, makes a romantic descent to Loch Lomond, with fine cascade of 30 feet, tolerably well seen from the steamer. Inversnaid Fort, on a rising ground, about a mile up the burn, is the desolate ruin of a strong barrack, erected, early in the 18th century, to check the depredations of the Macgregors, and commanded for some time by General Wolfe, when he was an officer in the Buffs. A shooting-lodge, on the top of the hill above Inversnaid, is the property of S. R. Brown, Esq. Wordsworth saw at Inversnaid "the sweet Highland girl" whom he celebrates in his song.

926. **GLENSLOY** opens opposite Inversnaid, and strikes 6 miles to the north-west. Inveruglass Cottage, the residence of M. M'Murrich, Esq., stands in its mouth. Grand mountains flank the sides of the glen, and form a series of impressive scenes. Benvoirlich, the highest, on the north side, has an altitude of 3160 feet above the level of the sea. Loch Sloy, in the bosom of the glen, at the base of Benvoirlich, abounds in trout, was anciently the gathering-place of the clan Macfarlane, and gave them their slogan or war-cry of "Loch Sloy! Loch Sloy!" The habitation of their chiefs passed into other hands, and was converted first into an inn, and next into a private residence.

927. **ROB ROY'S CAVE**, or Craigroyston, on the east side of the loch, 1¾ mile north of Inversnaid, is a wild, deep

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cavern, within a steep, rugged rock. The entrance to it is indicated by two circles painted on the face of the rock; and is small, and partly concealed by fallen blocks. Robert Bruce found shelter in this cave after the skirmish of Dalree; and Rob Roy used it as a sort of council-room for planning his raids and instructing his subalterns.

928. **ELLAN-VHOU**, an islet in the lake, in the vicinity of Rob Roy's Cave, is beautifully wooded, and contains the ruins of an ancient fortalice of the Macfarlanes. Some of its trees are very old, and are alleged to have been planted by Robert Bruce. A vault beneath the ruins of its old fortalice was inhabited, till some time into the present century, by an old ascetic of the Macfarlane clan, and bears the name of the "Hermit's Cave."

929. **THE PULPIT ROCK**, on the west side of the lake, near the head, is used as a sub-parochial church. An artificial excavation in the face of it, large enough to hold three persons, serves as a pulpit; a grassy space around serves instead of pews; and the parish minister of Arrochar occasionally conducts worship here with the northern portion of his flock. An old house, now in ruin, on the opposite shore, was inhabited by an enterprising navigator, Captain Lindsay, who initiated the modern river commerce of Glasgow. Ardlish, on the same side, further up, is the seat of Mr. M'Ewan.

930. **ARDLUI**, at the mergence of the lake into Falloch Water, is a charming locality. Ardlui House, a recent erection, stands near the water; hills, covered with foliage, and cloven in one part by the course of a waterfall, range on the west; heights, stern and bare, stand up on the east; a rich piece of low strath strikes up the course of the stream to the north; and a sublime amphitheatre, with alpine peaks, sweeps round the horizon. The steamer comes to her moorings amid a strictly rural scene, with scarcely sufficient breadth of water to turn; and the hotel of Inverarnan stands about half a mile further on.

LXXIV.—FROM LOCHLOMOND HEAD TO ABERFELDY.

	Paragraph
By road with public conveyance. Same as **LXXII.** to Crianlarich, 9 miles. **Glendochart**, with Dochart Water on the left, begun to be followed down to Killin	931
Benmore, right; Loch Dochart, left; Luib Inn, 17 miles. Achlyne, left; **Glenogle**, right	932
Killin, 25 miles	933
Loch Tay, in front	934
Auchmore, right	935
Lochy Water, crossed, with **Glenlochy** to the left	936
Left side of Loch Tay begun to be followed down to the foot; Finlarig Castle, right; **Benlawers**, left	937
Lawers village, passed; **Ardeonaig** and Acharn, on the further side of the lake, right	938
Road to **Genlyon** and Fortingall, left	939
Stronfernan village, passed; Drummond Hill, left; road to **Cosheville** and Dull, left	940
River Tay, crossed	941
Kenmore, 41 miles	942
Taymouth Castle, right	943
Bolfracks, right; road to **Weem**, left	944
Aberfeldy, 47 miles	945

931. **GLENDOCHART** commences with open head at the foot of Strathfillan, and extends eastward to Killin. Its right side, adjacent to the head, is sublimely overhung by the double-coned Benmore, rising to altitudes of 3798 and 3819 feet above the level of the sea; its flanks, all the way down, are grandly imposing; its bottom displays much beauty of water, wood, and cultivation; and its mouth opens magnificently on the prospect of Loch Tay. Loch Dochart extends 3 miles at the base of Benmore; has an islet, near the head, with a romantic, wood-embowered ruin of an ancient castle, which belonged to the Campbells of

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Lochawe; and contains another islet, 51 feet long and 29 feet broad, which can be pushed about with poles, and sometimes moves before the wind. Dochart Water, running along all the rest of the glen, yields valuable pearls, and contains trout of superior quality, some of them weighing from 2 to 3 pounds. Inverardran, near the head of the glen, is the villa of W. B. Steele, Esq.; Glenure House, on Loch Dochart, is the seat of T. Place, Esq.; and Achlyne, in a recess on the left side of the glen, is a spacious shooting-lodge of the Marquis of Chandos. Two inns occur in Glendochart, at Suie and at Luib.

932. **GLENOGLE** deflects from Glendochart 2½ miles below Achlyne, goes 3½ miles south-south-eastward to the head of Loch Earn, and is traversed by the road from Killin to Callander. It is a solemn, close, precipitous, alpine ravine, a prolonged mountain pass, overhung by stupendous crags, and opening on the south to a romantic view of the lofty summits beyond Loch Earn. Hundreds of runnels fall from its cliffs in spray; thousands of fallen rocks lie strewn in fragments athwart its bottom; and hundreds more, at giddy heights, project so saliently as to appear in momentary readiness to fall. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert went through Glenogle on their way from Taymouth to Drummond Castle.

933. **KILLIN** stands on Dochart Water, above the influx of the Lochy, about half a mile from the head of Loch Tay. It has a post office under Crieff, two banking offices, two inns—M'Tavish's and the Bridge of Lochy—a public library, three places of worship, and about 450 inhabitants. The scenery around it, both near and remote, is magnificent. The Dochart descends a ledgy bed in a rushing cataract; the Lochy moves tranquilly amid a mass of wood; the glens of the two streams strike away in grandeur; Benlawers, 6 miles distant, seems to fill half the horizon; and Loch Tay, with its woods and mountains, goes off in noble perspective. A bridge of five unequal arches across the Dochart commands one of the best combinations of the views; and an islet immediately below it, covered with tall pines, contains the burial-place of the Macnabs, once the chiefs of the surrounding country. Killin is fabled to have been founded by Fingal, and to contain his grave.

934. **LOCH TAY** extends, with slight curves, to the north-east. Its length is 15 miles; its mean breadth about a mile; its general depth from 15 to 100 fathoms. Its basin is all a Highland glen. The mountains on the north-west side are a bulky chain, with bare, lofty, flowing summits, culminating at the middle in Benlawers. Those on the south-east side are much lower, comparatively gentle and regular, looking more like hills than mountains. Good roads go along both sides; and that along the south-east side, not travelled by the public coach, gives far the best views. The lake contains salmon, pike, trout, and char; and can be fished by boats hired at the head. Salmon have been caught in it of from 20 to 36 pounds; pike, of the same weight; and the common trout, of 8 pounds.

935. **AUCHMORE**, at the head of Loch Tay, and Kinnell, a short distance to the west, are seats of the Marquis of Breadalbane; and the latter, till lately, was the seat of the chief of the Macnabs. Finlarig Castle, on the north-west side of the lake, 2½ miles from the head,—now a tall, ivy-clad, picturesque ruin, amid a nobly wooded park,—was the seat of the Marquis of Breadalbane's ancestors, and figures in Sir Walter Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth," as the death-place of the chief of the clan Quhele. The burying-vault of the Breadalbane family adjoins it; the field of a bloody fight between the Campbells and the Macdonalds is in its neighbourhood; and numerous forts and circles of the Caledonian times occur to the north-east along the lake.

936. **GLENLOCHY** descends 11 miles

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eastward to the vicinity of Killin. It describes the arc of a circle, with the convex side to the north. Its scenery is diversified and grand. A range of lofty summits along its north side culminates at the foot in Mealgirdy, with an altitude of 3304 feet above the level of the sea. Lochy Water, which traverses it, is attractive both to the angler and to the lover of the picturesque. A series of six cataracts, in two groups, with a deep, circular pool between, occurs on the stream, 3 miles from Killin, forming a very fine scene, all beheld in one view from the crown of a central overhanging rock.

937. **BENLAWERS** rises from a broad base, in fusion with contiguous mountains; rolls upward in a series of shoulders and summit; and terminates in an overtopping cone at an altitude of 3945 feet above the level of the sea. Its skirts, to a considerable height, are wooded, cultivated, or verdant; and its upper parts are softly pastoral or heathy. Its ascent is so easy that all can be done on horseback. The prospect from its summit, in all directions, is extensive, full of force, strikingly diversified, embracing magnificent combinations of the Highlands' lakes, straths, and mountains. Benlawers consists chiefly of mica-slate, is a grand field for the botanist, and abounds with game. Lawers village, at its south skirt, on Loch Tay side, has an inn.

938. **ARDEONAIG**, on the south-east side of Loch Tay, opposite Lawers, 8½ miles from Killin, has an inn and a church; and Acharn, 5 miles further on, within 2 miles of Kenmore, is a neat small village on a burn, which makes a picturesque waterfall. The fall occurs within a deep wooded dell; makes first a clear leap of 50 feet, then a series of cataracts amounting to 45 feet; and is well seen from an ornate hermitage on a confronting rock.

939. **GLENLYON** commences among alpine mountains 6 miles west of the head of Loch Tolla, and descends 24 miles eastward to the vicinity of Kenmore. Its south flank comprises Mealgirdy, Benlawers, and the mountains which connect them. Its north flank comprises mountains only a degree less lofty. Its bottom begins on a high elevation, is seldom more than a furlong wide, has no carriage outlet except at and near the foot, and, in some parts, never receives a ray of sunshine during the winter months. Its sides are so verdant as to be well depastured with sheep, and yet so declivitous as to be leaped by a multitude of waterfalls from 200 to 1000 feet deep. The stream which drains it, the Lyon, contains valuable pearl mussels, excellent trout, and sometimes a few salmon; makes two considerable cascades, at Sputbaan and at Moar; and does not fall into the Tay till 2½ miles below Kenmore. The lowest reach of the glen, 6 miles in length, bears the separate name of Fortingall, presents softer characters than the upper reaches, and embosoms the church village of Fortingall, a famous, old, gigantic yew, and remains of a Roman camp—the furthest inland in Scotland. Meggernie Castle, the seat of R. S. Menzies, Esq., stands nearly at the head of the inhabited part of the glen; Inverwick, with an inn, is 2½ miles further down; Chesthill, the seat of J. S. Menzies, Esq., is 3 miles above Fortingall; Glenlyon House, the seat of F. G. Campbell, Esq., is adjacent to Fortingall; Garth House, the seat of W. M. Macdonald, Esq., is a mile to the east; and Garth Castle, a ruined old fortalice, once inhabited by the Wolf of Badenoch, is 3 miles to the north-north-east. The glen contains a number of Caledonian forts; it was the scene of a sanguinary conflict between the clan Maciver and the Stewarts of Garth; and it gives the titles of Baron and Viscount to the Duke of Athole.

940. **COSHEVILLE** Inn, 3 miles east-north-east of Fortingall, and 3½ north of Kenmore, stands in the mouth of a tributary glen of the Lyon, on a road leading northward, through a mountain pass, to the straths of Tummel and Rannoch.

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Comrie Castle, on the right side of the Lyon, a mile below Cosheville, is the ruin of an ancient fortalice. Dull village, 2 miles east of Cosheville, and 4 north-east of Kenmore, stands in the Vale of Appin, on a road going right down from the left side of Loch Tay to the village of Weem. It is said to have had a college, probably a Culdee institution, of as early a date as the pristine college of St. Andrews; and it now has a very ancient, weather-worn market cross, an ancient parish church, and about 160 inhabitants.

941. **THE RIVER TAY** issues from Loch Tay at Kenmore, flows eastward thence to Logierait, southward thence to Perth, south-eastward thence to the influx of the Earn, and east-north-eastward thence to the sea. Its course to the Earn is splendidly fluviatile, with majestic current and rolling banks, overhung by picturesque heights, diminishing from grand mountain to noble hill; but its reach from the Earn to the sea is estuarial, ranging in width from three-fourths of a mile to 3 miles, and variously flanked with carse lands, with slopes, and with gentle heights. Its chief tributaries are the Tummel and the Isla on the left bank; and the Bran, the Shochie, the Almond, and the Earn on the right. Its length of run, measured from the remotest feeder of Loch Tay, but excluding sinuosities, is 115 miles; the extent of country within its basin is about 2500 square miles; and the volume of water which it carries every second to its estuary averages 3640 cubic feet,—a greater volume than that of any other river in Great Britain. The Tay drains great wealth of fishing ground, in both lakes and streams, but is itself of inferior value to the sportsman. Its best angling reaches lie between Kenmore and Logierait, and around the influx of the Isla. Its salmon fisheries are distributed among seven or eight principal proprietors, besides lesser ones, and are of fluctuating value, but proly yield a mean rental of about £9000.

942. **KENMORE** stands on a peninsula at the efflux of the River Tay from Loch Tay, and communicates by a handsome bridge of five arches with the left bank of the river. It is a neatly built village, and has a post office under Dunkeld, an excellent inn, a Parish Church, and a Free Church. The poet Burns wrote on the parlour wall of its inn a glowing description of the surrounding scenery, pronounced by Lockhart to be among the best of his compositions. An islet in Loch Tay, near the village, covered with trees, contains the ruins of a priory, which was founded by Alexander I. of Scotland, and where he interred his queen, Sibilla, the daughter of Henry I. of England. Drummond Hill, immediately to the north, all mantled with wood, has remains of a vast Caledonian fortification, and commands a magnificent, diversified, and extensive view.

943. **TAYMOUTH CASTLE**, the chief seat of the Marquis of Breadalbane, stands on the Tay, about a mile below Kenmore. It sprang from an erection of 1580 by Sir Colin Campbell, but is itself an edifice of the present century. Its chief part is a grand, quadrangular, four-storey pile, flanked by round towers, and surmounted by a pavilion 100 feet high. Its interior, especially the great staircase, the baronial hall, the dining-room, the drawing-room, and the library, is fitted in a style of princely elegance, and contains some valuable pictures. The grounds around it have a circuit of 13 miles, display elaborate decorations, embosom rich close scenes, and command very noble views. The Dairy draws attention for picturesque construction with snow-white quartz; the Fort Lodge, for a museum of provincial curiosities; the Terrace, 3 miles long, for disclosing a fine series of the close scenes; and the Fort, among wood, for overlooking the best of the outward prospects. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert spent three days of September 1842 at Taymouth Castle, amid most brilliant demonstrations of loyalty

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and joy; and they took their departure by water, up Loch Tay, and made a halt at the Marquis's seat of Auchmore. Bolfracks House, 3½ miles east of Taymouth, is the residence of the Marquis's factor.

944. WEEM is a small village on the left side of the Tay, about a mile north-west of Aberfeldy. It has a good inn, a parish church of 1835, and a previous ancient church with a very curious sculptured monument of a member of the Menzies family. Castle Menzies, a little to the west of it, a seat of Sir Robert Menzies, Bart., is a grand mansion of the 16th century, with considerable recent addition, in the midst of a spacious, nobly-wooded, semicircular park. A romantic ridge, called the Rock of Weem, at least 600 feet high from the base, beautifully wooded, and in some parts almost mural, rises behind the village and the castle. The rich, riant Vale of Appin spreads away to the west. The bridge across the Tay, connecting Weem with Aberfeldy, is a handsome five-arched structure, built by General Wade. The royal forces, in 1746, encamped a night on the meadow immediately west of the bridge, when on their march to the battle-field of Culloden.

945. ABERFELDY stands on Moness Burn, adjacent to its influx to the Tay. It is a thriving village, much resorted to as summer quarters; it consists chiefly of one long street, a short transverse street, and a small central square; and it contains a post office, two banking offices, a public library, three places of worship, and a large hotel—the Breadalbane Arms. Its population is about 1100. Moness Burn has a north-easterly run of about 5 miles; traverses a deep, narrow, leafy dell; makes two romantic waterfalls, and receives a third. Steep walks go up the dell from the village to the falls, and are overarched by trees, —the poet Burns's "birks o' Aberfeldy." The lowest fall occurs about a mile from the village, in the course of a tributary streamlet, and consists of brilliant rushing cascades. The next occurs a short way further up, on Moness Burn, and consists of broken leaps to the aggregate of at least 100 feet. The third occurs half a mile above the first, and consists of a sheer leap of about 50 feet. A rustic bridge crosses the dell, and gives variety to the walks. Distinct traces of a Roman redoubt are seen at the entry to the falls; and the ruins of an ancient fortalice stand above. Moness House, in the vicinity, is the residence of Colonel S. H. Murray. A mineral well at Aberfeldy came into notice a few years ago, as likely to prove an attractive spa.

LXXV.—FROM INVERSNAID, BY CALLANDER, TO STIRLING.

Paragraph

By omnibus to Stronaclachan, by steamer down Loch Katrine, by coach from Loch Katrine to Callander, and by railway from Callander to Stirling, all in continuous connection.

Inversnaid Fort, left 925

Benlomond, right.....922

Loch Arklet and road to Aberfoyle, right; Stronaclachan Inn, at Loch Katrine, 5 miles.

Paragraph

Glengyle, at the head of Loch Katrine, left....946

Loch Katrine, begun to be traversed.....947

Portnellan and Benchoan, left; **Glasgow Waterworks**, right.....948

Letter, left; Benvenue, right; Benawn, left; Goblins' Cave, right; foot of Loch Katrine, 11 miles. The **Trosachs**, traversed.....949

Left side of **Loch Achray**, followed down from head to foot.....950

Paragraph

Glenfinlas, left.....951

Bridge of Turk, 14 miles. Duncraggan, passed; left side of **Loch Vennachoir**, begun to be followed down from head to foot.....952

Benledi, left.....953

Coilantogle Ford and Cockhill, right; Bocastle, right; **Pass of Leny**, left.....971

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Paragraph
Teith Water, crossed, and begun to be followed down to Doune...954
Kilmahog village, passed; **Callander**, 21 miles....955
Keltie Water, crossed...956
Cambusmore, right; Braes of Doune, left; Lanrick Castle, on the further side of the Teith, right; Doune Lodge and Buchany village, left; **Deanston**, right.....957
Doune town and station, 28 miles.....958
Kilbride Castle, 1½ mile to the left; woods of **Blair-Drummond**, 1¾ mile to the right.....970
Railway to Perth, left; **Dunblane** Station, 31½ miles.....959
Allan Water, begun to be followed down to the vicinity of its mouth.....960
Ochil Hills, flanking Strathallan on the left...961
Paragraph
Kippencross, left.....962
Tunnel, 2112 feet long, passed through; **Bridge of Allan** Station, 33½ miles.....963
Lecropt Church, right; Allan Water, crossed; **Abbey Craig**, left.....1032
Causewayhead suburb of Stirling, left; the **River Forth**, crossed.....422
Stirling Station, 36½ miles.....423

946. **GLENGYLE** begins among high mountains, within 2 miles of the head of Loch Lomond, and descends 4 miles south-eastward to the head of Loch Katrine. It was an old possession of the Macgregors, and contains a ruined castle. Its scenery, after heavy rain, is enlivened by wild mountain torrents, but at other times presents no peculiar attraction.

947. **LOCH KATRINE** and the tracts around it and downward burst into celebrity at the publication of Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake." They previously were little known except to natives—scarcely at all to even the most penetrating tourists; but they were perfectly worthy of the celebrity which came upon them, and they have steadily maintained and increased it. The witchery of Sir Walter's poem now does them prejudice as well as service; it induces most writers to describe them principally by profuse quotations from the poem; it incites the local guides to speak of the poem's persons and incidents in connection with the scenes as if they had been realities; it even beguiles many intelligent strangers, while gazing on the landscapes, to think less on Sir Walter's masterly descriptions of them than on his fictitious creations; and it thus throws a haze over all the scenery, obscures its noble native lineaments, mixes spectral visions with its actual grandeurs, and converts much of the glory of a *chef d'œuvre* of nature into the mere glitter of a poet's fancies. Loch Katrine and the tracts around it would have deserved all admiration, on the opening of access to them by public roads, and could not have failed to kindle it in every well-constituted mind, had the "Lady of the Lake" never been written. We shall not, except in our paragraph on the Trosachs, quote the poem in the course of our notices of the localities; for we have no choice but either to leave it alone or to quote as profusely as our predecessors; and we shall assume each tasteful tourist to know it all already, and to have come hither, not to re-read extracts from it, but to look upon the landscape.

Loch Katrine extends in a serpentine manner from west-north-west to east-south-east. Its length is 8 miles; its mean breadth, about three-fourths of a mile; its greatest depth, 78 fathoms; its surface elevation above the level of the sea, about 365 feet. Its scenery presents much variety, many transitions, numerous separate views in separate styles, but is prevailingly a mixture of the wildly grand and the sternly beautiful. The best views of it are obtained from the lake's own bosom, in the sail downward; and, owing to the sinuosity of the shores, their height, and the frequent protrusion of bold promontories, these come under the eye in a winding series, often with sudden and striking changes of back-ground, in both the immediate heights and the more distant sky-

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lines. Views of a high order, with equal variety and changefulness, are obtained also from the road along the north shore, curving round high cliffs, receding into lateral dells, sometimes losing sight of the lake altogether only to return to it in bursts of greater brilliance. Larger views, over great part of the water, with gorgeous combinations from the encincturing mountains and the neighbouring gorges, are got from some favourable points far up the flanking heights. The mountains round the lake's head are not very lofty, and have no great force of character, but are well compensated by a remoter sky-line, with vigorous breaks and saliencies, including the top of Benlomond and the peaks of Arrochar. The mountains along the north side culminate in Benchoan, at an altitude of about 3000 feet above the level of the sea; sweep round to the bare, bold, rocky Benawn, overtopped in some views by Benledi; and are scored, after a shower, by a hundred torrents falling from great altitudes in streaks of foam. The heights along the south side have little mark till they reach Benvenue near the foot. This mountain looks like an immense heap of broken hillocks, and attains an altitude of 2806 feet above the level of the sea. Its north side falls precipitously to the lake; its skirts and shoulders, up to two-thirds of the entire altitude, are feathered with natural wood; and its general surface answers closely to Sir Walter Scott's description of it—"crags, knolls, and mounds, confusedly hurled."

Three islets lie near the lake's head; one loftier than the others, covered with heath; a second adorned with wood; the third also wooded, and containing remains of an ancient fortalice. Ellen's Isle, near the foot, the centre of the action of the "Lady of the Lake," is a highly romantic islet, craggy and clothed with wood, and contained for some time a modern silvan lodge, similar to that described in the poem, and decorated with matters of hunting and battle, but which was destroyed in 1837 by accidental fire. This islet and the surrounding shores, fortified from all the world by the surrounding mountains, and accessible only by the stern, wild, terrible passes of the Trosachs and Lochlomond, were long the fastnesses of the Macgregors and other desperadoes, for collecting cattle stolen from the Lowlands, and giving defiance to pursuit or redress. A terrace on the shoulder of Benvenue, about 800 feet above the lake, fringed with birch trees, and called Beal-ach-nam-Bo, or "pass of the cattle," was the route by which the stolen cattle were brought in; for, in those times, the pass of the Trosachs could be ascended only by means of a ladder. A chaotic hollow in the mountain, in the neighbourhood of Beal-ach-nam-Bo, the most striking specimen of a corrie in the Highlands,—a deep, circular amphitheatre, at least 1800 feet wide, and closed all round by steep and towering rocks, rising on two sides to a height of not less than 500 feet,—was imagined to be tenanted by urisks, fabulous beings similar to the Grecian satyrs, and bears the name of Coir-nan-Uriskin, or the Goblins' Cave. The waters of the lake contain trout, very large pike, and a few char.

948. **THE GLASGOW WATER-WORKS** commence in Loch Katrine, and draw their supplies from it and from Lochs Vennachoir, Achray, and Drunkie. They were opened, with grand ceremony, on the 14th of October, 1859, by Queen Victoria. They draw from a water surface of about 4000 acres, with a drainage area of about 45,800 acres; and they yield at present a daily supply of 50,000,000 of gallons, but are capable of yielding from 80,000,000 to 90,000,000. The lakes are raised 7 feet above their natural level by embankments at the foot; and the outlet of the lowest, Loch Vennachoir, is provided with sluices for regulating the discharge, and with "salmon ladders" for permitting the ingress of migratory fish. The com-

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mencing orifice of the works is on the south side of Loch Katrine, 8 feet beneath the water's surface, 2½ miles east of Stronachlachan. A tunnel, 8 feet high, 8 feet wide, and 6975 feet long, goes through the mountain to Loch Chon; and a series of works, variously tunnels, arched viaducts, and under-ground, wall-protected iron pipes, proceeds thence, 26 miles, past Loch Ard, and across the valley of the Endrick, to a great collecting reservoir at Mugdock in the vicinity of Strathblane. The works, thus far, include 70 tunnels, extending to an aggregate of 13 miles; 25 principal aqueducts, in some instances from 60 to 80 feet high, with arches of from 50 to 90 feet in span; and lines and syphons of iron pipes, 4 feet in diameter, extending to the same aggregate as the tunnels. The reservoir at Mugdock lies 311 feet above the level of the sea; occupies 70 acres, with capacity for 500,000,000 gallons; and has an ingenious combination of embankments and sluices for retention and distribution. Two lines of pipes, each 3 feet in diameter, and respectively 7 and 8 miles long, go thence to Glasgow; and about 46 miles of new pipes, for ramified distribution, have been laid within the city.

949. **THE TROSACHS** are a surpassingly romantic defile, about a mile long, between Loch Katrine and Loch Achray. The name signifies "the bristled territory," and is not a little descriptive. The bottom of the defile is narrow and sombre; the grounds contiguous are a chaos of rocks, in all forms of freakishness and confusion, everywhere covered with foliage; and the higher flanks are a wilderness of crags, fissures, and peaks, overtopped at the west end by the bare brows of Benvenue and Benawn. The nearest approach ever made to a true description of the scene is Sir Walter Scott's, and this comes much short of depicting it:—

"The western waves of ebbing day
Roll'd o'er the glen their level way;
Each purple peak, each flinty spire,
Was bathed in floods of living fire.
But not a setting beam could glow
Within the dark ravine below,
Where twined the path, in shadow hid,
Round many a rocky pyramid,
Shooting abruptly from the dell
Its thunder-splintered pinnacle;
Round many an insulated mass,
The native bulwarks of the pass,
Huge as the tower which builders vain
Presumptuous piled on Shinar's plain.
The rocky summits, split and rent,
Formed turret, dome, or battlement,
Or seemed fantastically set
With cupola or minaret,—
Wild crests as pagod ever decked,
Or mosque of eastern architect.
Nor were these earth-born castles bare,
Nor lacked they many a banner fair;
For, from their shiver'd brows displayed,
Far o'er the unfathomable glade,
All twinkling with the dew-drop's sheen,
The brier-rose fell in streamers green,
And creeping shrubs, of thousand dyes,
Waved in the west-wind summer sighs.
* * * * * *
Boon Nature scatter'd, free and wild,
Each plant or flower, the mountain's child.
Here eglantine embalmed the air,
Hawthorn and hazel mingled there;
The primrose pale and violet flower
Found in each cliff a narrow bower
Foxglove and nightshade, side by side,
Emblems of punishment and pride,
Grouped their dark hues with every stain
The weather-beaten crags retain.
With boughs that quaked at every breath
Grey birch and aspen wept beneath
Aloft, the ash and warrior oak
Cast anchor in the rifted rock;
And, higher yet, the pine-tree hung
His shattered trunk, and frequent flung,
Where seem'd the cliffs to meet on high,
His boughs athwart the narrow'd sky.
Highest of all, where white peaks glanced,
Where glistening streamers waved and danced,
The wanderer's eye could barely view
The summer heaven's delicious blue;
So wondrous wild, the whole might seem
The scenery of a fairy dream."

A range of rocks, in one part of the Trosachs, gives a rich repeating echo. A deep morass, in another part, is called the Witches' Bog. A spot, in another, is pointed out as the grave of a soldier of Cromwell, who fell here in a skirmish of an assailing party with the marauding natives; and this has occasioned the defile to be sometimes called Beal-an-Duine, or "the pass of the man." The Trosachs Hotel, a spacious, turreted edifice, completed in 1852, stands at the east end of

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PASS OF THE TROSACHS.

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the pass, on the site of a cottage which long gave entertainment to tourists, and bore the name of Ardcheanochrochan, signifying "the high end of the rock." The Trosachs Church, a neat, small, recent Gothic erection, stands a little further down.

950. **LOCH ACHRAY** is 1¾ mile long and about half a mile broad. Its shores and baylets have a gentle character, in smiling contrast to those of Loch Katrine; its north flank is bold and rocky, but laden far up with wood; its south flank rises more gradually, and is chiefly clothed in heath; and some views southward from it are horizoned, at near distances, by lofty, rugged mountains. The road along it passes on a rocky terrace 50 feet above the water's surface, and is so shrouded with foliage as generally to give only glimpses of the lake. Some flat land lies on the lake's margin, and gave rise to the name Achray, which signifies "the level field."

951. **GLENFINLAS** descends 5 miles south-south-eastward, between Benawn and Benledi, and sends down a streamlet to the efflux from Loch Achray at Bridge of Turk. It was anciently a hunting-ground of the kings of Scotland, and is now partly included in the deer preserve of the Earl of Moray. Its sides, though wild and alpine, are largely relieved by wood and verdure; and much of its bottom is under cultivation. Tumultuous torrents rush into it in times of rain; and the main streamlet, in the lower part of it, first plunges into a profound chasm to run some way under ground; next emerges toward a contraction of the glen; next makes a long, romantic waterfall. An outlaw once lived in the recess behind the fall, receiving his provisions periodically from a woman who lowered them to him from the precipice above, and supplying himself with water, by means of a rope and flagon, from the stream below. Glenfinlas is the scene of a wild, well-known tale which bears its name. An excellent hotel and a small inn, the former called the New Trosachs Hotel, stand near Bridge of Turk, at Duncraggan, the first stage of the "Fiery Cross."

952. **LOCH VENNACHOIR** extends 5 miles from west to east-north-east, and varies in width from 10 to 3 furlongs. Its outline is waving and beautiful; its shores are well fringed with wood; and its skirts, though nowhere bold or striking, rise into strength at the upper end, and borrow dignity there from a background of grand mountain. Its waters contain very superior trout, very large pike, and some salmon. A rocky islet called Ellan-a-Vroin, or "the island of lamentation," lies near the middle; and a wooded islet lies further east. Lanrick Mead, the gathering-place of "the clan Alpine," is on the shore at the head, opposite Inver-Trosachs House; and Coilantogle Ford, to which "Roderick Dhu" led "Fitz-James," now superseded in its uses by a bridge, is at the efflux of the stream from the foot. A fine cataract within a deep ravine is formed by a streamlet which runs to the lake through the farm of Lanrick; and a beautiful small cascade occurs in the lower part of the lake's north flank, on the farm of Milton. The woods of Garchonzie, once the scene of a deadly conflict between two clans, lie between the lake and Callander; the ridge of Bocastle, marked with vestiges of Caledonian fortifications, in successive tiers, stands in the same direction on the north; the burying-place of the clan Buchanan is on the bank of the stream; and Leny House, the seat of the chief of the clan, is on the height beyond. See 947.

953. **BENLEDI** occupies most of the space between Glenfinlas on the west, Loch Vennachoir on the south, and Loch Lubnaig on the east. It rises from a base of about 11 miles in circuit, and soars to an altitude of 3009 feet above the level of the sea. It anciently was a scene of the rites of the Druids; and it took its name, which signifies "the hill

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of God," from their fire-worship. The view from its summit is very glorious, and extends from the Bass Rock to the Paps of Jura, and from the Lowther Mountains to the Moray Frith. The ascent is everywhere difficult, but can be best done from Portinellan, about 2½ miles west of Callander. A tarn occurs far up the mountain, called Lochan-nan-Corp, or "the loch of dead bodies," where a funeral party of about 200 were drowned on the way from Glenfinlas to a church-yard on the north of the Pass of Leny. See 972.

954. **TEITH WATER** rises in the extreme west of the Braes of Balquhidder, within 1¾ mile of the head of Loch Lomond; runs 20 miles eastward and south-south-eastward, to the vicinity of Callander; is joined there on the right by the stream from Loch Vennachoir; and goes thence 13 miles south-eastward to the Forth at the Bridge of Drip, 2¼ miles above Stirling. Its upper basin, to the vicinity of Callander, is grandly mountainous; and its lower basin, thence to the Forth, is brilliantly lowland. Its current is generally clear and quick, along a rocky or a gravelly bed, but often pauses in the lower reaches to form pools, overhung by steep banks, or by trees. Its upper waters, above the Pass of Leny, yield common trout, good yellow trout, and sometimes a few salmon; while its lower waters contain a fair amount of salmon and sea-trout.

955. **CALLANDER** consists of two parts, separated by the Teith, and connected by a three-arched bridge. Its streets are regularly aligned, well-edificed, and clean. A neat villa of Lord Willoughby de Eresby stands at its east end. The parish church is an edifice of 1773, with a pavilion roof and a spire. The town has a post office under Stirling, an office of the Bank of Scotland, a weekly market, and three chief inns,—the Cross Keys, the Dreadnought, and the Star. Its population is about 1200. Vestiges of a castle of the Earls of Linlithgow and Callander exist near the manse; and traces of ancient fortifications occur on the neighbouring hills.

956. **KELTIE WATER** rises on the mountain Stuic-a-chroin, and runs 7 miles south-south-eastward to the Teith, in front of Cambusmore House, 2½ miles below Callander. It descends along a rocky gorge, in tumultuous rapids, to Bracklin, 2½ miles from its mouth, and 1½ mile north-east of Callander; and there, at a chasm, it makes a leap of about 50 feet. A light rustic bridge, with hand-rails, spans the chasm above the fall, and affords a clear view of the stream's plunge into the weltering pool below. A young man and a young woman, in 1844, in a momentary frolic on the bridge, fell from it into the abyss. Roderick Dhu is described by Sir Walter Scott as "brave, but wild as Bracklin's thundering wave." A grand view over the country is obtained at the corner of a larch wood, on the way between the fall and Callander. Cambusmore, at the mouth of the Keltie, is the residence of T. B. Troughton, Esq., and was much visited by Sir Walter Scott in the years of his becoming acquainted with the scenery of the Trosachs. Lanrick Castle, on the right side of the Teith, 3 miles further down, is an elegant modern edifice, the seat of Andrew Jardine, Esq. Doune Lodge, on the left side, formerly called Cambus-Wallace, 1½ mile north-east of Lanrick Castle, is a seat of the Earl of Moray.

957. **DEANSTON**, on the right bank of the Teith, about a mile west of Doune, is a model seat of manufacture, with extensive cotton mills, founded in 1785. It has a post office under Stirling, and about 820 inhabitants. Mr. James Smith, an early manager of its mills, who died in 1850, is known to fame as a great mechanician and agricultural improver. Deanston House, in the vicinity, is the seat of James Finlay, Esq.

958. **DOUNE** stands on a peninsula at the influx of Ardoch Water to the Teith;

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DOUNE CASTLE.

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of God," from their fire-worship. The | lithgow and Callander [illegible]

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DOUNE CASTLE.

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is well built and pleasant; comprises a main street, two lateral streets, and the suburb of Bridge of Teith; and contains a post office under Stirling, two banking offices, two chief inns,—the Woodside, and M'Intyre's,—six places of worship, and a ruinous, grand, ancient castle. Its population in 1851 was 1459. The parish church is a handsome Gothic edifice, with a tower. The ancient castle is a square pile, 96 feet each way, with walls 10 feet thick and 40 feet high; and has at the north-east corner a massive tower 80 feet high. It probably dates from the 11th century; and, though now in a crumbling condition, it has been so far repaired that it may stand firmly for a century to come. It was originally the seat of the Earls of Menteith; afterwards a residence of two Dukes of Albany, regents of Scotland; next a resort of the dowager queen of James V.; then an occasional retreat of Queen Mary; finally a fortress in the cause of Prince Charles Edward in 1745; and in this last capacity it figures in Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Waverley." Doune gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Moray. The Braes of Doune are a broad-based ridge, ascending on the north to a culminating line of considerable height at the distance of 5½ miles. Uaighmore, at their loftiest point, is the Uamoar of the "Lady of the Lake," surfaced with "heights" and "wild heaths," and pierced "with a cavern, where 'tis told a giant made his den of old." A spring leaps from a rock in the side of Uaighmore, in the manner of a jet. Kilbride Castle, on a high skirt of the braes, 2 miles north-east of Doune, is the seat of Sir James Campbell, Bart.

959. **DUNBLANE** is pleasantly situated on Allan Water, chiefly along the left bank. It dates from the time of the Culdees, became the seat of a bishopric in the reign of David I., figured well in the middle ages, lost its importance at the fall of Episcopacy, and is now the centre of administration for the southern division of Perthshire. It drew notice, for a time, as a watering-place, in connection with two mineral wells at Cromlix, about 1½ mile to the north; and is still a place of some resort, but has been utterly eclipsed by the Bridge of Allan. Its chief street is narrow and inconvenient; and many of its houses are old and mean. Several good villas have lately been erected in the outskirts; the United Presbyterian Church and the Free Church are neat recent buildings; and the Episcopalian Church is an elegant new edifice. The Cathedral is a structure of 1240, and of subsequent periods; consists of nave and choir, without transepts; measures 216 feet in length, and 56 feet in breadth; and has a tower at the side, rising 128 feet to the top of a small wooden spire. The style of architecture is nearly all Gothic, but ranges from traces of the Norman, through the earliest pointed, up to the decorated. The nave is unroofed and ruinous, but continues to be attractive, and contains an effigy of Bishop Ochiltree, and the burial-vault of the Stirlings of Keir. The choir and the chapter-house are in good repair; the former serves as the Parish Church, the latter as the vestry; and they contain a monumental sculpture of an ancient Earl and Countess of Strathearn, grave-stones of three ladies of the court of James IV., and a fine effigy of Bishop Finlay Dermock. One of the bishops of Dunblane was the famous Leighton, afterwards Archbishop of Glasgow; and he bequeathed to the town his large and valuable library, which is kept in a small modern building, inscribed "Bibliotheca Leightoniana." The town has a key post office, a banking office, and a good chief inn. It is much known in connection with Tannahill's song of "Jessie the Flower of Dunblane;" and it gives the title of Viscount to the Duke of Leeds. Sheriffmoor, a bleak, heathy outskirt of the Ochils, in the north-eastern vicinity of Dunblane, was the scene of the battle, in 1715, between the

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rebel forces under the Earl of Mar and the royal troops under the Marquis of Argyle.

960. **ALLAN WATER** is formed by two streams—the one from the Braes of Drummond, the other from the central Ochils; and it runs south-westward and southward to the Forth 1½ mile above Stirling. Its length, inclusive of the highest head-stream, is about 18 miles. Its current is brisk; and its waters afford trout everywhere, some pike in the upper parts, and a few whitlings and grilses near the mouth. The vale, over the middle and the lower reaches, is richly ornate, enjoys fine shelter from the encincturing hills, and bears the name of Strathallan; and it gives the title of Viscount, created in 1686, attainted in 1746, and restored in 1824, to a branch of the family of Drummond.

961. **THE OCHIL HILLS** are a range of uplands extending east-north-eastward from the eastern vicinity of Stirling to the southern vicinity of Perth. Their length is about 24 miles; their mean breadth, about 12 miles. They strike in the same direction as the Lennox Hills and the Sidlaws, and are cut off from the former only by the vale of the Forth, from the latter only by the vale of the Tay. Most parts are much dissevered by glens and defiles, and abound in rich close views. The south-western parts have the loftiest altitudes, include two summits of respectively 2160 and 2430 feet in height above the level of the sea, rise abruptly from skirt to shoulder, and command extensive and very gorgeous prospects. Nearly all the hills, except where the faces are abrupt, show rounded outlines, and are clothed with verdure. The rocks in part of the eastern skirts belong to the coal formation; and those of the upper masses are traps, with considerable wealth of rare minerals.

962. **KIPPENROSS**, on Allan Water, in the southern vicinity of Dunblane, is the seat of John Stirling, Esq. The grounds around it possess much beauty, and are open to the public on Wednesdays and Saturdays. A sycamore on the lawn is believed to be the oldest tree of its kind in Scotland; measures 42½ feet in girth close to the ground; contains 875 cubic feet of timber; and was known as "the big tree of Kippenross" so long ago as the time of Charles II. Keir, the seat of William Stirling, Esq., 1¾ mile south-west of Kippenross, stands also amid charming grounds, which are accessible by an easy walk from Bridge of Allan, and open to the public every Friday afternoon from two till six. The old cemetery of Lecropt, still in use, and pleasingly ornate, is situated within these grounds. Numerous Caledonian forts were formerly to be seen on the heights of the Keir estate; and one of them, called the Fairy Knowe, of circular outline and 15 feet high, still exists on a height above Bridge of Allan, near the farm of Sunnylaw. The Caledonian town of Alauna, afterwards an important Roman station, appears to have stood at Kilhill of Keirfield, a place on Allan Water, now crossed by the railway, about a mile from the Forth.

963. **BRIDGE OF ALLAN** is a modern, fashionable, summer resort and watering-place. Its environs are well sheltered, picturesque, and leafy, and abound with charming walks and drives. The Well House of Airthrey, with saline springs and a neat Bath House, with shock, shower, plunge, and douche baths, are situated at the top of a height behind it, and approached by tasteful walks. Airthrey Castle, the seat of Lord Abercromby, and Westerton House, the property of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Edward Alexander, K.B., with delightful pleasure-grounds, are in the eastern vicinity; and Kippenross and Keir, noticed in our preceding paragraph, are to the north and to the west. The village commences at Coneyhill Villa, not far from Lord Abercromby's Lodge, descends westward over all the slope to the quarter of Sunnylaw, and is everywhere studded with

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neat or elegant villas, fitted out as lodging-houses. It contains a key post office, a banking office, a public reading-room, a well-kept bowling-green, four places of worship, and three large hotels—the Royal, the Queen's, and the Westerton Arms. The Established Church is a handsome Gothic edifice of 1859, with two windows of stained glass; the Free Church, a Gothic edifice of 1854, with a spire 108 feet high; the United Presbyterian Church, a neat structure of 1846, with a public clock; the Episcopalian Church, an elegant Gothic edifice of 1857, with nave, chancel, and belfry. The Royal and the Queen's Hotels keep each a public library and a table d'hôte; and the former has pleasure-grounds with jets d'eau. Omnibuses run several times a-day, during summer, to Stirling. The average number of visitors to Bridge of Allan during the last few years has been nearly 40,000.

LXXVI.—FROM INVERSNAID, BY ABERFOYLE, TO STIRLING.

	Paragraph
By road, with special conveyance. Same as **LXXV.** to the east end of Loch Arklet, 4 miles. **Loch Katrine,** a mile to the left	947
Benlomond, right	922
Line of **Glasgow Water-works,** crossed	948
Loch Chon, begun to be followed down the left bank	964
Benvenue, left	947
Loch Dhu and foot-road to Rowardennan, right; **Loch Ard,** followed down the left bank from head to foot	965
Avon Dhu begun to be followed down for 3 miles; Duchray Castle and mouth of Duchray Water, right; **Aberfoyle,** 14 miles	966
Loch Drunkie, 2 miles to the left	967
Road past Lochs Drunkie and Vennacholr to Callander, left; road to Bucklyvie, right; Loch of **Menteith,** right	968
Port of Menteith, 19 miles. Road to Cardross Station of the Forth and Clyde Railway, right; road to Callander, left; Rednoch, right; Ruskie, left; **Thornhill** and Norrieston, 25 miles	969
Road to Doune, left; Kincardine, right; **Blairdrummond,** left	970
Ochtertyre, right; **Teith Water,** left	954
River Forth, crossed at Bridge of Drip	422
Craigforth, right; **Stirling,** 35 miles	423

964. LOCH CHON is 2 miles long, south-eastward, and about three-fourths of a mile wide. Its scenery is romantic. Sloping hills, luxuriantly wooded with oak, ash, birch, and alder, line it along the north-east. A precipitous mountain, sprinkled far up with aged birches, and rising to an altitude of at least 1500 feet, flanks it along the south-west. A streamlet, coming from the north-western crest of this mountain to the lake, descends with velocity little less than that of a cataract, over a fall of more than 1000 feet. An islet, with a heronry, lies in the lake's bosom. The waters contain trout of from 1 to 4 lbs., equal in flavour to those of Loch Leven; and pike of from 15 to 20 lbs. An extemporized village, called Sebastopol, for the accommodation of the navvies on the Glasgow Water-works, was erected near the head of Loch Chon.

965. LOCH ARD extends from west to east, and is 4 miles long, and from 3 to 9 furlongs wide; but contracts, about 7 furlongs from the foot, into a gorge 200 feet long, so as to be divided practically into two lakes. Its scenery exhibits combinations of strength and beauty, romance and gracefulness, of a very high order. Some views of it, with Benlomond on the sky line, are sublime; other views, or pieces, show some resemblance to Loch Katrine and the Trosachs; and others, of a close kind, are nooks and sweeps of laughing witchery. Its shores are intricate, and finely wooded; and its flanks, though not

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mountainous, are high enough to be effective, and so broken and bosky as to strike the eye more than smooth Alps ten times their altitude. One of the best views of the lake is got from a high wooded isthmus at its contracting gorge; and another of the best, as well as the most comprehensive, from a height on its east side, a little below the Priest's Craig. A few rocky islets lie near the shore; and one of them, called Duke Murdoch's Isle, contains the ruins of a castle built by Murdoch, Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, the reputed place of his retreat at the time when he was made prisoner, and carried away for execution at Stirling. A romantic, copse-clad ravine, on the lake's east side, about a mile from the head, contains the picturesque cascade of Ledard, a double fall of 12 and 50 feet, described by Sir Walter Scott in both "Waverley" and "Rob Roy." A mural rock, on the same side, near the foot, from 30 to 50 feet high, gives a strikingly distinct repeating echo; and a gnarled oak-trunk, overhanging this rock, is believed to have been the tree on which Sir Walter Scott depicts his "Bailie Nicol Jarvie" as suspended by the skirts. Loch Ard contains fish of the same size and quality as Loch Chon. The residences of Ledard, C. E. Hope Vere, Esq.; Glassert House, J. Middleton, Esq.; Lochard Lodge, Robert Dick, Esq.; Lower Lochard Lodge, George Middleton, Esq.; Lochard Cottage, J. Napier, Esq.; and Lochard New Cottage, stand on the lake's shores.

966. **ABERFOYLE** clachan, now marked by a few large stones, occurs on the Avon Dhu at the influx of Duchray Water; and Aberfoyle Inn, "the Bailie Nicol Jarvie," a recent elegant erection, occurs a mile further east. The Avon Dhu is properly the Forth, but receives here the name of Avon Dhu, or "black river," from the sombre appearance given to it by overhanging woods and heights. The inhabitable part of its vale around Aberfoyle measures about 2 miles in length and half a mile in breadth; lies less than 60 feet in elevation above the level of the sea; is flanked in part by the precipices of Craigmore, about 1000 feet high, and elsewhere by hills shading off to mountains; and contracts at Craigmore, toward Loch Ard, into a wild defile, called the Pass of Aberfoyle. This pass, in old times, was a portal to the Highland fastnesses of the clans and caterans, witnessed many a rough onset between conflicting parties fighting for the mastery, and was the scene of the defeat of a party of Cromwell's soldiers by Graham of Duchray. A cascade of about 90 feet in leap, trivial in dry weather, but splendid after rain, occurs in a wild gash of the hill, about a quarter of a mile north of the hotel. Many spots and objects derive interest from Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Rob Roy." Aberfoyle has a post office under Stirling, and a parish church; and its inn supplies tourists with horses and conveyances. A road of 5 miles, practicable for horsemen and for droskies, goes direct from it to the Trosachs. Duchray Castle, formerly a stronghold of the Grahams, is 3 miles to the south-west; and Gartmore House and village, the former the seat of Robert C. Graham, Esq., the latter with a post office under Stirling, two places of worship, and about 280 inhabitants, are 2¾ miles to the south.

967. **LOCH DRUNKIE**, 2 miles north-north-west of Aberfoyle, on the road to Callander, has an irregular outline, and measures about 3 miles in circuit. Its waters contain fine red-flesh trout of half a pound and upwards; its shores are clothed with oak coppice; and its screens rise to hilly height, and are grandly overtopped by Benvenue and Benledi. A vantage-ground a little way up the south hill gives a noble view to the double summit of Benmore.

968. **MENTEITH** district comprehends most of the north side of the basin of the

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Forth, from Benlomond to the Ochils; and gave the title of Earl from 1428 to 1694, to a branch of the family of Graham. Menteith Loch, in the centre of it, 3½ miles east of Aberfoyle, is a circular sheet of water, about 5 miles in circumference, possessing much quiet beauty. Three islands lie in it, called the Dog Isle, Tulla, and Inchmahome; fine old woods adorn the northern shores; and gentle, undulating hills, rising on the north side into bold mountain, form the cincture. On Dog Isle stood the kennel of the Earls of Menteith; on Tulla stand the ruins of the Earls' mansion; and on Inchmahome are extensive remains, in elegant Gothic architecture, of an Augustinian priory which was founded by King Edgar, and had four dependent chapels. King Robert Bruce visited this priory; Queen Mary was domiciled in it in her fifth year, prior to her removal to France; and James VI., as well as some other notable persons, made visits to it. The lake contains abundance of perch and pike, and some fine trout, remarkably shy. Port of Menteith, with a good modern inn, a parish church, and an elegant mausoleum of the Gartmore family, is on the north shore; and the mansions of Lochend, Miss Hamilton; Blairhoyle, Kenneth Brodie, Esq.; and Rednock, John Graham Stirling, Esq., are in the neighbourhood. Ruskie Loch, 2¼ miles to the north-north-east, contains pike and great plenty of perch; and Goodie Water, issuing from Loch Menteith, and running 7½ miles eastward to the Forth, contains fine trout. The range of heights to the north of Port of Menteith commands a gorgeous, comprehensive view of the lakes and glens around the Trosachs from Benlomond to the Lowlands.

969. **THORNHILL** and Norrieston are two villages, mutually adjacent, the former with a post office, under Stirling, the latter with two places of worship, the two with jointly about 650 inhabitants. Kincardine Church, a handsome Gothic edifice of 1816, is 4 miles to the east.

970. **BLAIRDRUMMOND**, on the right side of Teith Water, 1¼ mile east of Kincardine Church, is a spacious mansion, the seat of H. Home Drummond, Esq., amid a richly wooded park. Part of the estate connected with it is an alluvial tract along the Forth, formerly overlaid by deep bog, and ingeniously reclaimed by cutting away the bog piecemeal, and sending it adrift on the river. The skeleton of a whale, a reach of Roman road, a number of small Roman relics, and two curious, ancient, wooden wheels, were found in the bog in the course of the reclamation. Ochtertyre, 1½ mile south-east of Blairdrummond, was the residence of Mr. J. Ramsay, the associate of Dr. Blacklock, Robert Burns, and Sir Walter Scott; and is now the seat of the Right Hon. Sir David Dundas. Craigforth, on the right side of the Forth, near the Bridge of Drip, is the property of the Callander family, and takes its name from a bold, wooded, picturesque crag.

LXXVII.—FROM CALLANDER TO CRIEFF.

Paragraph

By road, with public conveyance. Right side of **Teith Water**, followed up..... 954
Bocastle on the further side of the Teith, left... 952
Kilmahog village, passed; road, by Bocastle Bridge, to the Trosachs, left; Leny House, right; **Pass of Leny**, begun to be traversed..... 971
Benledi, left..... 953
St. Bride's Chapel, left; east side of **Loch Lubnaig**, begun to be followed up from foot to head..... 972
Ardhullary, right; Strathire village, 8 miles. Road at King's House,

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Paragraph
to **Balquhidder** and Loch Voil, left..... 973
Braes of Balquhidder, left front; Stuic-a-Chroin and Benvoirlich, right; Edinample and head of Loch Earn, right; Edinchip, left; **Lochearnhead** village, 14 miles 974
Glenogle, left..... 932
Left side of **Loch Earn**, begun to be followed down from head to foot 975
Glenvech and Ardvech, left; Ardvoirlich and Benvoirlich, on the further side of Loch Earn, right; Glenlarken, left; Finaglen, on the further side of Loch Earn, right; **St. Fillans** village, 22 miles 976
Earn Water, begun to be followed down the left bank to Crieff..... 977
Dunira, left; Dalchonzie and Aberuchill, on the further side of the Earn, right; **Comrie**, 28 miles 978
Ruchill Water and Glenartney, right; Glenlednock, left; Lawers, left; **Monivaird** Church, right..... 979
Ochtertyre, left; Turrit Water, crossed; **Crieff**, 34 miles..... 980

971. **THE PASS OF LENY** commences 2 miles from Callander, and goes up to Loch Lubnaig. It is a narrow, alpine defile, flanked by wooded precipices, and overhung on the west side by the stern, steep acclivities of Benledi. It formed, in old times, one of the strongest portals to the Highlands, and could have been held by a few brave men against a host. Sir Walter Scott describes it in his "Legend of Montrose," and makes it the scene of some of the action in his "Lady of the Lake." Teith Water, here called the Lubnaig, descends all the pass, and forms, at a choking part of it, a long, impetuous, roaring cataract. A huge, lofty precipice, shagged with wood, overhangs the fall; and the road goes past at a high elevation. Tombea Farm, or Birkhill, the residence of "Tombea's Mary," the betrothed of Norman, heir of Armandave, occurs at the debouche of the pass upon Loch Lubnaig; and a wooded knoll, the site of the chapel of St. Bride, where young Angus handed the fiery cross to Norman, occurs close to the margin of the lake.

972. **LOCH LUBNAIG** is 4½ miles long, but nowhere more than 3½ furlongs broad. Its margins are soft and wooded, while its flanks rise wildly in the high, stern acclivities of Benledi and Armandave on the west, and of Ardhullarymore and Ardhullarybeg on the east. Its tone of scenery has a touch of gentleness, but is prevailingly silent, solemn, and grand. The road along its shores is shaded with copsewood and pines; while the confronting precipices of Benledi, strewn all over with fallen rocks, look almost like a chaos; and Craig-na-cohelig, an enormous rock at a curve on the same side, rises murally from the water. The lake contains a few char, many enormous trout, and occasionally some salmon. Ardhullary House, on its east side, 1½ mile from the head, was the retreat of the Abyssinian traveller Bruce, at the time when he was writing the account of his travels. Strathire village, 2 miles further on, takes its name from a vale, 3 miles long, extending from Loch Lubnaig to King's House, and mentioned in the "Lady of the Lake." King's House, 2½ miles beyond the village, at the forking of the road toward respectively Balquhidder and Loch Earn, is a commodious inn.

973. **BALQUHIDDER** village, 1¾ mile west of King's House, is a small place, with a parish church. Rob Roy, the famous outlaw, performed some of his exploits in its neighbourhood, and lies buried in its church-yard. His grave is marked by a rude old stone, with gravings of a sword and a human figure, and is commemorated in Wordsworth's beautiful poem of "Rob Roy's Grave." A stupendous rock behind the manse has a striking appearance, and is seen at a great distance. Stronvar House, the seat of David Carnegie, Esq., is a little to the west. Loch Voil, 3 miles long and about half a mile wide, strikes westward from the vicinity of Stronvar;

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Loch Dhuine, about a mile long, lies a little further up; and in times of freshet the two lakes become one, and greatly overflow their banks. They have adornings of wood on the north margins, and are overhung, all round, by abrupt, lofty, magnificent mountains, in separate ranges. Their waters contain very large trout. The mountains around them rise to altitudes of from 2400 to 3880 feet, and are recessed and broken with numerous ravines and gullies. These are the Braes of Balquhidder celebrated in Tannahill's well-known song. One of them, called Craigree, or "the king's rock," shows strongly romantic features, and is said to have been a retreat of Robert Bruce after the battle of Dalree. A ferocious conflict, with very deadly results, was fought about the beginning of the 16th century, on a plain below the church, between the M'Larens and the Lenys.

974. **LOCHEARNHEAD** is a small, scattered village, amid very lovely scenery of wood, hill, and lake, and has a post office under Crieff, and an excellent inn. Edinchip, 1½ mile to the south-west, is the residence of Sir Malcolm Macgregor, Bart. Edinample, 1½ mile to the south-east, an ancient castellated mansion, romantically situated among noble trees in the mouth of Glenample, is a seat of the Marquis of Breadalbane. Ample Water comes 4½ miles down the glen to the front of the house, and makes there a picturesque double waterfall. Ardvoirlich, on the south shore of Loch Earn, 2½ miles east of Edinample, is the Darlinvaroch of Sir Walter Scott's "Legend of Montrose," and now the seat of Robert Stewart, Esq.

975. **LOCH EARN** extends east-north-eastward from Lochearnhead to St. Fillans. Its length is 7 miles; its breadth, from 1 to 1½ mile; its depth, in some parts, about 600 feet; its surface elevation above the level of the sea, 303 feet. Its shores, to the mean breadth of about half a mile, are clothed with wood; and its screens rise immediately in ranges of waving, rolling, receding hill and mountain. Its scenery, on the whole, is more simple than striking, more beautiful than magnificent, yet rises in some parts near the head into romance and grandeur. The broken, fantastic hill of Stuic-a-Chroin flanks the upper part of the south side; and the mountain Benvoirlich, 3180 feet high, visible from Edinburgh, and commanding a prospect over all central Scotland from sea to sea, rises immediately east of Stuic-a-Chroin. Good roads go down both sides of the lake, and each brings out a pleasing series of views; but that along the south side, not travelled by the public coach, brings out the best. Loch Earn scarcely ever freezes, and it contains abundance of fine trout.

976. **ST. FILLANS** is a charming village, both in situation and in structure, —perhaps the most beautiful in the Highlands; and it has a post office under Crieff, a good inn, and about 200 inhabitants. It took its name from Fillan, the favourite saint of Robert Bruce. A green, conical hill, about 600 feet high, called Dunfillan, rises to the east of the village, and terminates in a rock, popularly known as St. Fillan's Chair, whence the saint is alleged to have bestowed his benisons on the surrounding country. A wooded islet in Loch Earn, in the vicinity of St. Fillans, was long a nest of desperate bandits of the name of Neish, who were exterminated in sudden onslaught by the Macnabs, and it still bears the name of Neish Island. The reach of Strathearn from St. Fillans to the neighbourhood of Crieff is much flanked by knolls and hills of romantic outline, with mixtures of wood, and break, and pinnacle, displaying some resemblance to the Trosachs; and at the same time has fair breadth of inhabitable bottom, enjoys relief in lateral glens, and is grandly overlooked by ulterior mountains. Benchonzie, on its north side, at the head of Glenlednock, 6½ miles north-east of St. Fillans, has an altitude of 2922 feet above the level of the sea. Dunira House, in a romantic spot in the ravine of a rivulet

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2¾ miles east of St. Fillans, was the favourite residence of the late Lord Melville, and is now a seat of Sir David Dundas, Bart. Dalchonzie, on the south side of the Earn, further down, is the seat of Mr. Skene; and Aberuchill Castle, on the same side still further down, an edifice of 1602, long a centre of strife between the Campbells and the Macgregors, is the seat of G. Dewhurst, Esq.

977. **EARN WATER** issues from Loch Earn at St. Fillans, and goes eastward to the Tay 6 miles below Perth. Its course abounds in sinuosities and serpentine folds, and probably amounts to 70 miles, but measured as the crow flies, amounts to only 27. Its volume is always large, and suffers great and frequent increase by freshet. Its chief affluents are the Lednock and the Turrit on the left; and the Ruchill, the Machany, the Ruthven, and the May on the right. Its waters contain salmon, perch, and pike, and great store of common trout, yellow trout, and sea trout. Its basin bursts into brilliant strath in the upper vicinity of Crieff, and goes thence to the foot in a blaze of beauty unexcelled by any tract in the Lowlands.

978. **COMRIE** stands on the Earn, at the convergence of Strathearn, Glenlednock, and Glenartney. It consists chiefly of one street, about two-thirds of a mile long. It has a post office under Crieff, a chief inn, two banking offices, a subscription library, a parish church of 1804 with a lofty spire, two other places of worship, and about 900 inhabitants. Frequent shocks of earthquake have occurred around it, but never with any worse effect than upsetting small articles of household furniture. Comrie House, a seat of Sir David Dundas, Bart., is adjacent. A monument to the late Lord Melville, a symmetrical granite obelisk, 72 feet high, stands on Dunmore Hill, 1½ mile to the north. Lednock Water, sweeping past this hill, and here called the "Humble Bumble," rushes along a deep, choking chasm, and then leaps into a dark, frightful cavern, called "The Devil's Caldron." Dunmore Hill and other vantage-grounds in the neighbourhood command gorgeous views of Strathearn. A Roman camp, 16 acres in area, occurs on the plain of Dalginross, within a mile of the south side of Comrie, and is supposed by some antiquaries to have been the Victoria of the Romans,—by others, to have been the key of the battlefield between Agricola and Galgacus. Ruchill Water, descending from Glenartney, and going past the west side of the camp, contains numerous small trout, and is notable for frequent large stock of newly-run sea trout or whitlings. Glenartney commences on the south-east side of Benvoirlich, at a distance of 11 miles from Comrie; contains a shooting-lodge and a red-deer preserve of Lord Willoughby de Eresby; and was anciently a royal forest, the scene of a notable collision between the menials of James VI. and a body of the clan Macgregor.

979. **MONIVAIRD** parish comprehends the section of Strathearn, from watershed to water-shed, from the immediate vicinity of Comrie to the immediate vicinity of Crieff. It all displays the richly picturesque character noticed in our paragraph 976. About 3000 acres of it are under wood, and upwards of 3000 are in tillage. Its lower grounds, near the Earn, contain the mansions of Lawers, D. R. Williamson, Esq.; Clathick, W. L. Colquhoun, Esq.; Ochtertyre, Sir William K. Murray, Bart.; and Strowan, Thomas J. G. Stirling, Esq. An ancient cross occurs at Strowan. Ruins of an ancient chapel, once the burial-place of the Loudoun family, stand near the House of Lawers. Vestiges of Roman posts of observation, and remains of an ancient castle, said to have belonged to the Red Comyn, are seen on the estate of Ochtertyre. An ancient strong castle of the Earls of Strathearn stood on Tomnachastle, a beautiful eminence about 3 miles east of Comrie; and a monument to General Sir David Baird, the hero of

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Seringapatam, a granite obelisk 82 feet high, now occupies its site. About 160 men of the clan of Murray, with their wives and children, were massacred in 1511, in the old church of Monivaird, by a body of the Drummonds; and the mausoleum of the Ochtertyre family, a handsome Gothic structure, with stained glass windows, now stands on the scene of the massacre. Turrit Water, celebrated in song, issues from a loch of its own name, about a mile long, embosomed among the highest mountains on the northern boundary, and pursues a south-easterly course of 8½ miles, along a picturesque glen, to the Earn, in the vicinity of Crieff. Loch Turrit contains beautiful red trout, averaging from half a pound to two pounds in weight, and is famous among anglers. Colonel Campbell, the conspicuous figurant among the Covenanters; Colonel Dow, the historian of Hindostan; and Sir George Murray, the associate of the Duke of Wellington, were natives of Monivaird.

980. **CRIEFF** stands on the left bank of the Earn, but has a small suburb on the right bank. It comprises a neat central square, and three divergent principal streets. It has undergone pleasant modern enlargement, and it possesses considerable attractions as a summer resort, both for residence to families and for convenience to tourists. It contains a key post office, four banking offices, a principal inn called the Drummond Arms, a mechanics' institute, several public libraries, and seven places of worship. Its population in 1851 was 3824. The town dates from at least the early part of the 13th century, and it made a conspicuous figure in the feudal times. Fern Tower, on the face of a richly-wooded hill, 1¼ mile to the north-north-east, now the property of Lord Abercromby, was the seat of Sir David Baird, the hero of Seringapatam. Drummond Castle, in the opposite direction, 2¾ miles distant, is a grand attraction. See 984.

LXXVIII.—FROM STIRLING TO CRIEFF.

	Paragraph.
By the Scottish Central Railway. Same as **LXXV.** reversely to Dunblane, 5 miles. **Allan Water** continued to be followed up for 10 miles	960
Kippendavie, Sheriffmuir, and Glassingall, right; Braes of **Doune**, left	958
Kinbuck Station, 7½ miles; Kinbuck village, right; Corehill 4½ miles to the right; Fedal, left; **Greenloaning** Station, 11 miles	981
Ardoch, 2½ miles to the left; Buttergask village, right; Orchil Moor, left; Braes of Ogilvie, right; **Blackford** Station, 15 miles	982
Gleneagles, right; Crieff junction, 17½ miles. Railway to Perth, right; Tulliebardine Castle, left; Tulliebardine Station, 20 miles. Strathallan Castle, right; Madrany Water, crossed; **Muthill** Station, 22½ miles	983
Colquhalzie, 1½ mile to the right; **Drummond Castle**, 3 miles to the left	984
Earn Water, crossed	977
Innerpeffray, a mile to the right	985
Highlandman Station, 25 miles. Bruich, left; **Crieff** Station, 26½ miles	980

981. **GREENLOANING** hamlet, adjacent to Greenloaning Station, has an inn and a United Presbyterian Church, and is near the Royal Caledonian Curling Pond. Braco village, 2 miles to the north, has a post office under Crieff, two inns, an Established Church, and a Free Church. Knaik Water, a stream of 6½ miles in length of run, goes past Braco, and falls into Allan Water above Greenloaning. The Roman camp of Ardoch, on Knaik Water, adjacent to Braco, is the best preserved antiquity of its class in Britain, and has been the subject of voluminous controversy among antiquaries in connection with theories respecting the scene of the great battle between Agricola and Galgacus. The

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camp occupies a quadrangular area of 140 yards by 125, and comprises a well-embanked station or citadel for defence, a dilapidated quarter of pentagonal outline for general and staff, and two dilapidated quarters of parallelogramic outline for troops. Traces of Caledonian intrenchments and hill-forts occur so numerously for miles in the neighbourhood, and in such positions of confrontal to Ardoch, as to indicate that the Roman forces made a stiff and prolonged lodgment here, and met a vigorous resistance. Ardoch House, in the vicinity of the camp, is the property of Mrs. Home Drummond.

982. **BLACKFORD** village, adjacent to Blackford Station, has a post office under Auchterarder, an inn, a Norman Parish Church of 1850, a Free Church, and about 700 inhabitants. Gleneagles Castle, 1¾ mile south-east of it, is a seat of the Earl of Camperdown. Kincardine Castle, 3 miles to the east, in a romantic glen with a number of cascades, was the seat of the ancestors of the Duke of Montrose, and was reduced to ruin in the time of the civil wars. Tulliebardine Castle, 2¼ miles to the north-north-east, now also a ruin, was the seat of the ancestors of the Duke of Athole, and gives him the titles of Baron, Earl, and Marquis. Strathallan Castle, a mile further to the north-north-east, is the seat of Viscount Strathallan. A well-preserved chapel of the 12th century at Tulliebardine, now used by the Strathallan family as a burying-place, contains a very fine Norman window.

983. **MUTHILL** stands on the road from Crieff to Dunblane, 1½ mile west of Muthill Station. It is a small town, dating from the time of the Culdees; and it exults in pleasant environs, with a noble wooded avenue toward the north, and the park of Drummond Castle on the west. Its appearance is well-built, neat, and clean. It has a post office under Crieff, two inns, a public library and reading-room, a parish church, and two other places of worship. The parish church is a large, handsome, Gothic edifice, built in 1828 at a cost of £6900. The roofless ruin of a previous church, erected in 1430, and collegiate, is still standing, with a tower 70 feet high, which probably belongs to the 12th century. The population of the town is about 1200.

984. **DRUMMOND CASTLE**, in the western vicinity of Muthill, was the seat of the Earls of Perth, and is now the chief residence of their lateral representative, Lady Willoughby de Eresby. It comprises an edifice of the 15th century, and additions or renovations of recent date. A splendid suite of gardens, one of the finest in Europe, adjoins it; an artificial lake, studded with swans and stocked with trout from Loch Leven, lies nearly a mile to the east; an ornate park, 2 miles in diameter, with picturesque natural features, spreads around; and the high, conspicuous, conical hill of Torlum, feathered all over with wood, rises 1¾ mile to the west. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert made a visit of two days to Drummond Castle in September 1842.

985. **INNERPEFFRAY**, on the left side of the Earn, a mile east of the railway, has an old castle, built about 1610, by an ancestor of Viscount Strathallan; a public library, founded by the builder of the castle; and an old church, now used as the burying-place of the noble families of Strathallan and Perth. Inchaffray, 3½ miles north-east of it, within the parish of Madderty, which gives the title of Baron to Viscount Strathallan, contains traces of an abbey, long of great note, founded in 1200 by Gilbert, Earl of Strathearn. Colquhalzie House, on the right side of the Earn, near Innerpeffray, is the seat of J. S. Hepburn, Esq. Millearn House, on the left bank, 1½ mile further east, a handsome modern edifice in the Tudor style, is the seat of Miss Home Drummond. A ruined ancient castle, on the same side, further east, is alleged to be the Gascon Hall where Sir William Wallace, according to

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the story of Blind Harry, encountered the ghost of Faudon; but the real Gascon Hall appears to have stood about 1½ mile north-east of this castle, on a spot amid the present woods of Gask House, the seat of Mrs. Graham Oliphant. A Roman causeway, 20 feet broad, which appears to have gone from the great camp at Ardoch, or from a subordinate one a little north of Muthill, north-eastward to Scone, is distinctly traceable throughout the tract from the vicinity of Innerpeffray to the vicinity of Gask, and beyond.

LXXIX.—FROM STIRLING TO PERTH.

	Paragraph
By the Scottish Central Railway. Same as **LXXVIII.** to Crieff junction, 17½ miles. Railway to Crieff, left; Kincardine Castle, left; Craig Rossie, right; **Auchterarder**, about a mile to the left	986
Auchterarder station, 19½ miles. Ruthven Water, crossed on a noble viaduct, and begun to be followed down 2½ miles; Rossie Castle, right; Smithyhaugh village, left; Dunning station, 23½ miles. Road to **Dunning** village, right	987
Duncrub, three-quarters of a mile to the right; **Earn Water**, begun to be followed down 6½ miles	977
Forteviot station, 26 miles	988
May Water, crossed	989
Dupplin Castle, on the further side of the Earn, left	990
Rossie, right; **Forgandenny** station, 29 miles	991
Road to **Bridge of Earn**, right	992
Earn Water, crossed; **Moncrieff Hill**, right front	993
Junction of railway from Edinburgh, right; tunnel 1½ mile long, passed through; **Perth** station and city, 33 miles	994

986. **AUCHTERARDER** stands about a mile from the station; but omnibuses run to it from all the trains. It is a town of high antiquity, held for some time the rank of a royal burgh, underwent great vicissitudes, was burned by the Royalist troops in 1716, lay for many years in a state of desolation, and is now a thriving seat of trade and manufacture. It consists chiefly of one street, upwards of a mile in length; and it contains a key post office, two banking offices, a principal inn called the Star, a Parish Church of 1784, a Free Church with a fine tower, and three other places of worship. Its chief articles of manufacture are tweeds. Its population in 1851 was 2520. Auchterarder was the scene of the first, and not the least, of those struggles in the Established Church which terminated in the formation of the Free Church. Auchterarder House, adjacent to it, an edifice in the Tudor style, is the seat of James Hunter, Esq.; and Auchterarder Castle is the seat of the Misses Malcolm. A piece of strong ruin, a little to the north-east, is the fragment of an old castle said to have been built by Malcolm Canmore. Craig Rossie Hill, rising southward from the ruin, and culminating 4 miles east-south-east of the town, has an altitude of 2359 feet above the level of the sea, and is one of the most conspicuous of the Ochils. The sides and slopes of this hill, and those of adjacent ones, are clothed with verdure; while the ground from their base goes off in rich luxuriance to the Earn.

Ruthven Water, descending from the west side of Craig Rossie, and passing within 1200 yards of Auchterarder, traverses for some distance a deep, steep, wooded dell; runs altogether 6 miles northward to the Earn; and contains great store of a small, richly-flavoured, peculiar variety of trout. The viaduct of the railway over it is 498 feet long, 98 feet high, and has six large uniform arches and two end ones, but stands so much within the grasp of the dell as to command but a limited view. Another viaduct, over Parney Burn, nearly 2 miles further north-east, has two arches over each other, the one for the burn, the

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other for the road. Aberuthven village, on Ruthven Water, 2½ miles north-east of Auchterarder, has a post office under it, a ruined ancient church, a Free Church, and about 500 inhabitants. The church ruin is an elegant aisle, surmounted by an urn, and used as the burying-place of the Duke of Montrose.

987. **DUNNING** village stands 1½ mile south-east of Dunning Station. It is an ancient place, with about 1100 inhabitants; and has a post office under Bridge of Earn, a public library, and four places of worship. The mansions of Pitcairns, Garvock, and Duncruib, the last a seat of Lord Rollo, are in its neighbourhood.

988. **FORTEVIOT** village, in the vicinity of Forteviot Station, has a post office under Bridge of Earn and a parish church. At the west end of it, overhanging May Water, is a small eminence, called the Halyhill, on which stood an ancient town of Forteviot and a royal palace. The town was one of the capitals of Pictavia; and the palace was the death-place of Kenneth II., and a favourite residence of Malcolm Canmore. The army of Edward Baliol encamped near the Halyhill on the eve of the battle of Dupplin.

989. **MAY WATER** rises among the Ochils, and runs 12 miles northward to the Earn a little below Forteviot. It traverses a wooded glen, makes several fine falls, and offers many good subjects for the pencil. One of its falls, Muckersey Linn, is a leap of 30 feet; and another, called "the Humble Bumble," is a peculiarly sounding cataract. Invermay House, on its left bank, 1½ mile above Forteviot, is the seat of A. H. M. Belshes, Esq.; and the old church of the suppressed ancient parish of Muckersey, a mile further up, is Mr. Belshes' burying-place. The "Birks of Invermay" are sung in a well-known lyric of Mallet, and appear to have been sung by much earlier bards. May Water, in proportion to its size, is one of the best angling streams in Scotland, but is very strictly preserved.

990. **DUPPLIN CASTLE**, the seat of the Earl of Kinnoul, on the left side of the Earn, a mile north of the mouth of the May, is a superb edifice in the Tudor style, built in 1832, at a cost of upwards of £30,000. Its pleasure-grounds are adorned with remarkably fine trees. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert made a visit to it in September 1842, when on their way to Blair-Athole. A battle, disastrous to Scotland, was fought near the site of the castle in August 1332, between Edward Baliol and the Earl of Mar.

991. **FORGANDENNY** village, to the south of Forgandenny Station, about a mile from the Earn, has a post office under Bridge of Earn, a Parish Church, a Free Church, and about 100 inhabitants. The mansions of Freeland, the seat of Baroness Ruthven; Rossie, the seat of R. Oliphant, Esq.; and Condie, the seat of Lawrence Oliphant, Esq., are in its neighbourhood. A lofty, conical hill, called Castlelaw, 2 miles to the south, is crowned with vestiges of a Scandinavian fort, 500 feet in diameter, and commands an extensive and very gorgeous view.

992. **BRIDGE OF EARN** stands on the Earn, 3 miles east of the Forgandenny Station of the Scottish Central Railway, and has a station of its own, 4 miles from Perth, on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway. It consists of two parts; the one founded in 1769, with leases for 99 years; the other founded in 1832 for the accommodation of visitors to the mineral wells of Pitcaithly. It is a fashionable summer resort, and contains good lodging-houses, a large hotel, a key post office, a public library, and many appliances for health and recreation. The tract around it is beautiful, and abounds with pleasant walks and drives. The Pitcaithly Wells, with comfortable lodging-houses, are a mile to the south-west; and the Parish Church of Dunbarnie, and the mansions of Moncrieff, Sir Thomas Moncrieff, Bart.; Dunbarnie House, Mrs. Craigie; and

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Kilgraston, John Grant, Esq., are in the neighbourhood.

993. **MONCRIEFF HILL** rises north of the Earn, and occupies most of the peninsula between it and the Tay. It consists chiefly of greenstone, is largely clothed with wood, attains an altitude of 756 feet above the level of the sea, and commands one of the most gorgeous prospects in Britain. The Roman army, when surmounting it, imagined they saw before them a reflection of the valley of the Tiber; Pennant pronounced it "the glory of Scotland;" and Queen Victoria, when passing over its shoulder on her progress to Blair-Athole, paused for a little to look round with rapture. A fine ride lies round it, from Bridge of Earn to the vicinity of Perth. The parish church of Rhynd, traces of an ancient nunnery, and the decayed, strong, old castle of Elcho, stand near its east skirt, on the banks of the Tay. Elcho gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Wemyss.

994. **PERTH** is a railway centre, a river-port, a royal burgh, an assize town, and an ancient city. It stands on the right bank of the Tay, but has a considerable suburb on the left bank. Its site is low, flat ground, commanding a brilliant prospect up Strathtay to the Grampians, and elsewhere environed by picturesque, many-featured, wood-flecked braes and hills. The views of the heights from the town, and of the town from the heights, are superb. Two large public meadows, called North Inch and South Inch, lie at the extremities of the city proper, along the river, the one having a race-course, the other frilled with trees, and both ornamental. An assemblage of terraces, places, crescents, and streets, constituting a sort of new town, goes north-westward from the bridge, and along the lower part of North Inch. Another assemblage, also constituting a sort of new town, stands along the north and west sides of South Inch. Two spacious streets—High Street and South Street, parallel to each other, and at right angles with the river—intersect the central parts of the city. Three spacious streets—George Street, St. John Street, and Prince's Street, not on a line with one another, yet forming one main chain of communication—go southward, along the eastern part, from the bridge to the South Inch. Another spacious line of communication, consisting of Methven Street and King Street, all straight and continuous, goes in the same direction along the western part, from the northern new town to the southern one. Numerous other streets, lanes, and alleys, lie in the intermediate spaces and in the outskirts. Most of the streets, in all parts, are regularly aligned, and a large aggregate have modern features. The town, as a whole, excepting only Edinburgh, and in some respects Glasgow, is the best built and most beautiful in Scotland.

The County Buildings, in Tay Street at the foot of South Street, are an imposing edifice, erected in 1819, at a cost of £32,000, adorned in the principal front with a massive twelve-columned portico, and containing an elegant hall, with several fine portraits. The County and City Prisons, behind the County Buildings, stand within an extensive high-walled enclosure. The Justiciary Prison for Scotland, in the southern outskirt of the town, is an immense mass of building, erected in 1812, at a cost of £130,000, as a depôt for prisoners of war; remodelled in 1841, at a cost of £28,000; and much enlarged in 1858 with extensions and a chapel. The Railway Terminus, in the same quarter, further north-west, containing a junction of the Scottish Central, the Edinburgh and Perth, the Dundee and Perth, and the Scottish North-Eastern Railways, is both an extensive and an elegant pile. A tunnel in the southward line of railway through Moncrieff Hill, and a curved timber viaduct on the eastward line across the Tay, are interesting

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works. The Water Reservoir, adjacent to the Tay, at the north-east corner of South Inch, contains remarkable mechanism for supplying the city with water, and is an ornamental edifice, constructed in 1830, at a cost of £13,600. The carriage bridge across the Tay, at the foot of North Inch, is a noble stone structure, 22 feet wide, and 880 feet long, with nine arches, built in 1771, at a cost of £26,631.

The Literary and Antiquarian Society's Museum, in George Street, near the bridge, is a dome-surmounted circular edifice, with an Ionic portico, erected in 1824, and contains a large collection of curiosities, and a public library. The Seminaries, in Rose Terrace, facing the North Inch, were built in 1807, at a cost of £6000, have a fine Grecian façade, and contain accommodation for classes by five masters. Sir Walter Scott's Monument, at the east end of High Street, looking to the river, is a standing statue on a pedestal. Robert Burns's Monument, erected in 1854, in another conspicuous situation, is a statue larger than life, and exhibits the bard in rural costume. The Theatre, at the corner of Kinnoul Street and Athole Street, is a neat, small structure, built in 1820, at a cost of £2625. The Exchange Coffee-room, on the west side of George Street, is a large, well-supplied establishment. The City Hall, near the west end of St. John's Church, between High Street and South Street, contains some valuable paintings. The Central Bank, in John Street, is an elegant recent building, in the Italian style, with stone balcony and balustrade. The City and County Infirmary, at Kinnoul Causeway, in the western outskirts, is a handsome edifice of 1837, with accommodation for about sixty patients. The Lunatic Asylum, on the brae above the eastern suburb, is an elegant Doric structure, built in 1827, and enlarged in 1834, at a cost of upwards of £40,000.

St. John's Church, situated in a large open area, on the west side of St. John Street, and containing the East, the Middle, and the West Parish Churches, is a cruciform Gothic edifice of various periods, chiefly ancient, partly modern, measuring 207 feet in length, showing some noble features, and surmounted by a grand old square tower, 155 feet high. St. Paul's Parish Church, in a square at the intersection of High Street and Methven Street, is a handsome edifice with a spire, built in 1806. Kinnoul Parish Church, near the south end of the eastern suburb, overlooking the Tay, is a neat structure, erected in 1826, at a cost of £4000. St. Ninian's Episcopal Church, on the south side of Athole Street, is a Gothic edifice of 1850, cruciform in plan, but left off with only the choir, the transepts, and one bay of the nave. Several of the other places of worship, especially the Free Churches, and St. John's Episcopal Church, are interesting structures.

A few houses still standing in Watergate, Skinnergate, and some of the vennels, belong to the old times of the city, and serve as specimens of its ancient architecture. The Curfew Row is supposed to be the locale of Simon Glover's house in the "Fair Maid of Perth," and contains an ancient chapel, with the niche still visible in which the curfew bell hung. The Glover's Yard, adjacent to this, the supposed scene of the conflict with Bonthron, shows vestiges of the court-yard of an ancient castle. The Police Office, with an octagonal tower, at the foot of High Street, is part of an ancient Chapel of St. Mary, and includes some masonry of the time of Robert III. The extinct ancient buildings comprised a greater number of note or interest than existed in any town of the same size in Scotland. Such were eight chapels, two nunneries, and three priories, the last respectively Dominican, Carmelite, and Franciscan; such also were the palaces or mansions of the Earl of Gowrie, the Earl of Errol, the Earl of Athole, Lord

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Chancellor Hay, Lord Crichton, Lord John Murray, and other old grandees; and such were the Parliament House, the Market Cross, the Spey Tower Prison, Oliver Cromwell's Citadel, the city walls, and a strong castle, supposed by some to have been originally Roman.

Perth has a commodious harbour, recently improved at a cost of nearly £60,000, and owning fifty-three sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 4296; and five steam vessels, with a tonnage of 694. The town carries on ship-building, coach-building, iron-working, rope-making, tanning, dyeing, bleaching, brewing, distilling, and the manufacture of umbrella-ginghams, checks, unions, and Indian shawls and scarfs. It has six banking offices, and a great variety of local institutions. Its chief inns are, the Royal George, in George Street; the Salutation, on the south side of South Street; the Star, in Canal Street; the King's Arms, in High Street; and the Kinnoul, in the eastern suburb. The city sends a member to Parliament, and is governed by a lord provost, four bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and nineteen common councillors. Its population in 1851 was 23,835. The places in its neighbourhood most visited by strangers are, Scone, Kinnoul Hill, Kinfauns, Moncrieff Hill, Dupplin, and Invermay.

The original Perth is thought by some antiquaries to have stood at the mouth of Almond Water; but by most to have occupied the site of the present city. Both tradition and some antiquities found in the ground indicate this site to have been fortified by the Romans. The modern town, however, does not seem to have arisen out of the Roman one, but was either founded or refounded in the 13th century, and bore for some time the name of St. John's Town. Edward I. of England fortified it; and Robert Bruce captured it sword in hand. The contending parties in the subsequent wars of the Succession, repeatedly took and retook it. A great judicial conflict, graphically described in Sir Walter Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth," was fought, in the time of Robert III., on the North Inch. James I., in 1437, was murdered in the Dominican friary. Numerous parliaments, and other national assemblies, were held at Perth in the Roman Catholic times; and some of the chief events of the Reformation, both ecclesiastical and civil, occurred within its limits. The mysterious affair, called the Gowrie Conspiracy, happened in 1600, in the Earl of Gowrie's palace, which stood on the ground now occupied by the County Buildings. Numerous sovereigns held their court in Perth prior to James III., practically rendering it, in their time, the metropolis of the kingdom. James VI. and Charles I. made pompous entries into it, amid very showy pageants. The Marquis of Montrose, Oliver Cromwell, the Chevalier St. George, and Prince Charles Edward, severally took possession of it as a centre of strength. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visited it in 1842. It gives the title of Earl, in the peerage of Scotland, to a branch of the family of Drummond; and Kinnoul parish, in which its eastern suburb stands, gives the title of Earl to the family of Hay.

LXXX.—FROM CRIEFF TO PERTH.

	Paragraph
By coach to Methven, and by railway thence to Perth. Fern Tower, left; Gilmerton village, passed; road to **Monzie**, left	995
Road to **Abercairnie**, right	996
Cultoquhey and Inchbrakie, right; **Fowlis Wester**, 5 miles	997
Inchaffray, right	985
Gorthie and Balgowan, right; Keillor, left; **Methven**, 11 miles	998

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Paragraph
Road to Tibbermore, right..... 999
Methven Castle, left; Glenalmond, left.....1000

Paragraph
Almondbank Station, 15 miles.....1001
Huntingtower, left; junction of railway from Dunkeld, left; Perth, 19 miles..... 994

995. **MONZIE** village, 3 miles north-north-east of Crieff, has a parish church and about 120 inhabitants. Monzie Castle, in its neighbourhood, the seat of Wm. Johnstone, Esq., stands amid stately trees, and contains some fine pictures and interesting curiosities. The tract around the village and the mansion, over a length of 3 miles, is a luxuriant, ornate vale, environed by romantic hills. Shaggy Water descends to it by three picturesque falls, one of them 55 feet in leap; and two other streamlets, in the vicinity, make several series of very striking cascades. Druidical stones, tumuli, cairns, Caledonian camps, and ancient intrenchments, occur among the surrounding hills.

996. **ABERCAIRNEY**, 3½ miles east-north-east of Crieff, the seat of C. H. Drummond Murray, Esq., is a superb modern edifice in the Gothic style, with light, symmetrical exterior, and richly adorned apartments. Inchbrakie, a little west of it, the seat of the late Major Graeme, is famous for a curious, carefully preserved relic of the old superstitious times, of similar character to the "Talisman" of Sir Walter Scott's novel. Cultoquhey, still further west, the seat of J. Maxton, Esq., is a graceful edifice in the Tudor style after a design by Smirke.

997. **FOWLIS WESTER** has a post office under Crieff, a parish church, and about 200 inhabitants. It was the seat of the courts of the ancient Earls of Strathearn; and it contains a curiously sculptured, ancient, Runic cross. The castle of the Earls of Strathearn, in its neighbourhood, is now represented only by a verdant mound. A cromlech, and three other Druidical stones, stand west of the village; and a double, concentric, Druidical circle crowns a hill on the north. The estates of Gorthie and Balgowan, between Fowlis Wester and Methven, are the property of respectively Mr. Mercer and Mr. Wm. Thomson.

998. **METHVEN** contains a post office under Perth, four places of worship, and about 1100 inhabitants. Margaret, queen-dowager of James IV. and mother of James V., was proprietor of the barony of Methven, obtained the title of Baron Methven for her third husband, and died in Methven Castle. The title descended to her husband's sons by another marriage, but passed successively to the Duke of Lennox, and to the Crown. The present Methven Castle, the seat of William Smythe, Esq., is a grand edifice, partly a baronial pile of 1680, partly a series of extensive subsequent additions. A collegiate church, for a provost and several prebendaries, was founded at Methven in 1433; and an aisle of it, still standing, is the burying-place of the Methven family. Robert Bruce sustained a defeat in 1306, on the lands of Methven, by the English army under the Earl of Pembroke.

999. **TIBBERMORE**, nearly midway between Methven and Perth, to the south of the railway, has a post office under Perth, and a parish church; was the residence of several bishops of Dunkeld, had anciently a Carmelite convent, and gave name to the Marquis of Montrose's first battle with the Covenanters.

1000. **GLENALMOND**, traversed by Almond Water, commences at the north side of Benchonzie, within 4 miles of Loch Tay, and descends 26 miles east-south-eastward to the River Tay, 2 miles above Perth. The upper half of it is strictly glen, stern and narrow, overhung by lofty heights; while the lower half is vale, arable or ornate, flanked only by

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hills, braes, and undulations. A reach of the glen proper, at its lower extremity, to the extent of 2¼ miles, is a narrow, romantic pass, with breadth of bottom sufficient only for the river and a road, overhung by bare rocky acclivities, soaring to the height of from 1000 to 1200 feet above the level of the sea; and contains an old stone-faced excavation, which some antiquaries, followed by the poet Wordsworth, have believed to be the grave of Ossian. A tract below the pass, about 8 square miles in area, at a mean distance of 10 miles from Perth, bears the name of Logie-Almond, and contains two Druidical circles, several ruined ancient fortalices, and three modern places of worship. A spot contiguous to this, on the estate of Carnies, is adorned with the Scottish Episcopal College, an edifice in the Tudor style, built in 1851, at a cost of £42,000, adjoined to an elegant Gothic chapel, with a lofty spire, raised at the additional cost of £5500. A spot further down, 2¼ miles north-north-east of Methven, contains the grave of "Bessie Bell and Mary Gray," of famous song. Lynedoch House, half a mile still further down, was the seat of General Graham, Lord Lynedoch, the hero of Barossa and associate of Wellington. Almond Water abounds in small trout, and was at one time much frequented by whitling.

1001. **ALMONDBANK** village has a post office under Perth, and about 300 inhabitants. Ruthven village, 1½ mile east of it, has an ancient castle, an extensive printfield, and about 450 inhabitants. The castle now bears the name of Huntingtower, but formerly was called Ruthven Castle. It belonged to the Gowrie family, and was the scene of the notable event known as the Raid of Ruthven. It comprises two towers, originally separate, at a mutual distance of fully 9 feet, but afterwards united by intermediate building. The space between them, from battlement to battlement, was leaped in a fit of terror by a daughter of the first Earl of Gowrie, and is known as the Maiden's Leap. The castle, with the estate belonging to it, passed, after the affair of the Gowrie Conspiracy, to the family of Athole. Huntingtower Field is now the property of Mr. W. S. Turnbull; Ruthven Field, of Mr. Robert Bell; and Ruthven Hill, of Mrs. Ritchie. Ruthven gives the title of Baron to the noble family of Ruthven.

LXXXI.—FROM PERTH TO ABERFELDY.

Paragraph

By railway to Dunkeld; by coach thence to Aberfeldy; all up the valley of the Tay. Balhousie old castle, right; Few House and Tulloch Printfield, left; **Scone**, on the further side of the Tay, right.....1002

Almond Water, crossed...1000

Site of Bertha, at the junction of the Almond with the Tay; **Pitcairngreen**, 2¾ miles to the left.....1003

Wooded scenery, with fine glimpses of the Tay, right; road to Redgorton and Monedie, left; **Luncarty** Station, 4 miles.....1004

Shochie and Ordie Waters, crossed; road up Ordie Water toward Dunkeld, left; road to Campsie Linn, right; **Stanley** Station, 7 miles.....1005

Deflection of railway to Aberdeen, right; **Bankfoot** village, 1¾ mile to the left.....1006

Arntully village, left; fine opening view over **Stormont**, right.....1118

Caputh, on the further side of the Tay, a mile to the right.....1007

Murthly Station, 10 miles. Murthly Castle, right; **Birnam Hill**, left front.....1008

Birnam Pass, traversed; Birnam Terminus, 15½ miles. Little Dunkeld Church, right; the **River Tay**, crossed by Dunkeld Bridge..... 941

Dunkeld, 16 miles.....1009

The River Tay recrossed by Dunkeld Bridge; **Bran Water**, crossed 1010

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Paragraph
Road to **Amulree**, left...1011
Inver village, at deflection of Amulree road..1012
Craigvinean, left; Craiglebarns, on the further side of the Tay, right; Dalmarnock village, 19½ miles. **Dalguise** and Glenalbert, left..... 1013
Kincraigie, left; Kinnaird, right; **Tummel** Water mouth and **Logierait** village, on the further side of the Tay.....1018, 1014
Balnaguard village, 25 miles. Series of mansions and Highland villas, along the further side of the Tay right; hamlets of Sketewen, Grandtully Mill, and Cosheville, passed; **Grandtully** Castle, 29¾ miles.....1015
Killiechassie, on the further side of the Tay, right; Mûrthly, left; **Weem** Rock and Castle Menzies, right front..... 944
Aberfeldy, 33 miles..... 945

1002. **SCONE** stands 2 miles north of Perth, on the road thence to Cupar-Angus. It is a modern place, of good appearance; and has a post office under Perth, three places of worship, and about 1400 inhabitants. An ancient town, long of great note, stood a little to the east of it, but is now represented only by a hamlet. An ecclesiastical establishment seems to have been built there by the Culdees. A royal palace was afterwards built at or near it, and was an occasional residence of many sovereigns. An Augustinian abbey was founded in it in 1114; and the church of that abbey was, for several centuries, the place of the coronation of the Scottish kings. Both the palace and the abbey buildings were destroyed at the Reformation. A handsome parish church was built on the site of the abbey church in 1624; but, excepting an aisle containing a fine marble monument of the first Viscount Stormont, this also has been demolished. The Market Cross of the ancient town still stands within the Earl of Mansfield's pleasure-grounds. The Earl's mansion, called Scone Palace, an imposing, castellated, modern edifice, probably occupies the site of the royal palace, and it contains a bed on which James VI. slept, another bed decorated by the personal labour of Queen Mary, and a series of pictures representing an ancient royal hunt. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert spent a night in it in September 1842. Bonhard House, the seat of Alexander Macduff, Esq., stands near the site of an old castle, some distance to the north; and two Druidical circles occur on the braes some distance to the east. See 856.

1003. **PITCAIRNGREEN**, on the left bank of Almond Water, 4½ miles west-north-west of Perth, is a modern manufacturing village, enthusiastically sung by Mrs. Cowley as likely to become another Manchester; and it has connection with two other villages, and contains two places of worship. The population of the three villages is about 600. Bertha, on the same side of the Almond, at its influx to the Tay, was an ancient town, desolated by a flood in the time of William the Lion, and now utterly extinct. The flood which destroyed it imperilled the king's life, and drowned his infant son and many of the inhabitants. The town sprang from the Roman station of Orrea, and was the place where the Roman road from Ardoch to Scone crossed the Tay. Many Roman relics have been found on its site; distinct traces of the bridge at it across the Tay may still be seen in very low states of the river; and the farm adjacent still bears the name of Rome.

1004. **LUNCARTY** has an extensive bleach-field, worked by all the water of the Shochie and the Ordie, and by some from the Tay; and contains about 250 inhabitants. The Shochie and the Ordie have each a run of about 8 miles, and formerly were excellent trouting streams. A famous victory was won over the Danes in 990, in the neighbourhood of Luncarty, by Kenneth III.

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SCONE PALACE.

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SCONE PALACE.

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The battle-field was marked, till recent times, by many small tumuli, and still contains two standing-stones, one of them bearing the name of Denmark.

1005. **STANLEY**, on high ground near the Tay, contains cotton mills, a post office under Perth, an inn, an Established Church of 1828, with a tower, and a Free Church. Its population in 1851 was 1769. Stanley House, adjacent to it, the seat of Samuel Howard, Esq., is a renovated old residence of Lord Nairne, who suffered attaint for participation in the rebellion of 1745. Tullybelton House, the seat of General R. Robertson, and the site of the chief seat of Lord Nairne, are some distance to the west. Inchbervie, about half a mile east of Stanley House, is a curious ruin, with the appearance of an old fortalice, but supposed to have been a property of the abbots of Dunfermline. Campsie Linn, on the Tay, a short distance above Stanley, mentioned in the "Fair Maid of Perth," is a picturesque cataract over ledges of basaltic rock, and affords good scope for salmon-fishing. Taymount, on the opposite bank, is the residence of the Hon. David Murray.

1006. **BANKFOOT**, on the road from Perth to Dunkeld, nearly midway between them, contains a post office under Perth, the parish church of Auchtergaven, two other places of worship, and about 800 inhabitants. The tract around it is a mixture of hill and dale, drained by the Ordie. Airleywight, in its vicinity, is the mansion of Mr. Wylie. The poet Nichol was a native of Bankfoot, and has sung the "Folk o' Ochtergaen" (Auchtergaven), and the "Bonnie Ordie Braes."

1007. **CAPUTH** village, on the left side of the Tay, 5 miles south-east of Dunkeld, contains a very plain parish church. The parish connected with it includes most of the brilliant, lake-studded district of Stormont, beyond the limits of our present route, and also goes up the Tay to Dunkeld. Stenton House, 1½ mile above the village, overhung by a romantic eminence called the Craig of Stenton, is the seat of T. G. Murray, Esq.; and Eastwood, nearer Dunkeld, amid beautiful grounds, is the seat of Lord James Murray. The Loch of the Lowes, 1½ mile north-east of Dunkeld, covers about 2 square miles, offers fine subjects for the pencil, and abounds with pike and large perch. Murthly Castle, on the right side of the Tay, between Caputh and Stenton, is a splendid but unfinished structure, in the Tudor style, the chief seat of Sir William D. Stewart, Bart. An old castle, of great antiquity, stands within 150 feet of it; and an elegant, restored, ancient Roman Catholic chapel stands a little north of the old castle. The surrounding grounds possess exquisite beauty, both natural and artificial, and are always open to respectable strangers.

1008. **BIRNAM HILL** rises to an altitude of 1580 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a magnificent view. It was anciently included in a royal forest, and has been immortalized by the pen of Shakespeare. Its old woods are all gone, but thriving young ones have taken their places. "Duncan's Hill," where King Duncan held his court, together with vestiges of a round fort, appears on the acclivity; and remains of a vitrified fort are seen on the summit. Birnam Pass, sometimes known as the "Mouth of the Highlands," presents a miniature of many of the best of the Highland glens, with the addition of a slow, majestic river. The Railway Terminus, a new Gothic Episcopal Church, the neat modern villa of Torwood, the spacious Saxon-Gothic Birnam Hotel, the small village of Burnside, and the Parish Church of Little Dunkeld, occur between Birnam Pass and Dunkeld Bridge.

1009. **DUNKELD** stands on low ground, contiguous to the Tay, immediately environed by lofty, diversified, wood-clad, romantic hills. Its appearance, in all

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outward views of it, especially on the emergence from Birnam Pass, is strikingly picturesque. The approach to it across the river is a splendid bridge, 685 feet long, 27 feet wide, 54 feet high, with five principal arches, and two end ones, built in 1809, at a cost of £40,000. A modern street of handsome buildings, with the Athole Arms Hotel at one end of it, facing the river, and the Royal Hotel at the further end, stands on a line with the bridge; and an old street, with some lanes, goes off at right angles. The Cathedral, shaded on one side by trees, flanked on the other by a flower garden, stands a little apart from the upper end of the old street, overlooking the Tay, and offering a fine subject for the pencil. The edifice dates from various periods between the middle of the 12th century and the latter part of the 15th, and shows a variety of styles, ranging from the later Norman to the later Gothic. Its choir was renovated in 1820, at a cost of about £5400, and is now used as the parish church. Its other parts, measuring 122 feet by 62, are unroofed and ruinous, but otherwise in tolerable preservation, and were so far repaired and strengthened in 1817 as to arrest decay. The great western window, together with decorations on the gable above it, is a remarkable feature, possessing much interest for artists; and the windows in the side-walls, lighting the aisles, present no fewer than eight or nine distinct patterns, all of much beauty. The tower stands at the north-west angle; measures 24 feet in width, and 99 feet in height; and is a plain, buttressed structure, with three tiers of ornamental windows. The chapter-house, attached to the north side of the Cathedral, is still entire; shows four tall lancet windows, with trefoil heads; and contains a fine marble statue of the fourth Duke of Athole, erected in 1833, and monuments of other members of the Athole family. A large stone effigy of the "Wolf of Badenoch," in panoply of mail, stands in the vestibule of the parish church; and a number of interesting monuments, both ancient and modern, occur within the Cathedral, and in the contiguous burying-ground.

A Culdean establishment was founded at Dunkeld in 570; and this, in the course of time, was transmuted, first into a Romish monastery, next into the seat of a diocese. The bishop's residence may at first have been a simple building, but was eventually altered into a strong castle. Two chapels stood in the vicinity, subordinate to the Cathedral, but are now extinct. A strong fort, for commanding Strathtay, stood on the site of the town, or in its near neighbourhood, from a date prior to the founding of the Culdean establishment; served for centuries as one of the keys of the kingdom of Pictavia; and was used by a number of both the Pictish and the Scottish kings as an occasional residence, for enjoying the sports of the chase. Dunkeld was the scene of a sharp action in 1689 between the Jacobites and the Royalists; and it suffered sweeping desolation at the hands of the Jacobite victors; but it soon was restored by the Athole family; and it twice, in the course of a few years afterwards, had the offer of being made a royal burgh. It has long been a place of attraction to wealthy visitors, for sake of the superb scenery which surrounds it; and it was honoured, some hours in September 1842, and again in September 1844, by the presence of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, when on their way to Taymouth and to Blair-Athole. It contains a key post office and three banking offices; runs public coaches to Kenmore and Blair-Athole; and offers to tourists all desirable facilities of hired vehicles and guides. The chief places visited from it are the grounds of the Duke of Athole, the hills of Craigiebarns and Birnam, the grounds of Murthly, the scenes of the River Bran, the Loch of the Lowes, and the lakes of

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DUNKELD CATHEDRAL.

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outward views of it, especially on the emergence from Birnam Pass, is strikingly picturesque. The approach to it

"Wolf of Badenoch," in panoply of mail, stands in the vestibule of the parish church; and a [illegible]

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DUNKELD CATHEDRAL.

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Stormont. Its population in 1851 was 1104.

An old seat of the Dukes of Athole, called Dunkeld House, a plain square building, stood behind the Cathedral. A new palace, a little to the west, adjacent to the Tay, was founded by the fourth duke, but left incomplete in 1830 at his death. This was planned on a magnificent scale; and the parts of it which have been built display some splendid Gothic windows, and contain an elegant private chapel. The park connected with it is of great extent; surpassingly rich in features of natural beauty and romance; exuberantly decorated with plantation and landscape garden; and possessing more variety, more brilliance, more frequent transitions of scene, than almost any other place of equal extent in the kingdom. The walks through it have an aggregate length of 50 miles; the carriage-drives have an aggregate length of 30 miles; and the larch plantations alone occupy 11,000 acres. See 1010, 1012, and 1016.

1010. **BRAN WATER** issues from Loch Freuchie, and runs 14 miles north-eastward to the Tay opposite Dunkeld. Loch Freuchie is 2½ miles long, and half a mile wide; has a wooded islet, the scene of the Gaelic poem of "Dun Fraoich;" contains great store of prime, lively, small trout; and is much frequented by anglers. A great number of lakelets and tarns lie among the braes on the flanks of the Bran, some of them containing good trout, others containing pike and perch, and all easily traceable from the Bran by the rivulets which they discharge. The Bran itself has inferior attractions for the angler, but is famous for its cascades and its romantic scenery. A fall of about 85 feet, a sheer leap at a fearful chasm into a dark caldron, occurs at the Rumbling Bridge, about 2 miles from the river's mouth; and a cataract, long, foaming, and tumultuous, occurs at Ossian's Hall, about a mile further down. The Rumbling Bridge is a single arch across the mouth of the chasm, nearly level with the crest of the waterfall, and takes its name from the rumbling noise of the fall beneath it. Ossian's Hall is a summer-house 40 feet above the bottom of the cataract, so placed that the spectator enters it uncognizant of its position, and so constructed that a sliding panel with a painting of Ossian engages his attention, starts suddenly aside, and discloses the cataract at a burst, while several mirrors reflect and multiply the tortured waters,—some of them reversely, as if the cataract were rushing upward into the air.

1011. **AMULREE**, on Bran Water, 10 miles south-west of Dunkeld, has a post office under Dunkeld, a church, and an inn, and is a favourite resort of anglers. The country around it is an assemblage of wild, bare, rugged uplands. Corriemuckloch Inn stands a mile south of it, on the road to Crieff. Glenquaich Lodge, a shooting-box of the Marquis of Breadalbane, stands 4 miles to the west, on the shore of Loch Freuchie. Trochrie Castle, the ruin of a seat of the Earls of Gowrie, stands 6 miles to the north-east, on the road to Dunkeld.

1012. **INVER** village, on the Bran, immediately above its influx to the Tay, has a post office under Dunkeld, an inn, and about 110 inhabitants. It was the birth-place of Neil Gow, and still contains his cottage. A rising ground adjacent to it commands a grand view of the grounds of Dunkeld, and the best of all views of the strikingly picturesque hill of Craigiebarns. Craigvinean Hill, to the north of the village, is a long, wild, wooded ridge, intricated with rocks and deep hollows, forming a romantic feature in the environs of Dunkeld, and inviting the tourist both to charming close views within its own recesses, and to brilliant prospects from its vantage-points.

1013. **DALGUISE**, a mansion partly ancient and partly modern, 5 miles from

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Dunkeld, is the seat of Claude S. Stewart, Esq. Glenalbert, about half a mile further on, is the scene of Mrs. Brunton's novel of "Self-Control," and stands near a picturesque waterfall on a burn. Kinnaird House, about a mile further on, in a romantic situation, almost overhung by a stupendous rock, is a seat of the Duke of Athole, assigned to the Dowager-Duchess, and at present occupied by Edmund Potter, Esq. At Balnamuir Toll, 8½ miles from Dunkeld, a road forks to the opposite bank of the Tay, and a magnificent reach of the river's valley is entered, often called *par excellence* Strathtay, and extending upward to Kenmore.

1014. **LOGIERAIT** stands between the Tay and the Tummel, immediately above their confluence, 8½ miles north-north-west of Dunkeld. Carriage ferry boats are stationed in its neighbourhood, both on the Tay and on the Tummel. The village has a post office under Dunkeld, an excellent inn, a parish church of 1806, and about 70 inhabitants. It was for ages the seat of the regality courts of the Athole family; and it then had a hall which was considered the noblest apartment in Perthshire. Its jail was the place of Rob Roy's confinement, on his being seized by the Duke of Athole, and the place of the confinement of Prince Charles Edward's prisoners of war taken on the field of Prestonpans. Vestiges exist in its vicinity of a castle which was inhabited by King Robert III. after his abdication; and remains of Druidical circles and ancient Romish chapels occur among the neighbouring hills. The residences of Eastertyre, Mrs. Campbell; Ballechin, Major R. Stewart, the scene of the slaughter of "Sir James the Rose;" Pitnacree, James A. Menzies, Esq.; Findaynate, Dr. Stewart; Clochfoldich, Mrs. B. Campbell; Derculich, S. R. Stewart, Esq.; Edradynate, J. S. Robertson, Esq.; Clunie, John Stewart Hepburn, Esq.; and Killiechassie, H. G. Gordon, Esq., occur along the left side of the Tay between Logierait and Weem.

1015. **GRANDTULLY** is a quasi-parochial district of about 32½ square miles, lying along the right side of the Tay, and has a church supposed to be several centuries old. Grandtully Castle, in its centre, 6 miles above Logierait, is a seat of Sir William D. Stewart, Bart., an old mansion, maintained in habitable repair, and believed to be the original of Tullyveolan in Sir Walter Scott's "Waverley."

LXXXII.—FROM DUNKELD TO DALNACARDOCH.

(ON THE WAY TO INVERNESS.)

Paragraph

By road, with public conveyance. Dunkeld House, left; King's Pass, traversed, with **Craigiebarns** to the right.....1016
The left side of the **Tay** begun to be closely followed up to the influx of the Tummel.....941
Dowally, 5 miles.....1017
Dalguise, Glenalbert, Kincraigie, and Kinnaird, on the further side of the Tay, left....1013
Tummel Water, begun to be followed up to the influx of the Garry.....1018
Logierait, on the further side of the Tummel, left.....1014
Balliniuig village, passed; Tulliemet, right; **Moulinearn**, 10 miles 1019
Killichangie and Dunfallandy, on the further side of the Tummel, left; Donavourd, right; **Pitlochrie**, 13 miles 1020
Edradour, right; bridge leading to the right side of Loch Tummel, left; Cluny, on the further side of the Tummel, left; Faskally, on the hither side, left; **Garry Water**, begun to be followed up to Dalnacardoch....1021
Bridge leading to the left side of Loch Tummel, and grand distant view of that lake, left; Benvracky, right; **Pass of Killiecrankie**, traversed.....1022
Killiecrankie Cottage, Strathgarry, and Shier-

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Paragraph

glass, left; Old Faskally, Urrard, and Lude, right; Benygloe, 6 miles to the right; foot of **Glentilt**, crossed, with the Falls of Fender, a short distance to the right.....1023

Blair-Athole, 20 miles 1024

Athole House, left; **Bruar Water**, crossed.....1025

Glen Erochkie, left; great range of the Central **Grampians**, right.....1026

Dalnacardoch Inn, 31 miles.

1016. **CRAIGIEBARNS**, in the northern vicinity of Dunkeld, rises to the altitude of about 1000 feet; exhibits remarkable diversity and force of both natural and artificial feature; is intersected in all directions by beautiful and romantic walks; gives to view a grotto, a rocking-stone, and a rich series of picturesque close scenes; and commands from its open parts a sweep of magnificent prospects. The King's Pass, between Craigiebarns and another large, rocky, wood-clad hill, called the King's Seat, vies in grandeur with the Pass of Birnam, and offers tempting subjects for the pencil. The view of Strathtay, which opens beyond the pass, 2½ miles from Dunkeld, is singularly brilliant. The Duchess of Athole's model farm of St. Colme's, a mile further on, shows an imposing suite of buildings.

1017. **DOWALLY** village was the site of a Culdee cell; boasts two old stones which claim to be Druidical; and has a parish church of 1818, with a pair of jougs, the old Scottish substitute for a pillory, at its door. Loch Ordie, a sheet of water about a mile in circumference, lying two miles to the east, is celebrated for its trout.

1018. **THE RIVER TUMMEL** rises in the vicinity of King's House, at the western extremity of the Moor of Rannoch; runs eastward through Lochs Lydoch, Rannoch, and Tummel; and describes thence a demi-semi-circle, with convexity north-eastward, to the Tay at Logierait;—but it is called the Gauer downward to Loch Rannoch, the Rannoch thence to Loch Tummel, and the Tummel only from Loch Tummel to the Tay. Its chief tributaries are the Ericht, near the head of Loch Rannoch; and the Garry, 4½ miles below Loch Tummel. Its length of course from the sources of the Gauer is 52 miles; and from the foot of Loch Tummel, 12 miles. Both its volume and its basin might entitle it to dispute with the Tay the claim of being the parent river. Its reach from Loch Tummel to within a mile of the Garry traverses a gorgy, romantic, alpine glen, and displays a series of rapids and cataracts, terminating in a grand fall of 18 feet; and its reach thence to the Tay traverses a wider glen, with softer screens, and displays a steady, stately current, gemmed with numerous pretty islets. Its cataracts and its fall, though not closely on the route from Dunkeld to Blair-Athole, lie within a mile or two of either the new bridge above Pitlochrie or Garry bridge above Faskally; and they form one of the grandest attractions of their class in the kingdom. Mrs. Brunton, speaking of them, calls the Tummel the "stream of her affection,—of all rivers the most truly Highland,—impetuous, melancholy, and romantic, — foaming among the fragments that have fallen from mountains which seem to have been cleft for its course." And Dr. Macculloch says respecting the fall, "It is a peculiar and a rare merit in it that it is beautiful in itself, and almost without the aid of its accompaniments. Though the water breaks white almost throughout, the forms are so graceful, so varied, and so well marked, that we can look at it long without being wearied by monotony, and without attending to the surrounding landscape. Whether low or full,—whether the river glides transparent over the rocks to burst in foam below, or whether it descends like a torrent of snow from the very edge,—this fall is

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always various and always graceful. The immediate accompaniments are, however, no less beautiful and appropriate; and the general landscape is at the same time rich and romantic—nothing being left to desire to render this one of the most brilliant scenes which our country produces." A few salmon surmount the fall, and numerous smolts occur above; but the trout of the river are neither large nor prime.

1019. **MOULINEARN** Inn has long been noted, especially since the time of Sheridan's visit to it, for its "Athole brose." The scenery which had hitherto been open vale, here changes to Highland glen, but still continues to be beautiful. Tullymet House, a little below, is the seat of William Dick, Esq., son of Major-General Sir Robert H. Dick, who fell at the victory of Sobraon. Ballyoukan, Croftinloan, Donavourd, and Edradour, on the same side, between Moulinearn and Pitlochrie, are the properties of respectively Archibald Butter, Esq., Captain Jack Murray, Captain R. Macfarlane, and the Duke of Athole; and Dunfallandy and Middlehaugh, on the other side, are the seats of respectively the Misses Ferguson and J. M. Ferguson, Esq. A picturesque fall of about 120 feet, called the Black Spout, occurs a short distance from the road, on the Burn of Edradour.

1020. **PITLOCHRIE** contains a key post office, an excellent hotel, three banking offices, and about 310 inhabitants. Moulin village, about a mile north-east of it, has a parish church of 1831, a curious ruined castle of the 12th century, and about 200 inhabitants. Benvracky, 2 miles north-east of Moulin, rises to an altitude of about 2800 feet, and commands a view from the Central Grampians to Arthur's Seat, and from Benmacdhu to Ben-nevis. A romantic contraction of the glen, around the houses of Cluny and Faskally, the seats of J. Butter, Esq., and A. Butter, Esq., 2 miles above Pitlochrie, embosoms the confluence of the Tummel and the Garry, and forms the approach to the Pass of Killiecrankie.

1021. **GARRY WATER** gathers head-streams among the Central Grampians; collects them into Loch Garry, near the south side of the public road, 6 miles west-north-west of Dalnacardoch; and runs thence south-eastward, past Blair-Athole, and through the Pass of Killiecrankie, to the Tummel. Its length of course is 30 miles. Its chief tributaries are the Erochkie on the right, and the Bruar and the Tilt on the left. Loch Garry is a wild sheet of water, 4 miles long and half a mile broad, screened all round by bare, lofty, rugged mountains. The stream itself has long a similar character to the lake, but afterwards rejoices among woods, between changeful flanks of every variety, from the beautiful to the sublime. Its current, over an aggregate of many miles, makes a frequent series of rapids, cataracts, and cascades; and, almost everywhere, in times of freshet, is terrifically furious. The trout of the loch are good, while those of the stream are small. Grilses and sea-trout ascend to the influx of the Tilt.

1022. **THE PASS OF KILLIECRANKIE**, in a strict sense, is about half a mile long; in a looser sense, 2½ miles. It plunges to the river in deep, precipitous chasm; rises steeply aloft in high, wooded acclivities; and is altogether so narrow and choking as to look utterly impervious. The ancient track through it was all a perilous foot-path; and the present excellent carriage-road was cut along the face of one of its flanks. A piece of rough vale ground immediately above it was the field of battle, in July 1689, between General Mackay and Viscount Dundee; and a rude stone, near the road, below Urrard House, marks the spot where the battle was decided. Dundee fell in front of Urrard House, and was carried into it; and he was interred in the vault of the old church of Blair-Athole. Urrard House is the seat of

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Captain B. Boxer Stewart, ; Lude House, a mile further on, is the seat of J. P. M'Inroy, Esq.; and Killiecrankie Cottage, Strathgarry, and Shierglass, on the other side of the river, are the seats of respectively Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Colonel Stewart, and Major M'Inroy.

1023. **GLENTILT** commences among the Central Grampians, adjacent to the sources of the Dee, and brings down Tilt Water 15 miles south-westward to the Garry at Bridge of Tilt, between Lude House and Blair-Athole. Its head is engirt by summits of from 3350 to 3589 feet of altitude above the level of the sea; and its left flank is mainly formed by Benygloe, rising from a vast base to a group of summits, with a central altitude of 3725 feet. The whole glen, down to near its mouth, is alpine, deep, and narrow. Its bottom is swept furiously by the Tilt, and its sides are scored with hundreds of torrents and leaping rills. Its upper half is bare, wild, awful ravine,—"a uniform, deep, straight section among mountains,—a ditch to guard and separate a world;" while the lower half displays rolled and intricated flanks, richly clothed with wood, and opens to Strathgarry in a blaze of grandeur. The rocks of the glen include some fine marbles, and have drawn much attention from geologists. Fender Burn, descending 5 miles from Benygloe to the lowest reach of the Tilt, makes three picturesque falls, the first about a mile from its mouth, the third at its union with the Tilt.

1024. **BLAIR-ATHOLE** village has a key post office, an excellent hotel, and a Parish Church. Bridge of Tilt village, within half a mile of it, has also an excellent hotel, and is near a finely-situated Episcopal Church. Blair Castle, the seat of the Duke of Athole, on an eminence between Blair-Athole and the Garry, is partly an ancient fortalice of much strength, partly a commodious modern mansion. It was a post of great importance in the times of the civil and feudal wars,—a centre of power among the clans, a fastness of the Marquis of Montrose, stormed and taken by Cromwell, the head quarters of the Viscount Dundee prior to the battle of Killiecrankie, and an object of strife during the rebellion of 1745. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert spent three weeks in it in the autumn of 1854. The grounds connected with it are of great extent, and richly attractive; and the circumjacent scenery is a glorious mixture of beauty, romance, and alpine grandeur.

1025. **BRUAR WATER** rises near the summit-line of the Central Grampians, and goes 10 miles southward to the Garry, 3 miles west of Blair-Athole. It makes an enormous descent in the lower part of its course, and achieves three series of striking falls in the near vicinity of the public road. The scene of the falls is a deep, mural, shelving ravine, bridged in parts by natural arches, overhung in parts by impending rocks, and tufted on shelves and crests by planted wood. The principal series of falls, and the highest, consists of three parts, with an aggregate descent of about 200 feet; the next, half a mile further down, makes a leap of nearly 50 feet; and the lowest is a succession of cascades, nowhere making a single leap of more than 12 feet. The flanking rocks were naturally bare, and the wood which now adorns them was planted in compliance with the well-known petition of the poet Burns. Queen Victoria visited the falls during her sojourn at Blair-Athole, and was drawn up the greater part of the pathway to the top in her garden chair.

1026. **THE GRAMPIANS** are so very variously understood, both in conversation and in writings, as to defy definition; but they may be loosely described as comprehending all the mountains north of the Frith of Clyde, east of Lorn, and south of the Great Glen. The grandest chain of them, often called the Central Grampians, extends eastward from Bennevis to Kincardineshire. Another

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grand chain goes off at right angles from the preceding at Rannoch, and extends southward to Benlomond. A third great series, but not a continuous one, flanks the Strathmore chain of valleys north-eastward from Benlomond to Kincardineshire, and looks like an alpine barrier confronting the Lowlands. The great range of the Central Grampians culminates around the sources of the Bruar and the Dee, and is called there, over its southern declivities, the Forest of Athole.

LXXXIII.—FROM PITLOCHRIE TO LOCH RANNOCH.

Paragraph

By road, with special conveyance, all up the left side of the Tummel. Same as **LXXXII.** from Pitlochrie to the vicinity of the Pass of Killiecrankie, 3 miles.
Garry Water, crossed by Garry Bridge.....1021
Falls of **Tummel**, left...1018
Bonskeid, right.....1027
Vale of Fincastle, right; Allean, left; Duntaulich, on the further side of the Tummel, left; **Loch Tummel**, left.....1028
Portnellan, left; road to Blair-Athole, right; Foss, on the further side of the Tummel, left; **Tummel Bridge**, 14 miles.....1029
Road to Kenmore, left; road to Dalnacardoch, right; **Schichallion**, 3 miles to the left.....1030
Crossmount, on the further side of the Tummel, left; Mount Alexander, on the hither side, left; Temper, Dalchosnie, and Innerhadden, on the further side, left; Kinloch Rannoch, at the foot of **Loch Rannoch**, 21 miles.....1031

1027. **BONSKEID**, the seat of George F. Barbour, Esq., is situated among grandly wild scenery adjacent to the Falls of Tummel. The Vale of Fincastle, opening a little beyond it, and traversed by a streamlet of 4 miles to the Tummel, contains Fincastle House, the seat of J. Colquhoun, Esq., and the ruins of no fewer than fifteen ancient castles. Allean House, on the left side of the Tummel, further up, is the seat of J. L. Hodgson, Esq.; and Duntaulich, on the right side, at the foot of Loch Tummel, is the seat of Mr. Butter.

1028. **LOCH TUMMEL** is 3 miles long, and nearly 1 mile broad. Its banks are diversified with baylets and small headlands, and rise gently from the water; its flanks are skirted with wood and verdure, and rise into broad, lofty, undulating ridges; and its sky-line includes Benvracky, Schichallion, and the mountains of Lochaber. A grand view of it, probably the best, bursts upon the eye a short distance before reaching its east end in the course of our route. An artificial wooded islet, near its head, contains vestiges of an ancient fortalice of Robertson of Struan. Loch Tummel is famed among anglers for trout of from 1½ to 10 pounds, better shaped and better flavoured than those of Loch Leven; and it lies under no restrictions for the rod. Portnellan, near its west end, is the seat of Mr. M'Diarmid; and Foss, on the left side of the Tummel, 1½ mile further west, is the seat of Sir Robert Menzies, Bart.

1029. **TUMMEL BRIDGE**, at the intersection of the road from Pitlochrie to Loch Rannoch with the road from Kenmore to Dalnacardoch, has a good inn, and a Free Church, and is a resort of anglers. The scenery around it is mountainous, bold, and gloomy; but it changes to a gayer character 3½ miles further west, at Mount Alexander. This was formerly Dun Alister, the seat of the Robertsons of Struan; and here Struan Robertson, one of the proprietors, a well-known poet, wrote many of his most admired pieces. The present mansion of Mount Alexander, a seat of General Sir J. Macdonald, is an elegant modern edi-

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FALLS OF THE TUMMEL.

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fice, in the old castellated Scottish style. Crossmount, on the right side of the river, a little below Mount Alexander, is the seat of W. M. F. Macdonald, Esq.; Temper and Dalchosnie, further west, on the same side, are the residences of Alexander Stewart, Esq., and the Earl of Mexborough; Lochgarry, on the west side, is another seat of General Sir J. Macdonald; and Innerhadden, at the foot of a high, mural, romantic rock, overlooking Loch Rannoch, is the seat of Mrs. Stewart.

1030. **SCHICHALLION** flanks the south side of the Tummel or Rannoch's vale, midway between Tummel Bridge and Loch Rannoch. It rises detachedly from the adjacent mountains, and attains an altitude of 3533 feet above the level of the sea. Its sides are rocky and very steep, but not marked by any great precipice or chasm. Its outline toward the vale is lumpish and unpleasing; but, as seen from a distance either in the east or in the west, looks to be a regular cone. The view from its summit promises to be magnificent, but proves strongly disappointing. A place on its south-east skirt, still called Bruce's Castle, was a retreat of Robert Bruce at the ebb of his fortunes; and the mountain itself is famous as the scene of curious observations in 1777, by the astronomer-royal, Dr. Maskelyne.

1031. **LOCH RANNOCH** extends 12 miles from east to west, and has a mean breadth of 9 furlongs. Its general scenery, in great sweeps of view, is magnificent. Retiring ranges, rising from hill to mountain, flank all its sides; Schichallion nearly overhangs it in the east; and the peaks of Buachaille-Etive and Glencoe appear on the skyline far to the west. A great pine forest, called the Black Wood of Rannoch, clothes all the south flank from the margin of the water half way up the mountains; and a series of birch woods and cultivated spots flecks the north flank along the skirts, and partly up the braes. An artificial islet, near the head, was used in old times both as an asylum and as a prison. The waters abound with fine char and large trout, some of the latter upwards of 30 pounds in weight, and upwards of 3 feet long. Kinloch Rannoch, at the foot, has a post office under Pitlochrie, a good inn, and a parish church. Tighnalinn, at the head, has also a post office under Pitlochrie, an inn, and a church; and a coach used to run from it in summer, alternately down the north side and the south side of the lake to Weem. Dall House, on the south side, is the seat of —— Wentworth, Esq.; and Rannoch Lodge, at the head, is a seat of Sir Robert Menzies, Bart. See 905.

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THIRTEENTH DIVISION.

THE LOWLANDS BETWEEN THE FORTH AND THE TAY.

THIS division includes a small part of Stirlingshire, small parts of Perthshire, all Clackmannanshire, all Kinross-shire, and all Fifeshire. Its western boundary is principally the water-shed of the Ochils; and its eastern boundary is the sea. Its Ochil district contains much good scenery of hill and glen; its sea-board districts are generally slopes, margined variously by sand-beaches and by rocks; and its interior exhibits a beautiful contour of dale and vale and hill, seldom flat, nowhere mountainous, almost everywhere pleasing, and often picturesque. Railways intersect the greater portion of its most interesting districts; excellent roads intersect the rest; and steam vessels, either locally or in transit, ply all round its shores.

LXXXIV.—FROM STIRLING TO DUNFERMLINE.

Paragraph

By the Stirling and Dunfermline Railway. The **River Forth**, crossed 422
View up Strathallan, left 960
Ochil Hills, left front.....961
Causewayhead Village and Station, 1 mile. **Abbeycraig**, left.....1032
Craigmill Village, left; Links of Forth, right; **Cambuskenneth Abbey**, right.....1033
Blairlogie Village, and Dunmyat, left.....1034
Manor House, left; road to **Menstrie**, left.....1035
Polmaise, on the further side of the Forth, right; **Devon Water**, crossed.....1036
Cambus Station, 5 miles1037
Tullybody House, right; **Alloa** Town and Station, 7 miles.....1038
Railway to Tillicoultry, left; woods of Alloa House, right; **Clackmannan** Town and Station, 9½ miles.....1039
Black Devon Water, crossed; Kennet House, right; Brucefield, right; **Kincardine** Station, 2½ miles.....1040
Tullyallan, right; Bogside Station, 13 miles. Road to **Saline**, left.....1041
Picturesque ravine traversed; East Grange Station, 15 miles. Road to **Culross** and **Torryburn**, right.....1042, 1043
Cairnie Hill, right; **Oakley** Station, 16½ miles.....1044
Carnock, left; Pittencrieff, right; Baldridge, left; **Dunfermline** Town and Station, 21 miles.....1045

1032. **ABBEYCRAIG**, adjacent to Causewayhead, is a picturesque hill of trap rock, about 265 feet high, clothed with shrubbery, traced with winding walks, and commanding a magnificent view of the basin of the Forth. It bears marks of an intrenchment, formed by the Romans, and renewed by Cromwell; and it was the station of the army of Sir William Wallace, on the eve of the battle of Stirling. The admirers of Wallace have recently subscribed about £4000 for a monument to his memory; and not a few of them regard the summit of Abbeycraig as the fittest spot on which the monument can be erected.

1033. **CAMBUSKENNETH ABBEY** is a ruin on the peninsula of the Links of

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MAP FOR THIRTEENTH & FOURTEENTH DIVISIONS.

MAP 13. 13 LOWLANDS BETWEEN THE FORTH & TAY. 14 STRATHMORE, ANGUS & MEARNS. Page 3

The Routes described in the Guide are coloured Red.
The Tinted portion shews the extent of the Divisions.
The Map is divided into 10 Mile Squares.

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Forth, about a mile east of Stirling. The abbey was founded in 1147, by David I., for canons-regular. It often bore the name of Stirling Monastery; it figured in some great public transactions conjointly with Stirling Castle; and it was the burial-place of James III. and his queen. The buildings were extensive and beautiful, but were destroyed at the Reformation; and many of the carved stones were removed to Stirling for the construction of the edifice called Mar's Wark. Little now remains except a stately tower, 70 feet high, which probably stood at the north-west corner of the church.

1034. **BLAIRLOGIE**, 3 miles east-north-east of Stirling, has a post office under that town, and about 130 inhabitants. Blairlogie Castle, a little north-west of it, now occupied by a farmer, was formerly the seat of the Spittal family, dates from the year 1513, and retains some vestiges of its quondam importance. Dunmyat Hill rises immediately adjacent, to an altitude of 1345 feet above the level of the sea; stands out like a buttress from the neighbouring hills; presents to the plain of the Forth a face of steeps and precipices; and commands from the summit one of the most gorgeous views in the kingdom.

1035. **MENSTRIE**, 5 miles north-east of Stirling, has a post office under that town, carries on some woollen manufactures, and contains about 530 inhabitants. It stands on a picturesque spot, and is celebrated in song. Menstrie House, in its vicinity, now the property of Lord Abercromby, was formerly the seat of the Earls of Stirling.

1036. **DEVON WATER** rises among the Ochils, makes a great detour to the east, and falls into the Forth at Cambus, 6½ miles geographically south-south-west of its source. Its length of run, inclusive of windings, is about 26 miles. The scenery over great part of its course is highly romantic, and has been sung by Burns. A few whitlings and grilses ascend it as far as Dollar; and small trout were formerly very plentiful in its upper reaches, but are now less abundant. The railway viaduct over it is a unique structure, partly supported by piers, partly suspended on strong timber beams. See 1051.

1037. **CAMBUS**, at the mouth of Devon Water, has an extensive distillery, carries on some commerce, and contains about 300 inhabitants. Old Cambus House, in its vicinity, is the residence of Mr. Mowbray of the distillery. Tullybody village, a short distance to the north-east, claims to have been founded about the year 834, by King Kenneth; contains a renovated church of the 12th century, long the burying-place of the Abercromby family; and has a Free Church, a post office under Stirling, and about 620 inhabitants. Tullybody House, an old plain mansion, amid fine old trees near the Forth, was the birth-place of Sir Ralph Abercromby, and is now a seat of Lord Abercromby.

1038. **ALLOA** is an ancient town, but has never made any great figure in history, and now exists chiefly as a focus of trade. It stands in a rich tract of country, holds the rank of a head seaport, and has railway communication east, west, north, and south. The street leading up from the quay is a spacious, regular, well-edificed thoroughfare, adorned with trees in the manner of an avenue. The western outskirts are a modern extension, and contain some elegant villas. The other parts of the town consist of irregular, narrow thoroughfares, but are substantially built. The Parish Church is an elegant Gothic edifice, with a steeple 207 feet high, and was erected in 1819, at a cost of £8000. The Episcopalian Church and one of the United Presbyterian Churches are neat, recent edifices, with Gothic features. The Academy is a small, handsome, Grecian structure. The harbour possesses no great accommodation, yet is the best on the Forth above Granton.

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The town carries on a variety of manufactures, and conducts a considerable commerce. It has a key post office, three banking offices, and three chief inns—the Crown, the Royal Oak, and the Ship. Its population in 1851 was 6676.

Alloa House, in the eastern vicinity of the town, the seat of the Earl of Mar, is an elegant, recent, Grecian edifice, in the form of a hollow quadrangle, measuring 120 feet along the front, and 185 feet along the flanks. Alloa Tower, about a furlong west of it, is the ruined residence of the Earl's ancestors, built in the 13th century, and destroyed by accidental fire in 1800. Its walls are 89 feet high, and 11 feet thick. Several of the young Scottish princes lived in it as wards of the Lords Erskine and Earls of Mar; Queen Mary and James VI. spent some portion of their early life in it; and the former made a visit to it after her marriage to Lord Darnley. Shaw Park, on elevated ground, about 2 miles to the north-east, was formerly the property of the Cathcart family, and is now a seat of the Earl of Mansfield.

1039. **CLACKMANNAN** stands on a gentle eminence, about 190 feet high. Its principal street is spacious, but contains many mean houses. The County Hall, in the northern outskirts, is a modern edifice. The Parish Church, on a conspicuous site, is a handsome structure of 1815, with a lofty tower. Clackmannan Tower, in the west, is an ancient pile with thick walls, 79 feet high, said to have been built by King Robert Bruce, and now the property of the Earl of Zetland. Clackmannan Palace, the seat of the descendants of Bruce, the residence of the Jacobite lady who knighted the poet Burns with Bruce's sword, stood contiguous to the tower, but is now extinct. Clackmannan has a post office under Stirling. Its population in 1851 was 1535. Kennet House, in the south-eastern vicinity, is the seat of Robert Bruce, Esq.; and Brucefield, further east, is the seat of Andrew Wallace, Esq.

1040. **KINCARDINE**, on the shore, 2¾ miles south of Kincardine Station, is a manufacturing town and a sea-port. It contains some good houses, a handsome parish church of 1833, and two other churches yet presents, on the whole, a poor, irregular appearance. It has a key post office, two banking-offices, and two chief inns—the Commercial and the Unicorn. Its population in 1851 was 2697. The ancient castle of Tullyallan, in its vicinity, now in a ruinous condition, was the seat of the Knights of Blackadder; and the modern castle, built by the late Admiral Lord Keith, is a seat of the Baroness Keith. Sands House, some distance to the east, is the seat of James Johnston, Esq.; and Blair Castle, a handsome modern edifice, about a mile further east, is the property of Mrs. Galloway.

1041. **SALINE** village, at the west base of a group of hills, 2½ miles north of Bogside Station, is a pleasant place, with a post office under Dunfermline, a neat Gothic Parish Church, a Free Church, and about 520 inhabitants. Saline parish contains some cairns, two Roman camps, two feudal fortalices, and the modern mansions of Inzievar, Mrs. Smith Sligo; Bandrum, Archibald Hogg, Esq.; Kirkland, Robert Henderson, Esq.; Rhynds, John Richardson, Esq.; Hillside, Balgonar, Upper Kineddar, and Under Kineddar. Cleish parish, adjoining it on the north-east, and extending along Gairney Water to within a mile of Loch Leven, contains traces of an ancient camp, the house in which the founders of the Secession Church held their first meeting, a neat Parish Church of 1832, Cleish House, the seat of Harry Young, Esq.; Blairadam House, the seat of Lady Adam; and the Keiry Crags, described by Sir Walter Scott, in "the Abbot," as the howff of John Auchtermuchty.

1042. **CULROSS** stands on the face of

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a brae, adjoining the Forth, 2½ miles south of Eastgrange Station. It is a royal burgh, and was once a place of importance, but has fallen into great decay. It had a Cistercian abbey founded in 1217, possessing much wealth, and working extensive coal mines; and it carried on a large manufacture of the circular iron baking plates called girdles, which gave it much consequence in a rude age, and rendered its hammermen pre-eminently famous, as noticed in Sir Walter Scott's "Heart of Mid-Lothian;" but now it is a mere village, lonely, mean, and scattered, with not more than about 610 inhabitants. Its abbey lands were given at the Reformation to Sir James Colville, who was created Lord Colville of Culross; but they passed first to the Earls of Dundonald, next to Sir Robert Preston, Bart.; and its coal mines, long reckoned one of the greatest wonders in Scotland, were ruinously swamped by an inundation in 1625. Culross Abbey House was built by Lord Culross in 1590, and rebuilt by Sir Robert Preston, and is now a seat of Lady Preston Hay. James VI. made a visit to this mansion, designated it to his courtiers "a collier's house," and summoned courage to descend to the mines, but took fright in them and raised a cry of treason. The Abbey Church, an elegant, cruciform, Gothic structure, with a massive tower, still stands, and is used as the Parish Church. Remains of an ancient chapel, at the east end of the tower, are said to stand on or near the birth-spot of St. Mungo, the founder of Glasgow. Castlehill House, about a quarter of a mile west of the town, occupies the site of Dunamarle Castle, a stronghold of the Thanes of Fife, in which Lady Macduff and her children were murdered by command of Macbeth. Valleyfield House, midway between Culross and Torryburn, is a commodious mansion, the chief seat of Lady Preston Hay.

1043. TORRYBURN, on the coast, 2 miles east of Culross, has about 610 inhabitants; Newmills, a short distance west of it, about 420; Cairneyhill, a mile to the east, about 520; Charleston, 2¾ miles east-south-east, about 780; and Limekilns, a little further east, about 960. Each of the five villages has a post office under Dunfermline; and Torryburn, Charleston, and Limekilns are sea-ports. The country around them is undulating and ornate. Torry House, in the northern vicinity of Torryburn, is a seat of J. H. E. Wemyss, Esq.; Pitliver House, a mile north-north-west of Charleston, is the seat of A. M'Conochie Wellwood, Esq.; Logie, between Pitliver and Dunfermline, is the seat of James Hunt, Esq.; Broomhall, in the north-western vicinity of Limekilns, is the seat of the Earl of Elgin, and contains the sword and helmet of King Robert Bruce, and the bed in which Charles I. was born. Rosyth Castle, on the coast, 2 miles east of Limekilns, is a ruinous square tower, a remnant of the seat of a branch of the royal Stuarts, noticed in Sir Walter Scott's novel of "the Abbot," and said to have been the birth-place of the mother of Oliver Cromwell.

1044. OAKLEY, adjacent to the Railway Station, is a neat, new, spaciously edificed seat of iron manufacture, with six blast furnaces, stalks 180 feet high, and a massive engine-house; and has a post office under Dunfermline, and about 1700 inhabitants. Carnock village, a short distance east of it, has a cruciform, Saxon, parish church of 1840, with a spire; and contains about 190 inhabitants. Oakley House, the seat of Mrs. Smith Sligo, and Luscar, the seat of Robert Hutcheson, Esq., are in the neighbourhood. Carnock was the native place of Erskine, the author of the "Institutes of the Law of Scotland;" and the scene of the ministry of Gillespie, the founder of the Relief Church.

1045. DUNFERMLINE is a market town, a royal burgh, and the seat of

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administration for the western part of Fifeshire. It stands 2¾ miles north of the Frith of Forth, far from any general line of thoroughfare, north and south; yet communicates, by coach and ferry, directly with Edinburgh, and has a branch railway eastward to the Thornton Station of the Edinburgh and Perth Railway. Its site is variously ridgy, sloping, flat, and broken, chiefly at an elevation of about 270 feet above the level of the sea. Its environs abound in wood and in diversities of surface, embosoming fine close views; and they contain numerous ornate cottages, villas, and mansions. Some vantage-spots within the town, especially the vicinity of the abbey, and the top of the abbey church tower, command extensive, brilliant, panoramic prospects. The older streets are narrow, and possess little interest; but some new good streets have been formed; a large new suburb stands in the west; and Pittencrieff Glen there, both discloses a rich sweep of natural beauties, and is bestridden by a bridge 297 feet long, taking across one of the best of the new streets. The principal mansions in the neighbourhood, additional to those noticed in our two previous paragraphs, are Pittencrieff, William Hunt, Esq.; Pitfirrane, Sir Peter A. Halket, Bart.; and Pitreavie, Mrs. Madox Blackwood. An action was fought at Pitreavie, in 1641, between a Scottish army and some forces of Cromwell.

A fragment exists in Pittencrieff Glen of a tower or palatial castle which was inhabited by Malcolm Canmore, and in which he wedded his famous queen, Margaret. Some remains exist also, close to the verge of that glen, of a royal palace in which Charles I. was born. A house called the Queen's House, either erected or restored by Queen Anne of Denmark, stood adjacent to the palace, and extended nearly to the great west door of the abbey church. Large remains exist of a massive oblong edifice, which connected the palace with the abbey, pierced with an elegant archway bestriding the street. The abbey sprang remotely from a Culdean cell; was founded, in a comparatively simple character, by Malcolm Canmore; remodelled into an establishment for Benedictine monks, by David I.; and extended, in 1250, by the erection of a splendid cruciform church, measuring, with the previous structure, 276 feet from east to west. The chief part now standing is the nave of the church; and this exhibits many interesting features of the Saxon style of architecture, in a state of transition into the Norman. The site of the choir is now occupied by a modern parish church, called the Abbey Church; and the ruined old nave serves grandly in the capacity of a vestibule. The ashes of many illustrious persons were entombed within the abbey, including Malcolm Canmore; his queen, Margaret; their son, Edward; King Edgar; Alexander I.; David I.; Malcolm IV.; Alexander III., his first queen, Margaret; their sons David and Alexander; King Robert Bruce; his queen, Elizabeth; their daughter Mathildis; Robert III.'s queen; Randolph, Earl of Moray; Robert, Duke of Albany; Elizabeth Wardlaw, the author of "Hardyknute;" and Ralph Erskine, one of the founders of the Secession Church. The remains of King Robert Bruce were discovered and reinterred during the excavations for founding the new Abbey Church. This is a capacious, elegant, light, Gothic edifice, built in 1821, and surmounted by a tower 100 feet high. It cost upwards of £12,000, and was intended to figure as a kind of mausoleum of Bruce; and the four sides of the top of its tower, instead of terminating in a Gothic balustrade, have capital letters in open stone-work forming the four words, "KING ROBERT THE BRUCE." The Queen Anne Street United Presbyterian Church is a huge edifice, notable both for lumpish form and for having been one of the original churches of the Secession; and a stone

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statue of Ralph Erskine, its first minister, stands in front of it. The Gillespie United Presbyterian Church and the Episcopalian Church display pleasing Gothic features. Three of the public schools are good modern buildings. The Guild Hall or Court House is a handsome edifice with a spire 132 feet high.

Dunfermline carries on extensive manufactures in a variety of departments, particularly in fine linens. It has a key post office, four banking offices, a public reading-room, a subscription library, and a large number of miscellaneous institutions. Its chief inns are Milne's and the Royal. It is governed by a provost, three other magistrates, and eighteen councillors; and it unites with Stirling and three other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 13,836. Edward I. of England held his court at Dunfermline in 1303, to receive the submission of the Scottish barons; Richard II. of England also made a visit to it; and a number of the Scottish kings threw occasionally over it the splendour of their presence, and convoked in it national assemblies. The town was so terribly devastated by fire in 1624, as to be obliged to solicit aid from the national treasury. It gave the title of Earl, from 1605 till 1694, to the family of Seton; and the title of Baron, in 1839, to the third son of Sir Ralph Abercromby. Among distinguished men connected with it have been several of its abbots and monks, Henryson the poet, Dr. Edward Henryson, Admiral Sir Andrew Mitchell, and Dr. Ebenezer Henderson.

LXXXV.—FROM STIRLING TO KINROSS.

A branch railway, deflecting from the Stirling and Dunfermline line at Alloa, goes to Tillicoultry; and a railway, in continuation to Kinross, was sanctioned by Parliament in 1858, but not yet begun to be formed. Public coaches, meanwhile, run from the Tillicoultry Station to Kinross. Same as **LXXXIV.** to Alloa, 7 miles. Railway to Dunfermline, right; Shaw Park, right; **Alva**, left 1046

Coalsnaughton Village, right; **Devon Water**, crossed, and begun to be followed up to Crook-of-Devon..... ...1036

Tillicoultry, 10¾ miles 1047

Benclough, left; Harvieston, left; **Castle Campbell**, a mile to the left.....1048

Dollar, 13¾ miles.....1049

Road to **Blairingone** Village, right.....1050

Arndean and Devonshaw, right; Seamab Hill and Yetts of Muckart, left; Caldron Linn, right; **Rumbling Bridge** and Devil's Mill, right.....1051

Devon Water, recrossed; **Crook-of-Devon**, 19¾ miles.....1052

Tullybole Castle, right; Queich Water, crossed; **Loch Leven**, in front 1053

Kinross, 24¾ miles.....1054

1046. **ALVA**, a small manufacturing town, stands in the mouth of a romantic glen, 2½ miles west-south-west of Tillicoultry, and communicates with that place by public coach. It has a post office under Stirling, a banking office, and three places of worship. Its population in 1851 was 3058. Alva House, in its eastern vicinity, the seat of James Johnstone, Esq., is situated amid brilliant grounds, which are open to the public. Alva Glen, striking 3 miles northward, closes with cliffs and ravines, and is overhung at the head by Benclough, the loftiest of the Ochils. One of the ravines contains a very fine cascade; and Benclough commands a most gorgeous view. The glen is famous for its minerals, and yielded, at one time, a large quantity of silver.

1047. **TILLICOULTRY** carries on extensive woollen manufactures, and has a

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post office under Stirling, two banking offices, and four places of worship. Its population in 1851 was 3217. The Parish Church, a quarter of a mile to the east, is a handsome edifice of 1828. Harvieston House, and Tillicoultry House, 1 mile and 1½ mile distant, the former the seat of Sir Andrew Orr, the latter belonging to R. B. Wardlaw Ramsay, Esq., are elegant modern mansions. The poet Burns, while residing at Harvieston, wrote his pieces, "How Pleasant the Banks of the Clear Winding Devon," and the "Sweetest Maid on Devon's Banks." The circumjacent country, over both vale and hill, abounds with beauties.

1048. **CASTLE CAMPBELL** is a ruined feudal fortalice about a mile north-north-west of Dollar. It crowns a steep, high, projecting elevation, at the top of a finely wooded ravine, overhung, all round, by green and wooded hills. It existed for ages unknown to record, passed in 1493 to the Earls of Argyle, and was burnt in 1645 by the Marquis of Montrose. Its strength of site and walls was great, and derived increase from fossé and drawbridge. The chief part of it now standing is the keep; and this is ascended by a spiral staircase, and commands an extensive and very noble view. John Knox, in 1556, preached a sermon and dispensed the Lord's Supper on the slope in front of the castle.

1049. **DOLLAR** consists of two parts, old and new. It has a post office under Stirling, a banking office, and an inn, called the Castle-Campbell. Its population in 1851 was 1079. The Parish Church, on a conspicuous site, is an elegant structure of 1841. The Dollar Academy is a spacious edifice in the Doric style, built in 1819, after designs by Playfair of Edinburgh, and provided with ample appliances for a liberal education, by bequest of John Macnab, Esq., a native of Dollar. One of the teachers in the Academy was Dr. William Tennant, the author of "Anster Fair;" and another was the Rev. Dr. Milne, author of various educational works.

1050. **BLAIRINGONE**, on the left side of the Devon, 1¾ mile east of Dollar, has a post office under Stirling, a parish church, and about 300 inhabitants. It anciently had, at Palace Brae, a mansion of the Murrays, ancestors of the Duke of Athole, and was the common rallying-place of the Murray clan. Aldie Castle, some distance to the east of it, is a fortalice of the 16th century, a property of the Baroness Keith, long uninhabited, but still entire. Arndean, near the road, 2 miles east-north-east of Dollar, is the seat of J. Wylie, Esq.; Devonshaw, a little beyond, is the seat of William Graham, Esq.; and Cowden, half a mile further on, is the seat of the Honourable Harry Ogilvie. A fortalice connected with the see of St. Andrews long stood on the site of Cowden.

1051. **THE RUMBLING BRIDGE**, on Devon Water, 4 miles east-north-east of Dollar, occurs in the midst of a reach of most romantic cascade scenery, known as the Falls of Devon. An excellent inn stands at the place, and is a resort of parties from Stirling and Bridge of Allan, as well as of tourists from a distance, to see the scenery. The fine grounds of Blairhill, the seat of Alexander Haig, Esq., also are adjacent, and offer an additional attraction.

The Devil's Mill, about 350 yards above the Rumbling Bridge, is the first of the falls. The river here, after careering through a craggy ravine, leads into a deep rocky pool, tortured by two large obstructing blocks, and makes an incessant regurgitating noise, fancied to resemble that of a mill-wheel. It thence dashes along a narrow chasm, over blocks and clefts and rugged shelves, between crags and rocky steeps, wildly overhung by brushwood, till it passes the Rumbling Bridge, emitting all the way a hollow roar, similar to the rumbling of heavy-laden waggons upon a rough road between reverberating heights. The

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chasm does not exceed 100 feet in mean depth, but is so narrow and gloomy, so tangled with shrubs, and resonant with the shrieks of birds, as to look almost profound; and, when seen from the best points, it appears like one great rent produced by a single explosive blow from the inner chambers of the world. Two bridges, each with one arch, span it in the vicinity of the inn; the one 80 feet above the level of the stream, constructed in 1713 by a stone mason of Saline; the other 40 feet higher, constructed in 1816 by the road trustees. The view from either bridge is too exciting for persons of weak nerves, but grandly stimulating and most memorable for the strong.

The river now runs for about a mile placidly, and then enters another wild narrow chasm, and makes another series of falls. The flanks of this chasm are mural, and of about equal height; and they so project in some parts as almost to meet; while the channel, at their bottom, is worn into a descending chain of pits, occasioning the furious, invisible stream to emit a deafening roar. A break, with precipitous descent, occurs further on;—and here the river first makes a leap of 34 feet; next passes through three round cavities of from 16 to 22 feet in diameter; next, at the distance of 84 feet from the foot of the first leap, makes another leap of 44 feet. This series of falls bears the name of the Caldron Linn. The first leap declines a little from the perpendicular; and the second declines so much as to be quite oblique. The passage through the first round cavity is an agitation like that of boiling water; the passage through the second occasions continual foam; and the passage through the third is tranquil. The ledges which divide the cavities are worn in the central part into natural sluices, large enough to permit the transit of all the water in low states of the stream; and the sluice in the lowest one may be seen at times to discharge the whole volume, roundly and impetuously, into the concluding leap.

1052. **CROOK OF DEVON** is a small, ancient village, contiguous to a sharp elbow of Devon Water. Tullybole Castle, a little east of it, comprises a fortalice of 1608, with gun-holes and turrets, and is the property of the Rev. Sir Henry W. Moncrieff, Bart.

1053. **LOCH LEVEN** has a roundish oblong outline, measures about 8½ miles in circuit, and lies at an elevation of about 360 feet above the level of the sea. Its screens are an amphitheatre of hanging plain and swelling hill, prevailingly soft and gentle, but rising boldly on the south and east, and attaining there an extreme altitude of 1353 feet above the level of the lake. An islet of about 80 acres, in the south-east, contained a priory dedicated to St. Serf, or Servanus, and governed for a time by Wintoun, the author of the "Cronykil of Scotland." Another islet of about 5 acres, in the west, contains a castle which belonged anciently to the Kings of Scotland, was a residence of Alexander III., passed in 1542 to the family of Douglas, and became the prison of Queen Mary during the eleven months between her capture at Carberry Hill and her flight to her final warfare. The main tower of the castle is square, four storeys high, with walls upwards of 6 feet thick, and presents a similar appearance to a Border peel. The lake was reduced by drainage, about the year 1836, at a cost of about £40,000, to less than about 1100 acres of its previous extent. A peculiar trout in its waters, of high colour, very fine flavour, and often of the weight of 7 pounds, is so famous as to have been frequently carried away alive for propagation in other lakes, but has decreased in both quality and number since the draining. Pike and perch also occur; and the former has been caught of the weight of 42 pounds.

1054. **KINROSS**, at the west end of Loch Leven, is a small town of pretty

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fair appearance. Its County Hall is a neat edifice of 1826; its Parish Church is a Gothic structure of 1832; and many of its private houses are new and good. The town has a key post office, two banking offices, and two chief inns—Rennie's and Stock's. Coaches run from it to Tillicoultry, for communication with Stirling; and to Cowdenbeath, for communication with Edinburgh. Its population in 1851 was 2590. Alexander III. held his court some time at Kinross, and was captured here by the faction of the Comyns. Kinross House, between the town and the lake, now a seat of Sir G. G. Montgomery, Bart., was built in 1685, after a design by Sir William Bruce, to be a residence of the Duke of York, afterwards James VII. An older mansion, taken down in 1723, was long a seat of the Earls of Morton.

LXXXVI.—FROM KINROSS TO PERTH.

	Paragraph
By the railway going into junction with the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee line at Ladybank. The road route goes direct northward, through Glenfarg, and is only 17 miles. The railway route serves also for Dundee, by going into the right-hand fork at Ladybank.	
Loch Leven, right...	1053
Road to **Kinnesswood**, round the north shore of the lake, right.....	1055
Milnathort Station, 1¼ mile.....	1056
Burleigh Castle, left; **Lomond Hills**, right	1057
Middleton, 1¾ mile to the left; Mawcarse Station, 3¾ miles. **Eden Water**, begun to be followed down to Ladybank.....	1058
Gateside Station, 6½ miles. Gateside Village, left; Corstoun, right; **Strathmiglo** Village and Station, 8¼ miles.....	1059
Pitlour, a mile to the left; Myers Castle, right; **Auchtermuchty** Town and Station, 11 miles.....	1060
Rossie, left; Dunshelt Village, right; Lathrick, right; junction of railway from Edinburgh, and deflection of railway to Dundee, right; **Ladybank** Station, 15 miles.....	1061
Rankeillor, right; Kinloch, left; **Collessie** Station, 17¾ miles.....	1062
Melville House, right; Abdie, left; **Lindores**, right.....	1063
Newburgh Town and Station, 22¼ miles.....	1064
Frith of Tay and Mugdrum Island, right; **Earn Water**, begun to be followed up 7 miles from its mouth..	977
Abernethy Station, 25¼ miles.....	1065
Farg Water, crossed, with **Glenfarg** to the left.....	1066
Dron, a mile to the left; **Bridge of Earn** Station, 29 miles.....	992
Earn Water, crossed; **Moncrieff Hill**, in front.....	993
Junction of railway from Stirling, left; tunnel 1½ mile long, passed through; **Perth** Station and City, 33 miles.....	994

1055. **KINNESSWOOD** village, on the east side of Loch Leven, 5 miles by road from Kinross, has a post office under that town, and about 490 inhabitants; and was the birth-place of the poet, Michael Bruce. Portmoak Church, 1¾ mile south of it, was served some years by the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine, prior to his becoming a Seceder.

1056. **MILNATHORT**, a little west of Milnathort Station, contains several streets, and is well built. It has a post office under Kinross, a banking office, a public library, and three places of worship; and it carries on a considerable manufacture of tartan shawls and plaids. Its population is about 1800. Burleigh Castle, a quarter of a mile east-south-east of it, is the ruined baronial fortalice of the Lords Balfour of Burleigh, who suffered attaint in 1715; and Arlary, Thomanean, and Shanwell, in the vici-

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nity, are the residences of respectively John Black, Esq., John Horn, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. George Coventry.

1057. **THE LOMOND HILLS** are an isolated ridge, commencing near the north-east shore of Loch Leven, and extending 6 miles eastward between the vales of the Leven and the Eden. They rise smoothly and gradually on the south, but ruggedly and steeply on the north. Their summit surface consists largely of tableau, with a mean elevation of about 850 feet above the level of the sea, but shoots in the west and in the east into two conical peaks of respectively 1713 and 1471 feet of altitude, and rises also in the middle into a lesser eminence. The two peaks figure conspicuously in distant views from the Lothians, from Forfarshire, and all over the country between the Forth and the Tay; and command a very brilliant view of the eastern Lowlands of Scotland. Sir David Wilkie, the painter, a native of the neighbourhood, delighted to gaze on them, calling them his "own blue Lomonds." These hills lay in a claim, on the score of some old intrenchments, to have been the scene of the battle of the Grampians. They consist variously of stratified and erupted rocks.

1058. **EDEN WATER** rises among the north-eastern Ochils, 1¾ mile north of Milnathort, and runs 24 miles eastward to St. Andrews Bay. Its basin for the most part is fine, flat, ornate valley, and bears the names of Stratheden and the How of Fife. The river's tributaries are numerous, but all small. Its lowest reach, to the extent of 2½ miles, is estuary, mostly left bare at the recess of the tide. Its waters formerly abounded with trout, but have been much injured by the sewerage of factories, yet are still ascended by a few migratory fish.

1059. **STRATHMIGLO**, on Eden Water, adjacent to Strathmiglo Station, is a small town of mixed appearance, partly old, partly new; and has a town house with a neat steeple, a post office under Ladybank, and three places of worship. Its population is about 1700. Wellfield House, three-quarters of a mile to the west of it, is the seat of the Hon. Mrs. Cheape; Pitlour, three-quarters of a mile to the north, is the seat of F. G. Skene, Esq.; and Balvaird Castle, 2¾ miles to the north-west, was the seat of the Murrays of Balvaird in the time of Robert II., and now belongs to their lineal descendant, the Earl of Mansfield.

1060. **AUCHTERMUCHTY** comprises three principal streets and a number of lanes, but is irregularly built. It has a key post office, two banking offices, and six places of worship. Its population in 1851 was 2673. It is an ancient place, and was at one time a royal burgh; and it figures in a celebrated, old, humorous poem, entitled "The Wife of Auchtermuchty," erroneously ascribed to King James V. Myers Castle, half a mile south of it, is a property of Bruce of Falkland; and Rossie House, Southfield, Bellevue, and Lathrisk, in the vicinity, are the seats of respectively Captain James Maitland, R.N., Miss Moncrieff, Thomas Gardiner, Esq., and W. Johnston, Esq. Dunshelt, a village with about 770 inhabitants, a mile south-east of Auchtermuchty, is more popularly called Daneshalt, and is supposed to have acquired its name from a settlement of the Danes upon its site at one of their ancient incursions.

1061. **LADYBANK** was formerly a secluded linen-weaving village, with only about 100 inhabitants, but is now the meeting-point of the railways from Edinburgh, Kinross, Perth, and Dundee, and has a key post office and a railway depôt. Pitlessie, 2½ miles east of it, contains about 520 inhabitants, abounds in memories of Sir David Wilkie, and has a public library bearing his name, and two places of worship. Ramornie, in the south-eastern vicinity of Ladybank, is the seat of F. S. M. Heriot, Esq. Nether Rankeilour, 1½ mile to the north-north-east, was the seat of D. Maitland Mak-

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gill, Esq. Kinloch, 1½ mile north-north-west, is the seat of Charles Kinnear, Esq., and contains three original pictures by Wilkie. Crawford Priory, 1¼ mile north-east of Pitlessie, a splendid castellated Gothic edifice of 1813, is a seat of the Earl of Glasgow.

1062. **COLLESSIE** village, a little west of Collessie Station, has a post office under Ladybank, a very old parish church, and about 210 inhabitants; and was, for some time, the scene of the ministry of Dr. Hugh Blair. Remains of two ancient castles stand a short distance west of it, supposed to have been built for commanding the pass into Strathearn. Melville House, in the eastern vicinity, is the seat of the Earl of Leven. Monimail parish, immediately further east, contains a neat parish church, with a tower of 1796; the ancient strong fortalice of Fernie, believed to have been one of the castles of Macduff; an old tower, said to have been built and inhabited by Cardinal Beaton; a beautiful pillar, upwards of 100 feet high, to the memory of the martial Earl of Hopetoun; and the fine modern mansions of Over Rankeilour, C. J. M. Crichton, Esq.; Balgarvie, Major Gardiner; and Cunoquhie, W. L. Paterson, Esq.

1063. **LINDORES** village, 2 miles south-east of Newburgh, is a very ancient place; contains some vestiges of a castle which is said to have belonged to Macduff, the first Thane of Fife; and gave the title of Baron, from 1600 till 1775, to the family of Leslie. Balfour, the annalist, who was a native of the neighbourhood, relates that a battle, very disastrous to the English, was fought, near the village, by Sir William Wallace. Lindores Loch, immediately west and south of the village, is a fine sheet of water, nearly a mile long, and abounds in perch, pike, eels, and aquatic birds. Lindores House, on an eminence adjacent to the lake, was the residence of Admiral Maitland, and is now occupied by Lady Maitland. Lindores Abbey, in the eastern vicinity of Newburgh, 1¾ mile north-north-west of Lindores village, was a Tyronensian establishment, founded in 1178, and believed to have been a good specimen of mixed Norman and early Gothic architecture; but is now reduced to a few fragmentary walls, despoiled of their ashlar-work, and covered with ivy. Inchrye House, three-quarters of a mile east of the village, the seat of David Wilson, Esq., is a splendid modern mansion, in the Gothic style, built at a cost of £12,000. Dunbog House, a little further east, now a property of the Earl of Zetland, is alleged, but without any good evidence, to have been built by Cardinal Bethune. Collairney Castle, in the same neighbourhood, is the ruin of an ancient strong fortalice of the Barclays. Criech Castle, 3¼ miles further north-east, 47 feet long, 39 feet broad, and three storeys high, is the ruined ancient seat of the Bethunes. Ballenbreich Castle, on the coast, 2¼ miles east of Lindores Abbey, is the ruined ancient residence of the Earls of Rothes. Denmill Castle, near the railway, midway between Lindores village and Newburgh, is the grim ruin of the quondam seat of Sir James Balfour.

1064. **NEWBURGH** is a post and market town, and a sea-port, and was once a royal burgh. The railway approaches it round the face of Clatchard Crag, a precipitous basaltic eminence 250 feet high, and passes at a considerable elevation. The environs are beautiful, and command fine views of the Tay. The town comprises a principal street, some lanes and outskirts, and a southern suburb; and it is variously old and new, but prevailingly pleasant. Its Town Hall is an edifice of 1808, with a spire; and its Parish Church is a handsome Gothic structure of 1833. The town contains two banking offices, and two principal inns, the Commercial and the George. Its population is about 3100. Mugdrum Island, in the Tay, opposite the town and upward, has an area

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of about 32 acres. Mugdrum House, on the mainland shore, the seat of P. Hay Paterson, Esq., is a plain but massive mansion of 1786. Mugdrum Cross, in its park, comprises an erect square stone pillar, carved with very curious ancient sculpture. Macduff's Cross, in a defile about a mile from the Tay, is an antiquity of similar character, but much more rude, and long possessed the privilege of sanctuary for persons of the clan Macduff.

1065. **ABERNETHY** village, in the southern vicinity of Abernethy Station, stands amid pleasant environs, with much extent of gardens and orchards, but is poorly edificed, and has no regular street alignment. It dates from remote times, and figures in record as a seat of the Culdees, and a capital of Pictavia. Here is an ancient round tower, of similar structure to the ancient round towers of Ireland,—a puzzle to historians, and a subject of voluminous dispute among antiquaries. Its height is about 80 feet; its interior diameter, nearly 8 feet; and its doorway is reached by three steps, and measures 7 feet in height, and 3 feet in width. The population of the village is about 980. The Rev. John Brown of Haddington was a native of Abernethy; and the Rev. Alexander Moncrieff, one of the fathers of the Secession Church, held for some time the office of minister of Abernethy, and was proprietor of the estate of Culfargie within the parish.

1066. **GLENFARG** is a deep, narrow, romantic, wooded defile, among the Ochils, traversed by the road from Kinross to Perth; and brings down Farg Water 7 miles northward to the Earn, 1¾ mile north-west of Abernethy. Abergie village, in its mouth, 1½ mile west of Abernethy, has about 200 inhabitants. Balmanno Castle, 1¼ mile further west, now occupied by a farmer, is a fine specimen of an old baronial mansion. A brae in the vicinity of Balmanno Castle shows a rocking-stone, 10 feet long, and 7 feet broad, easily set in motion by pressure of a finger.

LXXXVII.—FROM DUNFERMLINE TO KILCONQUHAR.

Paragraph

By the Dunfermline Branch Railway to Thornton, and by the East of Fife Railway thence to Kilconquhar. The former part of the route serves also for Edinburgh, or for Perth and Dundee, by turning to the south or to the north at Thornton. Road to **Inverkeithing**, right.....1067

Town Loch, left; **Halbeath** Station, 2½ miles.....1068

Mineral Railway to the coast, right; Halbeath Hill, left; **Crossgates** Station, 3½ miles.....1069

Road to **Aberdour**, right.....1070

Beath Hill, left; **Cowdenbeath** Station, 5¼ miles.....1071

Road to **Kinross**, left....1054

Cullalo Hills, right; Lochgelly Burn, crossed; **Lochgelly** Station, 7½ miles.....1072

Auchtertool, 1½ mile to the right; Ore Water, begun to be followed down, and repeatedly crossed, to its junction with the Leven; Auchterderran, left; **Cardenden** Station, 9¼ miles.....1073

Clunie Bridge, left; Strathore, left; junction of railway from Edinburgh, right; **Thornton Station**, 15¼ miles.....1074

Lochty Water, crossed; deflection of Railway to Perth and Dundee, left; Balfour, left; **Leven Water**, crossed, and begun to be followed down the left bank.....1075

Cameron Bridge Station, 18¾ miles. Road to **Kennoway**, left.....1076

Road to **Buckhaven**, right.....1077

Leven Station, 20¾ miles.....1078

Largo Bay begun to be followed round; Lundin, left; **Largo** Station, 24 miles.....1079

Largo Law, 1½ mile to the left; Colinsburgh, left; **Kilconquhar** Station, 28 miles.....1080

1067. **INVERKEITHING**, on the coast, 4 miles south-east of Dunfermline, is a market-town, a seaport and a royal burgh. It comprises a long main street, and several diverging lanes on a rising ground, and some detached parts on the shore.

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Much of it is new or renovated, and has a good appearance. The Town House and the Corn Market are neat buildings. The Parish Church is a handsome Gothic edifice of 1826; and its porch contains an ancient hexagonal font, elaborately sculptured. Vestiges exist of one or both of two ancient monasteries, Dominican and Franciscan; and an old extant tenement, in their vicinity, called the Inns, is said to have been the residence of Annabella Drummond, queen of Robert III. The town has a key post office, a banking-office, and a public library. It is governed by a council of thirteen; and it votes with Dunfermline for a member of Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 1852. North Queensferry, 2 miles south of it, on the point of a peninsula opposite South Queensferry, is a sea-bathing resort, has excellent ferry piers, and contains about 500 inhabitants. A sheltered basin on the west side of the peninsula bears the name of St. Margaret's Hope, from the famous queen of Malcolm Canmore, and serves as a harbour of refuge for the Frith of Forth and the adjacent seas. Inchgarvie, a rocky islet, in front of North Queensferry, is crowned by fragments of a castle of the time of James IV., and by a dismantled fort of 1779. Donibristle House, on the coast, 2 miles east of Inverkeithing, originally the residence of the Abbot of Inchcolm, afterwards enlarged into a seat of the Earl of Moray, and destroyed in 1858 by fire, was the scene of the murder of the son-in-law of the Regent Moray, commemorated in the ballad of "The bonnie Earl o' Moray." Dalgetty Church, a mile further on the coast, is an elegant Gothic edifice of 1830. Otterston House and Cockairney, in the same vicinity, are the seats of W. H. Mowbray, Esq. and Lady Mowbray. A lake at Otterston, about 2½ miles in circuit, has finely wooded banks, and is a gem of beauty.

1068. **HALBEATH** has a post office under Dunfermline and about 500 inhabitants. Very extensive and very old coal mines are worked around it. Halbeath House is the residence of Mr. John Henderson. Balmule, 2 miles to the north-west, now the seat of James Alexander, Esq.; and Pitreavie, 2¾ miles to the south-south-west, now the seat of Madox Blackwood, Esq., were the property of Sir Henry Wardlaw, Chamberlain to Queen Anne of Denmark, and are linked with the memory of Elizabeth Wardlaw, whose name has recently become so largely associated with the old ballad literature of Scotland. Loch Fitty, half a mile east of Balmule, and about 3 miles in circuit, contains pike, perch, and mussels.

1069. **CROSSGATES** has a post office under Inverkeithing, and about 700 inhabitants. Extensive coal mines are worked in its neighbourhood, and to the south. Beath Hill, 1¼ mile to the north, is a beautiful object, and commands a magnificent view. Fordel House, 2 miles to the south, is the seat of G. W. M. Henderson, Esq.; and the grounds connected with it contain a darkly wooded glen, with a cascade of about 50 feet in fall.

1070. **ABERDOUR**, on the coast, 2½ miles west by south of Burntisland, lies warmly in the shelter of Hawkcraig Cliff on the east, and of a ridge of hills along the north. It was anciently a landing-place for the royal court at Dunfermline, and is mentioned in the old ballad of Sir Patrick Spens. It now is a summer resort for sea-bathing, and has a post office under Burntisland, and about 950 inhabitants. It consists of three parts, called Easter Aberdour, Wester Aberdour, and Newton. It contained anciently a nunnery of St. Clair; and it still possesses, on a beautiful site, the ruins of an ancient castle. The coast adjacent to it is variously bold, beachy, and sloping, and has fine broad fringings of wood. Aberdour House, in the vicinity, is a seat of the Earl of Morton, who also has the title of Baron Aberdour.

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Inchcolm, a rocky island, 1½ mile south-south-west of the village, and about 1¼ mile in circuit, was the site of a Culdee cell, and contains the chapter-house, the cloisters, and considerable portions of the church of an Augustinian monastery founded by Alexander I.; and it was occupied by the English after the battle of Pinkie; and served as an artillery station, with a battery of ten guns, during the war with Buonaparte.

1071. **COWDENBEATH** has a post office under Burntisland, and is the point of communication, by public coach, with Kinross. Loch Ore, 2½ miles north of it, was formerly a considerable sheet of water, but has been completely drained. A spot, formerly an islet in the loch, was long crowned by a castle of the time of Malcolm III.; and a spot a short distance to the north-west, showed, till a recent period, vestiges of a Roman camp, and is supposed to have been the scene of the discomfiture of the ninth Roman legion by the Caledonians. Lochore House, a little north of the loch, is the seat of Lady Scott. The Cullalo Hills, south-east of Cowdenbeath, have an altitude of about 750 feet above the level of the sea, and fall precipitously to the south. Auchtertool, beyond these hills, 2¾ miles east of Cowdenbeath, stands amid fine, far-viewing vantage-grounds, and has a post office under Kirkcaldy, and about 250 inhabitants. Camilla Loch, adjacent to Auchtertool, is a picturesque small sheet of water, and contains perch, pike, and eel. Hallyards House, now a ruin, on the north side of Camilla Loch, gave a night's lodging to James V., on his way to Falkland from defeat on the English border; and is said to have been the meeting-place of the heads of the Fife Jacobites at the rebellion of 1715.

1072. **LOCHGELLY** village has a post office under Kirkcaldy, three places of worship, and about 900 inhabitants; and is maintained chiefly by coal mines, an iron-work, and tile-works. A lake of its own name lies a little south of it, measures about 3 miles in circuit, and is finely wooded on the hither side. Ore Water, coming 7 miles from the west, passes a mile north of the village, goes eastward to the Leven three-quarters of a mile above Cameron Bridge, and has a total run of 15½ miles. It formerly was an excellent trouting stream, but has lost much of its repute.

1073. **CARDENDEN**, which gives name to Cardenden Station, is a bare, wide, fertile glen in the basin of Ore Water, with rich substrata of coal. The run of the railway from it to Thornton passes Clunie Mains, Clunie Bridge, Foster town, West Balbeggie, Redford Flax Works, Ore Bridge Chemical Works, and Ore Bridge. Strathore estate is the property of George Prentice, Esq.

1074. **THORNTON** Station is a meeting-point of railways, north, south, east, and west. Thornton village has a post office under Kirkcaldy, a parish church, and about 860 inhabitants. Balfour House, the seat of Admiral C. R. D. Bethune, on the right bank of Leven Water, adjacent to the railway, 1½ mile north-east of Thornton, is an old mansion, containing an original portrait of Cardinal Bethune. Balgonie House, on the same side of the Leven, nearly a mile further up, is the seat of Charles Balfour, Esq.; and Balgonie Castle, adjacent, is a large, ancient, baronial fortalice, formerly a seat of the Earls of Leven.

1075. **LEVEN WATER** issues from Loch Leven, and runs 12 miles eastward to Largo Bay, at the town of Leven. Its chief tributaries are the Lothry on the left bank, and the Ore on the right. Its waters are limpid, and its current rapid. It was formerly a good trouting stream, but has been injured by factories.

1076. **KENNOWAY** village, about a mile north-north-east of Cameron Bridge Station, stands on a ridge at the top of a ravine; and hence got the name of Kennoway, which signifies "the head of the den." It has a post office under Windy-

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gates, three places of worship, and about 1000 inhabitants. Its parish church is an edifice of 1850, in the Norman style, after a design by Hamilton of Edinburgh. A round hill, called the Maiden Castle, a little way to the south-west, was a strong post of the Caledonians, and is alleged, but without good evidence, to have been crowned by a castle of Macduff, the Thane of Fife. The mansions of Kingsdale, Newtonhall, and Auchtermarnie, are in the neighbourhood.

1077. **BUCKHAVEN**, on the coast, 1¾ mile south-south-east of Cameron Bridge Station, is a curious old fishing town, with a post office under Leven, and about 1800 inhabitants. Its houses are chiefly cottages, irregularly grouped on a steep slope. Its fishermen have peculiar habits, and are said to be descendants of the crew of a Brabant ship wrecked in the time of Queen Mary; and they were sharply satirized, about the middle of last century, in a production called the "History of the College of Buckhaven, or the Sayings of Wise Willy and Witty Eppie." Methill village, about a mile to the north-east, has a good harbour, and about 800 inhabitants.

1078. **LEVEN**, at the mouth of Leven Water, is a sea-port. It stands on the left side of the stream, but has a suburb on the right side; and it comprises four chief streets, parallel to each other, and several lanes. It contains a key post office, three banking offices, and two chief inns — Crawfurd's and the Star. Its population is about 3100. A number of flax spinning mills, and other industrial establishments, are in the neighbourhood. Leven gives the title of Earl to the family of Melville. Durie House, now the seat of Charles M. Christie, Esq., formerly the residence of the judge, Lord Durie, the collector of the reports known as "Durie's Decisions," is 1¼ mile to the north. Monthrive, the seat of the late Major Anderson, also is in the vicinity; and Kilmux, the seat of —— M'Shee, Esq., is 1¾ mile north of Durie.

1079. **LARGO** Bay lies between Methill Point on the west, and Kincraig Point on the east; measures 6 miles across the entrance, and 2¼ miles to the head; and is alluded to in the old song, "Weel may the boatie row." Lower Largo village stands at the head of the bay, has a small harbour and about 270 inhabitants, and was the birth-place of Alexander Selkirk, the prototype of "Robinson Crusoe." Upper Largo village stands three-fourths of a mile east-north-east of Lower Largo, contains a parish church with a spire, has about 450 inhabitants, and was the birth-place of Sir Andrew Wood, the distinguished Scottish admiral of the time of James III. Largo parish has a post office under Leven, a subscription library, and an endowed hospital for indigent persons,—a neat edifice in the Tudor style; and was the birth-place of the celebrated physicist and professor, Sir John Leslie. Largo House, in the western vicinity of Upper Largo, is a large, handsome mansion of 1750. An interesting Runic monument, with curious sculptures, stands on the lawn in front of it, and consists of two pieces, found a mile asunder from each other, and put into their present position, a number of years ago, by the proprietor of the mansion, General Durham. An ancient circular tower also stands on the grounds, the remnant of a castle said to have been occupied by several dowager-queens of Scotland, and afterwards inhabited by Sir Andrew Wood. A ruined ancient square tower stands on Keil Burn, to the north of Largo House, a remnant of the Castle of Balcruvie, erected by Sir John Lindsay, an ancestor of the Earl of Crawford. A square tower of great antiquity stands united to the modern mansion of Lundin, a mile west of Lower Largo, and passed from a very ancient family of the name of Lundin to successively the noble family of Perth and the family of Wemyss. Three unhewn stones, about 18 feet high, supposed to have been set up as monuments of

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Scandinavian chiefs, stand within the park of Lundin House; and a number of pieces of silver armour with other relics were found, in 1817, in the ground beside them. Largo Law, a mile north of Upper Largo, a fine, green, conical hill, 965 feet high, figures conspicuously in the land scapes of the Frith of Forth, and commands an extensive view.

1080. **KILCONQUHAR** village contains a parish church, a large, handsome, Gothic edifice of 1821, with a tower 80 feet high, and has about 350 inhabitants. Kilconquhar Loch, at the south side of the village, is a beautiful, wood-screened sheet of water, about 2 miles in circuit, frequented by swans, and notable, in old rhymes, for the drowning of a great reputed witch of Pittenweem. Kilconquhar House, a little to the north-east, the seat of Sir John T. L. Bethune, Bart., is a handsome edifice, amid beautiful grounds. Colinsburgh, a mile north-north-west of Kilconquhar, is a baronial burgh, with a key post office, a banking office, a good inn, a weekly corn market, and about 500 inhabitants. Balcarres House, in its northern vicinity, the seat of Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart., is an old edifice, with recent Tudor renovations. Balcarres estate belonged formerly to the Earls of Balcarres, whose title is inherited by the Earl of Crawford. Balchrystie House, a mile west of Colinsburgh, the seat of George Duncan, Esq., occupies the site of a Culdee cell. Elie village, on the coast, 1½ mile south of Kilconquhar, is a sea-bathing resort, and has a parish church with a spire, an inn called the Ship, and about 750 inhabitants. Earlsferry, half a mile west of it, is a decayed old royal burgh, with an ancient town house and spire, and has about 440 inhabitants. Kincraig Hill, half a mile further west, rises picturesquely to the height of about 200 feet, and is pierced on the shoreward skirt with several caves, one of which is said to have been the retreat of Macduff when hiding from Macbeth. Ardross Castle and Newark Castle, on the coast 1 and 1½ mile east of Elie, are ruined old baronial fortalices, and the latter was the seat of the famous General Leslie. The tract around Elie, and 4½ miles northward, contains the mansions of Elie House, William Baird, Esq.; Falfield, B. J Walker Morison, Esq.; Cairnie, Walter Davidson, Esq.; Charleton, J. A. Thomson, Esq.; and Lathallan, J. L. Lumsdaine, Esq.

LXXXVIII.—FROM EDINBURGH TO PERTH.

	Paragraph
By the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway. Tunnel, with steep incline, beneath the New Town of Edinburgh, passed through; Scotland Street Station, at the foot of the tunnel; **Canonmills**, left.....	389
Railway Depôt, right; **Water of Leith**, crossed.....	97
Warriston, left; deflection of railway, at Edinburgh Cemetery, toward Leith, right.....	
Series of deep cuttings, begun to be traversed; Golden Acres Nurseries, left.....	386
Trinity Station, 2 miles	384
Incline of nearly a mile along the shore of the Frith of Forth, begun to be traversed; Wardie village, left; **Granton** Pier and Station, 3 miles.....	385
Ferry steamer, across the Frith of Forth, entered; **Cramond** Island, 2 miles to the left.....	396
Newhaven and **Leith** Piers, 1½ and 2½ miles to the right.....383,	382
Inchmickery Islet, 1½ mile to the left; romantic view of Edinburgh, in the rear; view toward North Queensferry and **Inverkeithing**, 6½ miles distant, left.....	1067
Inchkeith, 3½ miles to the right.....	1061
Inchcolm and **Aberdour**, 2½ and 2 miles to the left.....	1070

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Paragraph

Burntisland Pier and Station, 8 miles.....1082
Binn Hill, left; Kingscraig and Pettycur, right; deep cuttings and a tunnel 240 yards long, passed through; **Kinghorn** Station, 10½ miles.....1083
Abden House and Seafield Castle, right; Grange and Tyrie, left; a high six-arched viaduct, traversed; **Kirkcaldy** Town and Station, 14 miles.....1084
Raith House and Tower, left.....1085
Pathhead, right; **Sinclairtown** Station, 15 miles.....1086
Ravenscraig Castle and **Dysart** Town, right 1087
Dunnikier House, left; Dysart Station, sixteen miles. Road to **Wemyss**, right.....1088
Gallatown, left; Ore Water, crossed.....1072
Junction of railway from **Dunfermline**, left; **Thornton** Station, 18½ miles.....1074
Lochty Water, crossed; junction of railway from Kilconquhar, right; Coaltown Village, left; Balgonie and Balfour, right; **Leven Water**, crossed on a splendid viaduct, 70 feet high.....1075
Markinch Station, 21 miles.....1089
Road to **Leslie**, left.....1090
Markinch Village and Balbirnie House, left; Lothry Water, crossed; **Lomond Hills**, 3½ miles to the left.....1057
Deep cutting passed through; Kirkforthar, right; Falkland Road Station, 24 miles. Road to **Falkland**, left.....1091
Frenchie Village, Lathrisk House, and Orkie, left; Chapel House, Hole-Kettle Village, and Annfield House, right; **King's Kettle** Station, 26 miles.....1092
Eden Water, crossed...1058
Ramornie Wood, passed through; deflection of railway to Dundee, right; **Ladybank** Station, 27 miles.....1061
Same as **LXXXVI.** from Ladybank to Perth, 45 miles.

1081. **INCHKEITH**, in the Frith of Forth, 4 miles north-north-east of Leith, is an island, about 5 furlongs long and 1¼ furlong broad. Its surface is rocky and rough, and rises gradually to an altitude of about 180 feet above the level of the sea. A light-house stands on its summit, showing a revolving light, visible at the distance of 18 nautical miles. A fort was constructed on the island in 1549, by the English, but was captured by the French and replaced by a stronger one; and the latter was demolished in 1567, by order of Parliament, to prevent it becoming serviceable to the English.

1082. **BURNTISLAND** is a sea-bathing resort, a sea-port, and a royal burgh. It stands on a low peninsula, screened along the north by a chain of hills. The highest of these hills, called the Binn, rises abruptly to an altitude of 625 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a gorgeous view. Rossend Castle, the residence of W. A. Laurie, Esq., situated on an eminence at the west end of the town, is partly a modern structure, partly an edifice of the 16th century, which belonged for a time to Kirkaldy of Grange, and served as head-quarters to a portion of the Covenanters' forces. Colinswell, Grange, and Newbigging, the seats respectively of Robert Young, Esq., John Young, Esq., and Mrs. Young, all in the vicinity, are handsome modern mansions. Knockdavie Castle, on a small eminence, a short distance to the north-west, is a ruined, ancient, baronial fortalice. A spacious common, adjoining the town on the east, is partly edged or overlooked by many small villas and ornate cottages. Craigholm, near the extremity of the common, was for several years the summer residence of the Rev. Dr. Chalmers. The town comprises two principal streets, parallel to each other, east and west, and some lanes. Many of its houses are neat and substantial, but others are dingy and old. The parish church is a curious edifice, built in 1592 on a Dutch model, and surmounted by an ill-proportioned tower. The harbour includes a capacious deep dock, an excellent low-water pier, and a break-water. The works of the railway adjacent to the harbour and along the

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shore, between the beach and the houses, present interesting features. The town has a key post office, a banking office, a subscription library, and a chief inn, called the Forth Hotel. It is governed by a town council of twelve; and it unites with Kinghorn, Kirkcaldy, and Dysart, in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 2724.

1083. **KINGHORN** is a post town and a royal burgh. It formerly was one of the most haggard places in Scotland, but now is well built and pleasant. Its Town House is a Gothic edifice, after a design by Hamilton of Edinburgh; and its Burgh School is a handsome structure, within a large embellished playground. Its population in 1851 was 1568. An ancient royal castle stood on the north side of the town, but has disappeared. The Glammis family, when first raised to an earldom, were entitled Earls of Kinghorn, and are still entitled Earls of Strathmore and Kinghorn. Pettycur, half a mile further up the coast, has a good low-water pier, and was formerly the grand ferry station from Fifeshire to Edinburgh. King's Craig, half a mile still further up, a mass of ivy-covered rock, was the death-place of Alexander III. when riding from Inverkeithing to Kinghorn Castle. Abden House, on the coast, in the northern vicinity of Kinghorn Station, is a plain old mansion, the seat of R. Stocks, Esq.; and Seafield Tower, on the coast, a little-further north, is the grim ruin of an ancient baronial fortalice, once the seat of the family of Moutrie. Kilrie House and Glassmount House, in the vicinity, are edifices of 1857. Grange estate, lying inland from Seafield Tower, was the property of Sir William Kirkaldy, commonly called Kirkaldy of Grange, who suffered death at Edinburgh in the cause of Queen Mary; but it is now united to the estate of Raith.

1084. **KIRKCALDY** is a market town, a sea-port, and a parliamentary burgh. It comprises a central portion, Kirkcaldy proper, about a mile long, and suburbs at both ends, extending it to an aggregate length of 3½ miles; and it is familiarly known as "the Lang Toon o' Kirkcaldy." It partly stands on low, flat ground along the shore, and partly ascends adjoining braes. The chief street, within Kirkcaldy proper, was formerly very narrow, dingy, and inconvenient, but has, of late years, undergone material improvement; and handsome new streets are being rapidly formed. The Town House is a neat small structure, in the Norman style, built in 1832 at a cost of £5000. The Parish Church is a large edifice, in the Gothic style, erected in 1807, at a cost of £3000. A new Corn Exchange was built 1859–60, at a cost of upwards of £2600. The harbour was improved in 1843–6, at a cost of about £40,000, has wharfage to the extent of upwards of 3100 feet, and owns vessels to an aggregate of about 9000 tons. The town carries on extensive manufactures; and it contains a key post office, five banking offices, a public reading-room, and four principal inns, the George, the National, the Harbour Head, and the Railway. It is governed by a provost, two bailies, and eighteen councillors; and it unites with three other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. The population in 1851, of Kirkcaldy proper, was 5719; of Kirkcaldy parliamentary burgh, 10,475. Adam Smith, the philosopher, was a native of Kirkcaldy.

1085. **RAITH HOUSE**, the seat of Robert Ferguson, Esq., stands on the face of a hill, 1½ mile west of the central part of Kirkcaldy. It is an elegant edifice, of different dates, with two wings and an Ionic portico. The grounds around it are extensive and beautiful, and contain a picturesque lake of 2½ miles in circuit, stocked with swans. A square tower crowns the summit of the hill above the mansion, at an elevation of about 400 feet above the level of the sea; is ascended by an interior stair 54 feet

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high; and commands a very gorgeous view. A residence of the abbots of Dunfermline stood on a spot now within the gardens, and has bequeathed to the surrounding parish the name of Abbotshall. Remains of the strong, ancient, baronial fortalice of Balwearie, the residence, in the 13th century, of the famous reputed wizard, Sir Michael Scott, stand a short distance to the south. The ancestors of the Earl of Leven were long proprietors of Raith, and acquired here the peerage titles of Lord Raith, Lord Balwearie, Viscount Kirkcaldy, and Earl of Melville. Two judges of the years 1538 and 1671 bore the title of Lord Abbotshall; and William Adam, the distinguished architect, was a native of Abbotshall parish.

1086. **SINCLAIRTOWN** is a suburb of Kirkcaldy, founded in 1766; it stands united, on tabular ground, to the older suburb of Dunnikier; and the two being reached from Kirkcaldy proper by a steep ascent, often bear popularly the name of Pathhead. Their population in 1851 was 3977. Bennochy, the seat of David Carstairs, Esq.; Bogie, the seat of Robert Davidson, Esq.; and Dunnikier House, the seat of James T. Oswald, Esq., stand a little to the west. Ravenscraig Castle, a ruined ancient pile, long the residence of the Lords Sinclair, ancestors of the Earl of Rosslyn, stands on a sea-cliff to the east.

1087. **DYSART** is an ancient town and a parliamentary burgh. The town stands on the coast south-east of Dysart Station, is a decayed seaport, and presents a time-worn stagnant appearance. The town hall is a plain structure, with a steeple. The old church, now a ruin, and superseded by a modern church, bears marks of having been a splendid edifice. A high rock near the middle of the harbour is said to have been fortified by Oliver Cromwell, and still bears the name of the Fort, but does not show any remains of masonry. The inhabitants long conducted a brisk trade, and are called in an old song "the canty carles o' Dysart." The town has a post office under Kirkcaldy, and a good inn. Its population in 1851 was 2010. The parliamentary burgh includes some neighbouring villages, and is united in the franchise with the Kirkcaldy burghs. Its population in 1851 was 8041. Dysart House, adjacent to the town on the west, is a pleasant large mansion, the seat of the Earl of Rosslyn. The Red Rocks, on the neighbouring coast, have a romantic appearance, and are associated with dismal old traditions of witch-burning. Extensive coal mines lie inland, and have been repeatedly on fire. The colliers of Dysart are sung by Tennant, in his "Anster Fair;" and the burning mines are described by George Buchanan, with poetic exaggeration, in his "Franciscanus." A large stone in a field about a mile north of the town is said to commemorate a battle in the 9th century between the Scotch and the Danes. Dysart gives the title of Earl, in the peerage of Scotland, to the English family of Tollemache.

1088. **WEMYSS** is a parish extending 4½ miles along the coast, with a mean breadth of 1½ mile between Dysart and Leven. It formed part of the estate of Macduff, the Thane of Fife; and now belongs to his descendant, in the 29th degree, J. H. E. Wemyss, Esq. Its coast is iron bound, and pierced with caves; and its interior rises gently to the landward boundary, and is pleasantly diversified. Wemyss Castle, the chief seat of J. H. E. Wemyss, Esq., stands on a sea cliff 35 feet high, 2½ miles north-east of Dysart; is a large and splendid edifice, partly ancient, partly modern; contains a present given, in 1290, by the King of Norway to Sir Michael Wemyss when bringing to Scotland the Princess Margaret; and was twice visited by Charles II. West Wemyss village, a little south-west of the castle, is a seaport and a baronial burgh, and has about 1020 inhabitants. East Wemyss village, a mile north-east of the castle, contains

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the parish church, a large, old, cruciform edifice; and has about 810 inhabitants. Macduff Castle, on an eminence near the shore, half a mile beyond East Wemyss, is the ruin of a strong fortalice, said to have been built by Macduff, the Thane of Fife, and still comprising two square towers and part of a wall.

1089. **MARKINCH**, a small ancient town of modern appearance, lies scattered over the summit and slopes of a gentle eminence which was formerly surrounded with successively a lake and a marsh. It contains a key post office, a banking office, a good inn, a parish church, two other places of worship, and about 1400 inhabitants. The parish church is modern, but occupies the site of a Culdee cell, and includes a very ancient tower, surmounted by a modern spire. A rising ground to the north of the town is crowned by an ancient cross, about 7 feet high; and a small wooded hill, on the other side of the highway, shows six successive artificial terraces, which are supposed to have been formed by the Romans. Balbirnie, in the north-western vicinity, the seat of John Balfour, Esq., is a handsome modern edifice, with Ionic portico, and was erected by the late General Balfour. Kirkforthar, 1½ mile to the north, the seat of George Johnstone Lindsay, Esq., the descendant of Lord Lindsay of the Byres, is an old mansion. The country around, for miles, is populous, and abounds with manufacturing industry.

1090. **LESLIE**, on Leven Water, 3 miles west of Markinch, is a small town, irregularly built, old, and dingy. It is believed by Allan Ramsay, and some other good judges, to be the scene of King James's poem of "Christ's Kirk on the Green." It contains a post office under Markinch, a neat parish church, four other places of worship, and two chief inns—Beath's and the Green; and it runs a coach twice a-day to the railway trains at Markinch. Its population is about 1360. Leslie House, adjacent to it on the east, the seat of the Earl of Rothes, is a renovated portion of a great quadrangular pile, built by the Duke of Rothes, in the time of Charles II.; contains a very large and well-furnished picture gallery; and stands amid splendid grounds. Strathendry House, 1¾ mile to the west, the seat of the Hon. Mrs. Douglas, is a handsome edifice in the Tudor style. Inchdairnie, 1¾ mile to the south, is the seat of Roger S. Aytoun, Esq. Dr. Pitcairn was a native of Leslie; and the judge, Lord Reston, was a member of the Strathendry family.

1091. **FALKLAND** stands at the north base of East Lomond Hill, 2¾ miles north-west of Falkland Road Station. It was formerly a place of much resort, the capital of the Stewartry of Fife, the residence of the retainers of the Earls of Fife, and afterwards of those of the Kings of Scotland; and it possesses memorials of its ancient consequence in the ruins of a royal palace, and in such local names as Parliament Square, College Close, and Westport; but it is now, and has long been, merely a small, secluded country town. It contains a post office under Ladybank, an inn called the Bruce, and three places of worship; and it runs a coach twice a-day to the Falkland Road Railway Station. Its population is about 1350. Nuthill, about a mile west of it, the seat of Mrs. Tyndal Bruce, the present proprietor of the Falkland estate, is a splendid mansion in the Tudor style, built in 1844, at a cost of £30,000. Among the celebrities of Falkland parish have been the Jenny Nettles of Scottish song, the first Viscount Stormont, Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, and Richard Cameron the Covenanter.

The tract around Falkland was anciently a royal hunting forest; passed by gift of Malcolm IV. to the sixth Earl of Fife; descended to the Duke of Albany; and reverted in 1424 to the Crown. A strong tower, or palatial fortalice,

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called the Castle of Falkland, was built by one of the Earls of Fife, and became the scene of the Duke of Albany's mortal cruelty to his nephew, the Duke of Rothesay, eldest son of Robert III., as graphically related in Sir Walter Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth;" but this edifice has utterly disappeared. A royal palace was founded in the vicinity of the castle, or on its site, by James III. or James IV., and completed by James V. These kings used the palace as a favourite residence; James V. died in it; the Regent Mary of Guise and Queen Mary transacted in it some of the most important of their state affairs; and Charles I. and Charles II. made visits to it. The palace was much damaged by accidental fire in the time of Charles II.; and the park around it was stripped of its timber, and thrown desolate, by Oliver Cromwell, to furnish material for his fort at Perth. The edifice formed an open quadrangle, with lofty dwellings on three of the sides, and a high architectural screen on the fourth; and it was constructed in a variety of styles—collegiate Gothic, castellated Gothic, and Corinthian, with profusion of sculptures suited to the different styles. The ruins of it were strengthened by the late Mr. Bruce, and they present enough of feature to be deeply interesting to both the antiquary and the artist.

1092. **KINGS-KETTLE** village, on the low banks of Eden Water, adjacent to Kings-kettle Station, is environed by the old pasture-grounds of the royal park of Falkland, and has a post office under Ladybank, a large parish church with a pinnacled tower, an United Presbyterian church, and about 500 inhabitants. Four other villages stand within a mile of it; and the mansions of Chapel House, T. Arnott, Esq.; and Orkie House, Mrs. Thomson; also those of Lathirsk and Ramornie, formerly noticed, are in the neighbourhood.

LXXXIX.—FROM EDINBURGH TO DUNDEE.

	Paragraph
By the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway. Same as **LXXXVIII.** to Ladybank, 27 miles. Railway to Perth, left; **Eden Water**, begun to be followed down to the vicinity of Leuchars	1058
Rankeillor, left; Crawford Priory, right; **Springfield** Station, 30 miles	1093
Edenwood, right; Tarvit Hill and Tower, right; **Cupar** Town and Station, 32 miles	1094
Road to **Ceres**, right	1095
Fernichall, Foxton, and Todhall, left; Balass, Cairngreen Hill, Newmill, Kemback, and Dura Den, right; **Dairsie** Station, 35½ miles	1096
Blebo Crags, right; Craigfoodie and Pittormie, left; Seggie Distillery and estuary of the Eden, right; branch railway to **St. Andrews**, right	1097
Leuchars Station, 39 miles	1098
Pitlethie and Tents Moor, right; Craigie, Forgan, and Scotscraig, left; estuary of the Tay, in front; **Tayport** Station, 44 miles	1099
Ferry across the Tay to **Broughty Ferry** Station, 45 miles	1153
Run up the shore of the Tay to **Dundee** Town and Station, 49½ miles	1114

1093. **SPRINGFIELD** village, on the left side of Eden Water, adjacent to the Railway Station, has a post office under Cupar, and about 520 inhabitants. Springfield House, in its vicinity, is the seat of Mrs. Colonel Don. Edenwood, on the opposite side of the Eden, a handsome modern edifice, is the seat of Lady Campbell. Cults Church, 1½ mile to the south, contains a medallion monument by Chantrey, to the memory of Sir David Wilkie. See 1061.

1094. **CUPAR** is a market town, a royal burgh, and the political capital of

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Fifeshire. It stands on Eden Water, amid finely undulated and richly wooded environs. Its appearance from without is pleasant, and within is neat and clean. It comprises three principal streets, several lanes, and some suburbs. A strong castle anciently stood at it, made some figure in the wars of the Succession, and was visited by five or six of the Scottish kings, but has disappeared. The Town House is a plain structure, with cupola and belfry. The County Buildings also are plain, but commodious. The Parish Church is a large edifice of the latter part of last century, ill conjoined to an elegant spire of 1415. The Episcopal Church is a handsome structure, on or near the site of an ancient Dominican convent. The town carries on a large country trade and some linen manufacture; and it has a key post office, five banking offices, a public news-room, a large public library, a museum, a Madras academy, a mechanics' institute, six places of worship, and two chief inns—the Royal and the Tontine. It is governed by a provost, three bailies, and fourteen councillors; and it unites with St. Andrews and five other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 5686.

Wemyss Hall, 1½ mile south of Cupar, the seat of James Wemyss, Esq., is a recently enlarged old edifice. Tarvit Hill, on the Wemyss Hall estate, bears an old strong tower, 50 feet high, which is associated with the alliterative memory of Scot of Scotstarvit, the author of the "Staggering State of Scotch Statesmen." Another conspicuous spot on the Wemyss Hall grounds is surmounted by the ancient burgh cross of Cupar. Kilmaron Castle, 1½ mile north of the town, the seat of David Baxter, Esq., is a splendid modern, castellated mansion, after a design by Gillespie Graham. Tarvit House, James Home Rigg, Esq.; Hilton, William Tod, Esq.; Cairnie Lodge, Colonel William Low; Pitbladdo, Alexander Russell, Esq.; Preston Hall, Allan Briggs, Esq.; Ferrybank, George Anderson, Esq.; Bellfield, Captain Lyon; Dalgairn, Foxton, Middlefield, Blalowne, Carslogie, Westfield, and some other good residences, are in the neighbourhood of Cupar.

1095. **CERES**, 2½ miles south-east of Cupar, comprises several streets and a neat public green; contains a post office under Cupar, four places of worship, and the burial vault of the Earls of Crawford; and has about 1100 inhabitants. The handsome mansion of Teasses, the seat of R. Stark Christie, Esq.; the ruins of Struthers, formerly the seat of the Earls of Crawford; the ruins of Craighall, once the seat of Sir Thomas Hope, King's Advocate; the small estate of Pitscottie, once the property of Lindsay, the historian of Scotland; and the picturesque winding ravine of Dura Den, the seat of some manufactures, are in the neighbourhood of Ceres,—and the last goes to the north-east, is richly fossiliferous, takes down Ceres Water to the Eden, and contains at its mouth the mansion of Kemback, the seat of George Macgill, Esq.

1096. **DAIRSIE** Church, near Dairsie Station, is a beautiful Gothic structure with a tower, built in 1615, by Archbishop Spottiswood, and now modernized. Dairsie Castle, near the Church, is the roofless ruin of an edifice in which a parliament was held in 1335, and in which Archbishop Spottiswood is said to have written his "Church History." The mansions of Craigfoodie, David Meldrum, Esq.; Newmill, Alex. Bogie, Esq.; and Pitormie, J. Meldrum, Esq., stand within the parish of Dairsie: those of Dron, Mrs. Meldrum; Pitcullo, John Pitcairn, Esq.; and Airdit, Miss Grieve, stand to the east, within the parish of Leuchars: and those of Rathillet, David Carsewell, Esq.; and Mountquhanie, D. Gillespie, Esq., stand to the north-west, within the parish of Kilmany. Rathillet is associated with the memory

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of David Hackston, the famous Covenanter, one of the slayers of Archbishop Sharpe; and Kilmany is redolent with the memory of the early ministry of Dr. Chalmers.

1097. **ST. ANDREWS** is a market town, a sea-port, a royal burgh, and the seat of a university; and, in former times, was the ecclesiastical metropolis of Scotland. It stands on the coast, overlooking a wide, slender, unsheltered incurvature of the sea, called St. Andrews Bay. It is reached by a branch railway of 5 miles from the main line at Leuchars, with an intermediate station adjacent to the Eden at Guard Bridge. The country around it is low and flat, somewhat relieved by inland hills. Its own site is a tabular rocky eminence, with an elevation of about 50 feet above the level of the sea. A stretch of downs, called the Links, lies adjacent on the coast, and is famous for the game of golf. Magus Moor, where Archbishop Sharpe was slain, lies 3½ miles to the west. Strathtyrum, once a seat of Sir William Sharpe, son of the Archbishop, now the property of Colonel Cheape, is in the north-western environs; Mount Melville, the seat of John Whyte Melville, Esq., is 2 miles to the south-west; and Charleton, J. A. Thomson, Esq.; Kincaple, A. Meldrum, Esq.; Clatto, Major General Low; Brownhills, John Luke, Esq.; Kingask, J. Jamison, Esq.; Kenly Green, A. W. Russell, Esq.; Balmungo, A. K. Lindsay, Esq.; Denbrae, A. Watson Wemyss, Esq.; Stravithie, J. Cleghorn, Esq.; Kinaldy, J. Purves, Esq.; are within distances of from 1½ to 3½ miles.

St. Andrews was long passing into decay and neglect, but has recently undergone a bright revival, and now attracts great numbers of summer visitors. The exterior view of it, as seen at a little distance, is imposing; and the interior views, with regular, airy streets, great public buildings, and grand grim ruins, are picturesque and suggestive. Three principal streets, South Street, Market Street, and North Street, go westward from the vicinity of the Cathedral, diverging from one another in the manner of radii. Another street called Swallow Street, formerly ran parallel to North Street near the shore, but has been converted into a public walk, now called the Scores. A handsome new street, called Bell Street, runs from North Street to South Street near their west end; and some fine modern extensions, called Gladstone Crescent, Playfair Terrace, Gillespie Terrace, together with places of other names, stand further to the west. The new Town Hall, on the south side of South Street, is a handsome edifice in the Scottish Gothic style, built in 1858–9, and contains an apartment of 75 feet by 35, together with other accommodations for public assemblies. The old Town Hall, in the centre of Market Street, is an ancient structure, repaired and enlarged, and contains some curious relics. The Martyrs' Monument, at the west end of the Scores, erected in 1842 in memory of the martyrs of the Reformation, is a handsome obelisk on a graduated ornamental base, and rises to the height of 45 feet. The Town or Trinity Church, on the north side of South Street, is an edifice of the 12th century, 162 feet long, and 63 feet wide, surmounted by a steeple, and repaired in 1798; was the place in which John Knox struck one of the greatest blows of the Reformation; and contains an elaborately sculptured marble monument of Archbishop Sharpe. The Free Church, the Episcopal Church, and the Independent Chapel, are modern ornamental buildings.

The University of St. Andrews includes the College of St. Mary, founded in 1537, and now restricted to theology; and the Colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, founded in 1455 and 1512, united in 1747, and now used for a general curriculum. The University Library, situated on the south side of

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South Street, stands on ground formerly occupied by a Parliament House, was built in 1764, and contains a few rare manuscripts, about 52,000 printed volumes, several fine paintings, and a beautifully carved oaken chair, said to have been used at the trial of Archbishop Spottiswood. St. Mary's College stands contiguous to the Library, forms two sides of a quadrangle, is approached from the street by an arched gateway, and contains the principal's house, seemingly of the time of James V., a chapel, and accommodation for four classes. The United College stands on the north side of North Street; occupies the original site of St. Salvator's College; was rebuilt since 1815 by means of grants from Government; forms two sides of a quadrangle, round a court of 230 feet by 180; is entered by an archway through the basement of an elegant steeple 156 feet high; displays light and airy characters in the collegiate style of architecture, with a church in the Gothic style; and contains accommodation for ten classes. The original Chapel of St. Salvator still stands, is used as a parish church, and contains a gorgeous monument of Bishop Kennedy, raised at a cost equal to £10,000 of modern money. The Chapel of St. Leonard, situated 100 yards southwest of the Cathedral, also still stands, though now roofless and ruinous, and shows remains of some interesting monuments; and the official residence of George Buchanan, who was principal of St. Leonard's College, is in the immediate neighbourhood of the Chapel, and still entire. The Madras College, situated on the south side of the town, is a seminary for the classics, modern languages, and the branches of an ordinary English education; was founded by bequest of Dr. Bell, who was a native of St. Andrews, and died in 1832; and comprises a handsome open quadrangle, in the Tudor style, with ample accommodation and airing grounds for upwards of 1000 pupils.

The Chapel and Tower of St. Rule, at the eastern extremity of the town, are one of the oldest ruins of their class in Scotland. The Chapel was of small extent, but continues to exhibit an interesting amount of Norman masonry; and the Tower is a square structure of fine ashlar-work, 108 feet high. The Cathedral, in the north-eastern vicinity of St. Rule's Chapel, was founded in 1162, finished in 1318, and destroyed by the ecclesioclasts of the Reformation in 1559, as sung by Tennant in his "Papistry Stormed; or, the Dinging Doun o' the Cathedral." It was a cruciform structure, chiefly in the early pointed style, mixed with Norman, 370 feet along the choir and nave, and 180 feet along the transepts. All that remains of it is the east end, with two towers, each about 100 feet high, half of the west end, and part of the south walls. The Priory or Augustinian monastery, in the southern vicinity of the Cathedral, was founded in 1144, and was one of the most elegant and extensive structures of its class in Europe, but has almost entirely disappeared. A wall was built around its precincts in the early part of the 16th century, 4 feet thick, 20 feet high, and nearly half a mile in circuit, with 16 projecting turrets at irregular distances; and a considerable part of this is still standing. A Dominican monastery stood near the west end of South Street; and a beautiful fragment of it, with an arched Gothic roof, survives in front of the Madras College. A Franciscan monastery stood at the west end of North Street, and a collegiate church in the vicinity of the harbour, but both are extinct.

The Castle of St. Andrews, on an eminence of the shore at the east end of the Scores, was both a military fastness and a palace. The original pile was erected about the beginning of the 13th century, but perished amid the wars between the English and the Scotch. A new pile was built toward the close of the

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14th century, forming a quadrangle with spacious enclosed court; and this was damaged by siege after the murder of Cardinal Beaton, and demolished during the wars which followed the Reformation. Little of it now remains except a handsome square tower and part of the south wall. The archbishops resided in the Castle; the Duke of Rothesay, son of Robert III., was confined in it; James III. was born in it; and several of the Scottish kings made visits to it.

St. Andrews was founded either at or before the best times of the Culdees; and it took the name of St. Andrews from a legend, that Rule, an ecclesiastic of Achaia, brought to it some bones of the apostle Andrew. It witnessed for ages the proudest power of priestcraft, emulating the power of kings; witnessed also the burning of martyrs to maintain that power, and some tremendous bursts of popular retribution, particularly in the murder of Cardinal Beaton; and witnessed likewise some important political events. Here the Scottish Parliament swore allegiance to Edward I. of England; and here the same national authority recognised the regal claims of Robert the Bruce. Here an army of Edward III. of England attained a temporary mastery, and were eventually overthrown. Here occurred some sharp scenes in the time of Mary; and here, in 1583, James VI. re-acquired self-control on his escape from Ruthven. The town now is the seat of a considerable country trade, conducts some manufacture and commerce, and offers good advantages as a sea-side retreat of summer visitors. It has a key post office, four banking offices, a good club with billiards and a reading-room, and five principal inns, the Star, the Cross Keys, the Royal, the Victoria, and the Golf. It is governed by a provost, four bailies, and twenty-four councillors; and it unites with six other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 5107. Many of its ecclesiastics, its professors, its alumni, and its natives are well known to fame.

1098. **LEUCHARS** village has a post office under St. Andrews, a very ancient parish church, and about 600 inhabitants. The church has been much disfigured by modern repairs, but still gives to view a very beautiful Norman chancel and apse. An ancient castle stood at the village, and figured in the wars with the English, but has disappeared. Earlshall House, in the southern vicinity, dates from the end of the 16th century; takes its name from an ancient estate of the Earls of Fife; belonged for ages to the Bruce family, and passed about 40 years ago to Lieutenant-Colonel Long. Pitlethie, in the northern vicinity, now the seat of William Lawson, Esq., is supposed to occupy the site of an ancient royal hunting seat.

1099. **TAYPORT**, or Ferry-Port-on-Craig, sprang from an ancient ferry station, became enlarged at the formation of the railway, and is a sea-bathing resort. It has a key post office, a banking office, an inn, four places of worship, and a harbour basin 600 feet by 200. Its population in 1851 was 2051. The estate around it belonged, at different times, to the Scotts of Balwearie, to the ancestors of the Marquis of Dalhousie, to the Archbishops of St. Andrews, and to the Lords Colville of Culross; and it is now the property of Captain W. H. Maitland Dougall, R.N. Scotscraig House, the seat of that gentleman, stands a little to the west, and is a large edifice of 1807. Newport, 2¾ miles west of Tayport, has a post office under Dundee, an inn, a fine ferry harbour, two places of worship, and about 400 inhabitants; and communicates, many times a-day, by ferry with Dundee. A number of neat villas stand around it; and the mansions of Tayfield and St. Fort, the seats of John Berry, Esq., and Henry Stewart, Esq., both handsome modern mansions, the latter in the Tudor style, are in the southern neighbourhood. Balmerino parish, on

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the coast, further west, contains the mansions of Naughton and Birkhill; the ruin of Naughton Castle, said to have been built by a natural son of William the Lion; the ruin of a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1229; and some vestiges of a battle between the Scotch and the Danes; and it gave the peerage title of Baron to six successive members of the family of Elphinstone, the last of whom suffered attaint and death for participation in the rebellion of 1745.

XC.—FROM ST. ANDREWS TO CRAIL AND PITTENWEEM.

	Paragraph
By road, all on the coast, with public conveyance. Balmungo, right; Kinkell Castle, Newbigging, and Boarhills village, left; Pitmilly Burn, crossed; Pitmilly House, right; **Kingsbarns**, 7 miles	1100
Cambo House and Randerston Castle, left; Kirkmay, right; **Crail**, 11 miles	1101
Isle of May, left; Thirdpart, right; **Kilrenny**, passed through	1102
Anstruther, 14 miles	1103
Pittenweem, 15 miles	1104

1100. **KINGSBARNS** has a post office under St. Andrews, a parish church, and about 630 inhabitants. It took its name from a royal granary in its neighbourhood, now extinct. Kingsbarns House, adjacent, is the seat of Captain Corstorphine of Pittowie; Pitmilly House, a mile to the north-north-west, is the seat of W. T. Monypenny, Esq.; Cambo House, three quarters of a mile to the south-east, is the seat of Sir Thomas Erskine, Bart.; and Balcomie, 1¾ mile further south-east, was at one time a mansion of great size and splendour, the seat of successively Sir William Hope, Scot of Scotstarvit, and the Earl of Kellie, but is now reduced to a fragment, and inhabited by a farmer.

1101. **CRAIL** is a seaport and a royal burgh. It comprises two streets, parallel to one another along the shore, and two or three intersecting lanes. Many of its houses are large, and have an antique appearance. A royal castle, a residence of David I., overlooked the harbour, but has all disappeared except the fragment of a wall. A priory, dedicated to St. Rufus, stood below the east end of the town, and has left some ruins. The parish church, consisting of nave and aisles, is a fine, ancient, Gothic edifice, and was collegiate, in the Romish times, for a provost, a sacrist, and ten prebendaries. John Knox preached in it the famous sermon which roused the populace to demolish the monasteries; and Archbishop Sharpe, in his Presbyterian days, was one of its ministers. The town has a key post office, and an inn called the Golf; and it unites with the St. Andrews burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 1247. Fifeness, 1¾ mile to the east-north-east, is popularly called the East Neuk of Fife, and gives that name to a well-known Scottish air. Traces are seen across it of a defensive wall, said to have been constructed by the Danes to cover their debarkation in 874. A cave on the shore near the end of this wall was the scene of the reputed murder of King Constantine. The Carr Rock, in a dangerous reef, running out from Fifeness, is surmounted by an iron beacon, 25 feet high, which took six years' labour to construct. The Isle of May, 6 miles south-south-east of Crail, a mile long, and three-quarters of a mile broad, has a flattish surface, contains ruins of an ancient priory, and bears aloft two lighthouses, with fixed lights, at altitudes of 110 and 240 feet.

1102. **KILRENNY** is a tiny old place, with the rank of a royal burgh, but shares its franchise with Cellardykes, which is practically the eastern part of Anstruther. Innergelly House, in its vicinity, is the seat of N. D. Lawrie,

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Esq. Airdrie House, 2 miles to the north, was the residence and the death-place in 1830 of the Earl of Kellie; and includes an old tower which commands a grand view of the Frith of Forth and the Lothians.

1103. **ANSTRUTHER** extends in a slender band along the shore; includes Cellardykes, Anstruther-Easter, and Anstruther-Wester; and constitutes two royal burghs, and part of a third, all grouped in the franchise with St. Andrews. It contains a key post office, three banking offices, two parish churches, and four other places of worship; and it carries on some small manufactures, and some fishings and commerce. One of its parish churches is a very ancient Gothic structure with a steeple. The Maggie Lauder of famous song, Dr. Tennant, the author of "Anster Fair," and the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, were natives. The population is about 2840.

1104. **PITTENWEEM** is a post town, a sea-port, and a royal burgh. It includes three parallel streets, with several intersecting lanes, and is well built and pleasant. It contains curious remains of an Augustinian priory of the 12th century,—some of them used as a parish church. It has a regular burgh government, and is grouped in the parliamentary franchise with St. Andrews. Its population in 1851 was 1450. St. Monans, 1½ mile to the west, is also a sea-port, and has a post office under Pittenweem, a renovated, ancient, Gothic church, and about 1040 inhabitants. Balcaskie, 2 miles north-west of Pittenweem, the seat of Sir R. A. Anstruther, Bart., is a fine old edifice. Kellie Castle, a little further north, the property of the Earl of Mar, was once a grand mansion, but is now occupied by a farmer.

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FOURTEENTH DIVISION.

STRATHMORE, ANGUS, AND MEARNS.

THIS district is variously flat, hilly, and mountainous. One tract of it is the Carse of Gowrie, extending along the upper half of the Frith of Tay; another, and much larger, is a broad, hanging plain, diversified with hills and levels, extending along the lower part of the Frith, and along the German Ocean; a third is the range of the Sidlaw Hills, striking north-eastward from the vicinity of Perth to the sea; a fourth is Strathmore, a belt of plain, relieved only by small, soft eminences, and extending along all the north-west side of the Sidlaws; and a fifth is a section of the Grampians, cloven with glens, and running up to all the water-shed from the sources of the Isla to the subsidence into low spurs in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen. Nearly all parts of the district which possess interest for tourists lie within three railway routes—from Perth to Dundee, from Perth to Aberdeen, and from Dundee to Aberdeen.

XCI.—FROM PERTH TO DUNDEE.

Paragraph

A route lies, by steamer, down the Tay; another route, which is the one we shall here trace, lies by the Perth and Dundee Railway; and a tourist who goes and returns will do well to go by railway and return by steamer. The **River Tay** crossed on a long wooden viaduct, and begun to be closely followed for several miles..... 941

The **Sidlaw Hills**, here and onward, left.....1105

Kinfauns Castle, and picturesque wooded cliffs, left; Kinfauns Station, 4½ miles.....1106

Seggieden, right; Elcho Castle, on the further side of the Tay, right; Inchyra village, on the hither side, right; **Carse of Gowrie**, entered.....1107

Glencarse Station, 7 miles.....1108

St. Madoes, right; Glendoig, left; **Errol** House and village, right.....1109

Errol Station, 11 miles. Megginch Castle and Kilspindie, left; Powgavie, right; **Inchture** Station, 13½ miles.....1110

Castle Huntly and Rossie Priory, left; **Longforgan** Station, 16 miles.....1111

Shore of the Frith begun to be closely followed; Kingoodie Quarries, crossed on stupendous works; **Invergowrie** Station, 18 miles.....1112

Balgay Hill and Dundee Law, left; road to **Lochee**, left.....1113

Dundee Town and Station, 22 miles.....1114

1105. **THE SIDLAW HILLS** commence at Kinnoul, immediately south-east of Perth; go 21 miles north-eastward to a point 6 miles south-south-west of Forfar; and fork there into two lines, the one going 18 miles east-north-eastward to the coast at Redhead, the other 38 miles north-eastward to the coast in

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the vicinity of Stonehaven. All their parts of main bulk occur between Kinnoul and the fork; and these are variously ridges, tableaux, and isolated hills, with intersecting hollows. Their breadth varies from 3 to 6 miles; and their height rises frequently to upwards of 1000 feet above the level of the sea, but nowhere to more than 1406 feet. Their predominant rock is the old red sandstone.

1106. **KINFAUNS CASTLE**, the seat of Lord Gray, is a splendid edifice of 1822, after a design by Smirke; and contains a rich collection of objects of vertu, and an ancient sword which competes with that in Dumbarton Castle the claim of having been the sword of Sir William Wallace. The surrounding grounds are a picturesque assemblage of hill, slope, and crag, laden with wood, and highly embellished. Balthayock House, in an opening among the hills, a mile to the north-east, is the seat of Neil F. Blair, Esq.; and Balthayock Castle, adjacent to that mansion, is the ruin of an ancient strong fortalice, supposed to have belonged to the Knights Templars. Seggieden, near the Tay, a mile south-east of Kinfauns Castle, is the seat of Mrs. Drummond Hay; and Inchyra House, a mile further down, is the property of the heirs of Robert Chrystall, Esq. All the scenery hither from Perth is exquisitely beautiful; and a view, beside a cottage and tree, a little below Seggieden, is surpassingly rich.

1107. **THE CARSE OF GOWRIE** is a low, flat, alluvial tract, 13 miles long, and from 2 to 4 miles broad, lying between the Tay and the Sidlaws, and extending from the vicinity of Kinfauns to Invergowrie. It is all rich corn land, in a high state of cultivation. It appears to have lain under water far into the human period; and some swells in it, now called Inches, show a different soil from the rest, and seem to have been islands.

1108. **GLENCARSE** estate, the property of Thomas Greig, Esq., contains a mansion, an inn, a post office under Perth, and a railway station. Glendoig House, at the foot of a beautifully-wooded hill, some distance beyond the station, is the seat of Lawrence Craigie, Esq. Pitfour Castle, near the Tay to the south, a large, quadrangular, turreted edifice, is the seat of Sir John S. Richardson. St. Madoes Church, on the hither side of Pitfour, appears to occupy the site of a Culdee cell; and the church-yard connected with it contains a fine Runic monument. The name, St. Madoes, points to the Culdee missionary Madock, but has been popularly corrupted into Semmiedores; and an old ballad speaks of "the stannin' stanes o' Semmiedores."

1109. **ERROL** village, fully a mile south-west of Errol Station, stands on a swell amid the Carse, commanding an extensive view; contains a key post office, a parish church, and three other places of worship; has about 1300 inhabitants, and gives the title of Earl to the family of Hay. The parish church is an erection of 1831, a large cruciform edifice, in chaste Norman style, with square tower, after a design by Gillespie Graham. Errol House, in the vicinity of the village, was formerly the seat of the Earls of Errol, but now belongs to Mr. Allen, and is at present inhabited by Sir James G. Baird, Bart. Murie, further west, is the seat of Mr. Yeaman. Megginch Castle, in the north-western neighbourhood of the station, an edifice of 1575, is the seat of John M. Drummond, Esq. Kilspindie village, 1½ mile further to the north-west, contains a parish church, had anciently a castle, and figures in the narrative of Blind Harry as the place of Sir William Wallace's boyhood. Fingask Castle, 1½ mile north of Kilspindie, a castellated mansion, partly ancient, partly modern, is the seat of Sir Patrick Murray Threipland, Bart. Evelick Castle, in the same neighbourhood, is the ruin of the ancient fortalice of the Lindsays, knights of

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Evelick. Inchmartin, 1½ mile north-east of the station, is the seat of Mr. Allen.

1110. **INCHTURE** village, a little north of Inchture Station, stands pleasantly on a swell of the Carse, and has a key post office, an inn, a neat Gothic church of 1834, and about 250 inhabitants. Castle Huntly, a short distance to the east, a grand old baronial mansion, on an abrupt rock, was once the seat of the Earls of Kinghorn, and is now the property of George Paterson, Esq. Rossie Priory, about a mile to the north, a splendid monastic-looking edifice of 1817, is the seat of Lord Kinnaird. Moncur Castle, within the grounds of Rossie Priory, is a wood-embosomed ruin of an ancient fortalice. Ballindean, about a mile north-west of Inchture, a tasteful modern mansion, is the seat of Mr. Trotter. Kinnaird Castle, midway between Ballindean and Fingask, is a stately structure of the 12th century, built as a provincial fortalice of the Crown, inhabited some days in 1617 by James VI., now belonging to Sir P. M. Threipland, Bart., and outwardly renovated in 1855.

1111. **LONGFORGAN** village, north-east of Longforgan Station, straggles along a ridgy swell, about 135 feet high, with a splendid view over the Carse of Gowrie and the Tay; and has a post office under Dundee, a parish church, and about 470 inhabitants. Fowlis Church, 2½ miles to the north, is a beautiful Saxon-Gothic edifice, built in the 12th century, and repaired in 1842; and the burying-place of Lord Gray adjoins it. Kingoodie Quarries, to the south of Longforgan, at the railway, are famous for the quality of their sandstone; and Kingoodie village, in the neighbourhood, on the Tay, has a small harbour for exporting the stone.

1112. **INVERGOWRIE** is a small, ancient village, with a harbour, the ruins and church-yard of a very old church, and about 110 inhabitants. Alexander I. held crown lands around it, and began to build a palace on them, but saw cause to convey them to the monks of Scone. Invergowrie House and Mylnefield, in the vicinity, are the seats of Alexander Clayhills, Esq., and J. Mylne, Esq. Gray House, 1¾ mile to the north-north-west, is the family mansion of Lord Gray. Camperdown House, 1¾ mile north by east, a noble modern edifice, with octostyle Ionic portico, is the seat of the Earl of Camperdown. Liff Church, three-quarters of a mile north-west of Gray House, is a handsome Gothic edifice of 1831, with a steeple.

1113. **LOCHEE**, 1½ mile north-west of Dundee, stands within that burgh's parliamentary boundaries, but has itself the bulk and importance of a town. It contains a post-office under Dundee; two chief inns, Small's and Tod's, and three places of worship; and it possesses four factories, and carries on extensive weaving. Its population in 1851 was 5332. Mains Tower, 1½ mile north-east of it, adjacent to a picturesque ravine, called the Den of Mains, is the ruin of an ancient baronial fortalice. Claverhouse, a little west of this, was the patrimonial estate of the persecutor Graham, Viscount Dundee; and now contains a recent monumental structure, in the form of a ruin, on the site of his extinct mansion. Baldovan House, still further west, the seat of Sir John Ogilvie, Bart, is an elegant edifice of 1854, after designs by Coe and Goodwin.

1114. **DUNDEE** is a large sea-port, a seat of great manufacture, a royal burgh, and the third most populous town in Scotland. The tract around it rises rapidly from low shore, through undulating slopes, to rounded hills; is well embellished by art; and as seen from the Tay, or from the opposite shore, looks richly beautiful. Dundee Law, a dome-shaped hill, with verdant summit, 525 feet high, rises immediately behind the town; Balgay Hill, a lesser eminence, sheeted with wood, rises a little further

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west; and both hills command a very splendid view. Vestiges of an ancient fortification exist on the top of Dundee Law; and a stone at Pitalpie near its north-west skirt, marks the battle-field of a desperate conflict, in 834, between the Picts and the Scots.

All the old parts of Dundee, and some of the modern extensions, stand along a strip of low ground adjacent to the shore; while some of the newer parts ascend the slopes which rise toward Dundee Law and Balgay Hill. Most of the town is irregular and ungraceful; but some of the newer streets, as well as some re-edificed points in the chief of the old ones, are symmetrical and elegant. An oblong in the centre, called variously the High Street, the Market Place, and the Cross, is a very spacious and imposing thoroughfare. A modern street, called Reform Street, going off that oblong to the north, is edificed in a style which may compare with the best parts of Edinburgh. Some of the outskirts are occupied mainly by villas; while others are the noisy, murky nests of factories. The town, as a whole, with regard to its buildings and its general appearance, has undergone much greater improvement in recent years than any other large town in Scotland.

The Town Hall, on the south side of High Street, is an edifice in Roman-Ionic, after a design by the elder Adam, built in 1734, renovated in 1854, disposed below in piazzas, and adorned above with a spire 140 feet high. The Royal Exchange, at the north end of Panmure Street, is a structure in the Flemish style, after a design by David Bryce of Edinburgh, erected in 1853–56, at a cost of upwards of £12,000; has a massive tower, terminating in carved parapet and flat roof; and contains a lofty ornate hall, 77 feet long, and 34 feet wide. The Corn Exchange, in Bank Street, is an edifice in the Anglo-Italian style, after a design by Charles Edward of Dundee, built in 1856–58; and contains a public hall, 40 feet high, 130 feet long, and 60 feet wide. The Court-rooms and Prisons off Ward Street, are an extensive pile, with severe Grecian features, after a design by Angus, built in 1836, at a cost of £26,000, and much enlarged in 1854. The Exchange Coffee-room, at the foot of Castle Street, is a handsome modern edifice with Doric and Ionic decorations, after a design by George Smith of Edinburgh, erected at a cost of £9000; and contains a reading-room, 73 feet by 38, with a marble bust of the late Lord Panmure by Steele. The Custom-House, on the south side of Dock Street, is an elegant edifice, with Roman-Ionic portico, after a design by Leslie and Taylor, built in 1843. The new Terminus of the Dundee and Arbroath Railway, near the Custom-House, is a neat, well-contrived building, after designs by Charles Ower. The Royal Arch, at the top of the Victoria Quay, is a structure in the Saxon style, 82 feet long, and 84 feet high, comprising central arch, side arches, and turrets, erected in 1850, after a design by J. T. Rochead of Glasgow, at a cost of upwards of £3000, to commemorate the landing of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in 1844. Two Russian guns, taken in the Crimean war, stand in the open space before the Arch. The Barracks, situated on high ground, on the skirts of Dundee Law, have arrangements of a high order, and enclose the remains of Dudhope Castle, the ancient, strong, spacious residence of the Scrymseours, constables of Dundee.

Three of the parish churches are contained in a cruciform Gothic edifice, near the centre of the town, partly reconstructed in 1842–7, at a cost of £11,135, partly preserved from ancient dates, and all united to a fine ancient tower, 156 feet high. St. Andrew's Church, off Cowgate, is a handsome structure with an elegant steeple, 139 feet high, built in 1772. St. Paul's Free Church, in Nethergate, is a neat, cruciform edifice, with a steeple 167

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feet high, built in 1852. St. Peter's Free Church, in Perth Road, formerly an Established Church, the scene of the ministry of Mr. M'Cheyne, is a substantial structure of 1836, and has a neat spire with clock and bells moved by water power. The United Presbyterian Church at Constitution Road and Bell Street is a handsome edifice. Chalmers' Free Church, in Hunter Street, the Independent Chapel in Ward Street, the Independent Chapel in Panmure Street, St. Mary's Episcopal Chapel in Blenshall Street, and St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Chapel in Nethergate, are ornamental Gothic structures. St. Paul's Episcopal Chapel on Castle Hill, at the top of Seagate, is a cruciform edifice in the middle pointed style, with a steeple 217 feet high, after a design by Gilbert Scott of London, and was built in 1855, at a cost of £13,000. St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church at Forebank, Hilltown, is an edifice of nave and aisles, in the Saxon style, 152 feet long and 60 feet wide within walls, and was erected in 1851. The Royal Infirmary, conspicuously situated on open ground in the outskirts, is a splendid edifice in the Tudor style, with a frontage of 350 feet, and two retiring wings of the length of 160 feet, and was built in 1852–5, after designs by Coe and Goodwin of London, at a cost of £14,348. The Public Seminaries in Reform Street are a structure slightly resembling the High School of Edinburgh, with massive Doric portico, built in 1833, after a design by Angus, at a cost of £10,000. The Industrial Schools, in Ward Street, are a handsome edifice in the early English style, erected in 1856.

An ancient fort stood on rocks near what is now the centre of the town; but both it and the rocks have disappeared. A royal residence, with a mint, stood in a close off the High Street, and became a town mansion first of the Earls of Angus, next of Viscount Dundee, but is now extinct. A royal palace, called Whitehall, stood at a place to which it has bequeathed the name of Whitehall Close, and was inhabited by Charles I. immediately before his fatal expedition into England. A magnificent town mansion of the Earls of Crawford stood in the vicinity of Whitehall. A turreted building at Greenmarket, formerly used as the Custom-House, appears to have originally been the town mansion of some family of note. A house with flat-capped turret, at the foot of Overgate, was the birth-place of the Duchess Anne of Buccleuch and Monmouth, and the temporary residence of General Monk. The "Blue Bell" Inn, at the top of Seagate, gave a night's lodging to the Chevalier St. George, and was the birth-place of Admiral Duncan. An old archway at the east end of Cowgate, one of the gates of a rampart which anciently surrounded the town, is notable for the reformer Wishart having preached upon it during a time of plague. A house at the top of Methodist Close, in Overgate, was a convent of St. Clair. Another convent, three monasteries, and no fewer than fourteen ancient churches or chapels, stood within the town or its suburbs, most of them so prominent as to continue associated in some manner or other with the names of their localities; but all are now extinct. A burying-ground, called the Howff, formed about the year 1564, in the garden of the Greyfriars' Monastery, contains a number of curious old monuments. A fine new burying-ground, on the west side of Constitution Road, was formed in 1836; a still finer one, comprehending six acres, on the north side of Perth Road, was formed in 1845; and the latter contains a monument to the poet William Thom, the author of "The Mitherless Bairn."

The Harbour of Dundee has undergone improvements since 1820, to the cost of upwards of £250,000; it comprises magnificent wet docks, spacious quays, patent slip, graving docks, and

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other accommodations suited to a great port; and it owns shipping to the amount of about 56,000 tons in sailing vessels, and about 1500 in steamers. Ship-building, iron working, rope making, jute carpet manufacture, machine making, sugar refining, glove making, and some other departments of industry, are largely carried on; while linen manufacture alone maintains 52 spinning-mills, 17 power loom factories, 62 hand loom factories, and 10 calendering works, employs about 25,000 persons, and exports yarns and fabrics to the yearly value of about £2,900,000. The town publishes eight newspapers, has a central post office with diffused collecting pillars, and contains seven banking offices, a large public library, six public reading-rooms, and a great variety of local institutions. Its chief hotels are the Royal, in Nethergate; the British and the George, in Castle Street; the Albion, in Tally Street; the Crown, in Greenmarket; the Dundee Arms, in Crichton Street; the Star, in Seagate; and three temperance hotels, in Reform Street, Union Street, and Murraygate. The burgh is governed by a provost, four bailies, and seventeen councillors; and it sends one member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 78,931, and was computed to amount, in March 1860, to about 94,500.

David, Earl of Huntingdon, in the 12th century, landed at Dundee from the Crusades, and is believed to have built the tower which still stands at the central parish churches. Edward I. of England twice took the town and laid it waste. Sir William Wallace attended school in it, and afterwards freed it from the English. The Duke of Lancaster burnt it in 1385. James V. and his queen, attended by the chief dignitaries of the kingdom, spent six days in it in 1528. The earliest reformers were well received in it, and found it a chief stronghold of political and religious liberty. Queen Mary visited it in 1565, and James VI. in 1596. The Marquis of Montrose stormed and captured it in 1645; Charles II. resided some weeks in it, after his coronation at Scone; General Monk took it by assault and sacked it in 1651; and Viscount Dundee attempted to take it, but was beaten off, in 1689. Many famous men have been connected with it as natives or as residents, but are too numerous to be named within our limits. It gave the titles of Viscount and Earl for some time in the 17th century, to the family of Scrymseour, and afterwards that of Viscount, to the notorious Graham of Claverhouse.

XCII.—FROM PERTH TO ABERDEEN.

Paragraph

By the Scottish North-Eastern Railway. Same as **LXXXI.** to Stanley, 7 miles. Railway to Dunkeld, left; **Dunsinnan** Hill, 6½ miles to the right.....1115

Campsie Linn and Stobhall, right; Airntully, left; Kinclaven Castle, left; the **River Tay**, crossed 941

Cargill Station, 11¼ miles1116

The River **Isla**, begun to be followed up to the vicinity of Meigle... ...1117

Stormont district, left...1118

Woodside Station, 13½ miles.....1119

Strathmore, entered, with the Sidlaw Hills on the right, and the frontier Grampians on the left.....1105, 1026

Keithock, right; branch railway to **Blairgowrie**, left.....1120

Cupar-Angus Town and Station, 15¾ miles.....1121

Road to **Alyth**, left.....1122

Hallyburton House, 1½ mile to the right; mouth of **Ericht Water** 1½ mile to the left..1123

Ardler Station, 18¼ miles. Keillour, left; Newtyle Hill, 1¾ mile to the right; **Newtyle Railway**, right 1124

Belmont Castle, left; **Meigle** Station, 21¼ miles.....1125

Kinpirnie Hill, 1½ mile to the right; Dean Water, begun to be

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Paragraph

followed up to the vicinity of Forfar; Denoon Castle, right; **Airlie** Castle, 3½ miles to the left.....1126
Eassie Station, 24½ miles. Eassie and Denkenny, left; Balgowrie, and Newton, right; **Glammis** Station, 26¾ miles. 1127
Railway to **Kirriemuir**, left.....1128
Road to **Kinnettles** and Inverarity, right.....1129
Glammis Castle, right; Haughs, left; Forfar Loch, left; **Forfar** Town and Station, 32½ miles.....1130
Loch Fithie, left; Clocksbriggs Station, 35 miles. Road to Dunnichen and Carmylie, right; **Rescobie** Loch, left.....1131
Auldbar Station, 37¾ miles.....1132
Chapelton, right; Balgavies House, left; **Guthrie** Station, 39½ miles..1133
Railway to Arbroath, right; **Friockheim** Village, right.....1161
Lunan Water, crossed 1134
Milton, left; Kinnell, right; Glasterlaw, left; Beauchamp, right; Monrithmont Moor, traversed; **Farnell** station, 45 miles.....1135
Kinnaird Castle, left; Old Montrose and Montrose basin, right; **South Esk Water**, crossed on a wooden viaduct.....1136
Bridge of **Dun** Station, 48¼ miles.....1137
Railway to **Brechin**, left1138
Longley, left; Newbigging, right; Dubton Station, 50¾ miles. Railway to **Montrose**, right.....1139
Hedderwick, right; Hillside village, left; Charlton, right; Rosemount, left; deep cutting, passed through; North Esk Water, right; **Craigo** Station, 54 miles.....1140
North Esk Water, crossed on a lofty viaduct.....1141
Marykirk Station, 56 miles.....1142
Kirktonhill, right; Inglismaldie, left; Garvock Hill, right; **Laurencekirk** Station, 59½ miles1143
Road to **Fettercairn**, left.....1144
Conveth Mill, left; Scotstown, right; Fordoun House and Auchinblae Village, left; **Fordoun** Station, 62¾ miles.....1145
Road to **Bervie**, right...1146
Monboddo, left; Bervie Water, followed down 2 miles and crossed; **Drumlithie** Station, 66¾ miles.....1147
Falside, right; long viaduct and great cutting traversed; Carron Water, begun to be followed down 3½ miles and crossed; Fetteresso House, left; **Dunnottar Castle**, 2 miles to the right.....1148
Stonehaven Station, 73¾ miles.....1149
Cowie Water, crossed on a long and lofty viaduct; Ury House, left; high, bold coast on the right, with giddy cliffs, begun to be followed to the vicinity of Aberdeen; Megray and Blackhill, left; Muchalls Station, 78½ miles. Skateraw, right; Newtonhill Station, 79½ miles. Cummackmore, right; Berryhill, left; Dunnies, right; **Portlethen** Station, 82 miles.....1150
Dalquharn, left; Findon, right; granite quarries, right; **Cove** Station, 85½ miles.....1151
Lourston, left; Nigg and Girdleness, right; **Torry**, right.....1152
The River Dee, crossed on a slanting, iron-arched viaduct.....1163
Junction of Deeside Railway, left; **Aberdeen** Town and Station, 90½ miles.....1162

1115. DUNSINNAN, 8 miles north-east of Perth, is an isolated conical hill, belonging to the Sidlaw group, rising to an altitude of 1114 feet above the level of the sea, and commanding a fine prospect of Strathmore. Its north-west side has a gradual ascent; its other sides show cliffs and steeps; and its summit was formerly crowned with a strong castle, and defended by rampart and fossé. Tradition agrees exactly with Shakespeare in ascribing the castle to Macbeth. Tradition says also that Macbeth, before removing hither, resided in a castle on a mound at Cairnbeddie, 3¾ miles to the west; and that mound, on being opened in 1822, was found to inhume many sword handles and horse shoes. Dunsinnan House, 1½ mile north-east of Cairnbeddie, is the seat of John Nairne, Esq.; a relative of whom, in the early years of the present century, was a judge of the Court of Session under the title of Lord Dunsinnan. St. Martin's House, a little south-west of Cairnbeddie, is the seat of William M. F.

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Macdonald, Esq.; and Blackcraigs and Murrayshall, nearer Perth, are the residences of Pat. A. Fraser, Esq., and Lady Oswald. St. Martin's Church, near St. Martin's House, is a handsome edifice of 1842; and Collace Church, in the north-eastern vicinity of Dunsinnan Hill, is a neat Gothic structure of 1813.

1116. **CARGILL** village, near the Tay, adjacent to Cargill Station, has a post office under Cupar-Angus and a parish church. The scenery in its neighbourhood, around the confluence of the Isla and the Tay, and downward, is beautiful. Kinclaven Castle, on the right side of the Tay, nearly opposite the village, is the ruin of an ancient strength, said to have been built by Malcolm Canmore, and captured by Sir William Wallace. Traces of a Roman camp occur on the left bank, near the influx of the Isla; and vestiges of a Roman iter are seen on the neighbouring hills.

1117. **ISLA WATER** rises among the Grampians, 6 miles south of Lochnagar; runs 17 miles south-eastward to Strathmore, at a point 2¼ miles above Meigle; then goes 11 miles south-westward, along Strathmore to the Tay, in the vicinity of Cargill. Its chief tributaries are the Ericht and the Lunan, on the right bank; and the Melgum and the Dean on the left. Its waters abound with trout and salmon. Its scenery is all picturesque, but in different styles—romantically Highland in the upper half, brilliantly Lowland in the lower one. "Three yards of the Isla and its tributaries," said Dr. Macculloch in a mood of enthusiasm, "are worth all the Tweed put together."

1118. **STORMONT** is a district, 14 miles long and 7 or 8 broad, engirt by the Tay, the Isla, the Ericht, and the mountains of Dunkeld. It possesses rich combinations of lake and wood, of vale and hill, of bordering strath and boundary mountain. A grand, comprehensive view of it is obtained from the summit of Benachally, a mountain about 1800 feet high, 5 miles north-north-east of Dunkeld. The western border of the district is noticed in our paragraph 1007. The other parts of it contain the beautiful lakes of Marlee, Clunie, and Butterstone, besides some minor ones; the mansions of Delvine, Sir Alexander M. Mackenzie, Bart.; Gourdie, Dr. Henderson; Glendelvine, J. V. Hagart, Esq.; Snaigow, Mrs. Keay; Kincairney, A. Mitchell, Esq.; Marlee, Captain M'Queen; Kinloch, Thomas Whitson, Esq.; Ballied, J. Livingstone Campbell, Esq.; Forneth, James Speid, Esq.; Reichip, J. Booth, Esq.; and Butterstone, John Leslie, Esq.; an old castellated mansion, on an island of Loch Clunie, built in the 16th century by a bishop of Dunkeld, and now belonging to the Earl of Airlie; vestiges of an ancient edifice, on a large green mound adjacent to the same lake, said to have been the summer palace of King Kenneth Macalpin; various antiquities of at once the Caledonian, the Roman, and the feudal times; a handsome recent Gothic church and tower at Clunie; and an excellent inn at Marlee, much frequented by anglers for sport on the lakes. Stormont gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Mansfield.

1119. **WOODSIDE** is a pleasant village, with a neat Free Church, and about 110 inhabitants. Burrelton, in its vicinity, is a village with a post office under Cupar-Angus, and about 500 inhabitants. Lawton, Keithock, Lintrose, and Balgarsho, in the neighbourhood, and toward Cupar-Angus, are the seats of James Wright, W. E. C. Wood, Mungo Murray, and J. Ross, Esqs.

1120. **BLAIRGOWRIE** is reached by a branch railway of 5 miles north-north-westward from the Cupar-Angus Station. It stands on the right bank of Ericht Water, amid charming environs of strath, ravine, and hill. It has risen, since the commencement of the present century, from the condition of a mean village to that of a pleasant and thriving

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town; and it includes, as suburbs, on the left bank of the Ericht, the considerable villages of Old and New Rattray. A Parish Church of 1824 surmounts a height adjacent to it, called the Hill of Blair; and an Episcopal Church in the town, dedicated to St. Catherine, is a handsome edifice in the early English style. The town contains a key post office, three banking offices, and two chief inns—the Queen's and Maclaren's; and it runs a coach in summer, through Glenshee, to Braemar, distant 37 miles. Its population, inclusive of the suburbs, is about 4100. Craighall, 1½ mile to the north, the seat of Captain James Rattray, is a modernized ancient edifice on a peninsulated rock, rising 214 feet sheer from the Ericht, and was formerly defended on the land side by a fossé and two towers. Craiglioch, a little above Craighall, is a cliff at a very romantic gorge in the river; and the Keith, between Craighall and the town, is a fine cascade. Ardblair and Newton, in the neighbourhood, are strong, old mansions, now used as farm-houses; and the latter occupies the site of a previous mansion, which was burnt down by Cromwell.

1121. **CUPAR-ANGUS**, a small, old town, recently much improved, stands on a rivulet near the left side of the Isla, and contains a Town House with a steeple, a key post office, three banking offices, six places of worship, and two chief inns—Hay's and the Railway. Its population in 1851 was 2004. Near it are traces of a camp of 24 acres, formed by Agricola; and in the centre of this is an ivy-clad fragment of a Cistercian abbey, founded by Malcolm IV. Kettins village, about a mile to the south-east, is a pleasant assemblage of cottages and garden plots, embosomed among wood. Hallyburton House, half a mile east of Kettins, is the property of Lord John F. G. Hallyburton, the representative of the distinguished family of his name who acted a prominent part in the Reformation. Pitcur Castle, 1½ mile south-east of Kettins, is the ruin of the ancient baronial seat of the Hallyburtons. Bandirran House, Newhall, Baldowrie, and Beechhill, in the neighbourhood of Kettins and Cupar-Angus, are the properties of respectively John M. Nairne, Esq., Captain Shaw, Alexander Geikie, Esq., and A. M'Laren, Esq. A Scandinavian standing-stone, traces of an ancient camp, and the site of a reputed castle of Macbeth, occur at respectively Baldowrie, Campmoor, and the Hill of Dores.

1122. **ALYTH**, a small town, stands 5 miles east-north-east of Blairgowrie, and will soon be connected by railway with the Meigle Station. It contains a post office under Meigle, a banking office, a handsome Norman parish church of 1839, three other places of worship, and two inns—Anderson's and the Commercial. Its population in 1851 was 1916. The tract around it, constituting Alyth parish, descends 10 miles from high spurs of the Grampians to the centre of Strathmore, displays fine variety of scenery, and contains Sir James Ramsay's seat of Banff House; the mansions of Balhary and Jordanston; several rude obelisks, ascribed to the time of Robert Bruce; a Pictish intrenchment, traditionally associated with the obscure history of King Arthur and his wife Guinevar; and the ruin of the Castle of Inverquiech, supposed to have been originally a royal hunting-seat.

1123. **ERICHT WATER** is formed by the confluence of two mountain streams—the Ardle and the Shee; and runs southward to the Isla, 2 miles above Cupar-Angus. Its length of course, measured from the confluence of the head-streams, is 7 miles; measured from the sources of the Ardle or of the Shee, 23 miles. Its bed is rocky; its current, impetuous; and its scenery, in many parts, highly romantic. Its lower reaches afford, for both trout and salmon, about the best rod-fishing in Scotland. The road from Blairgowrie to Braemar

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goes up its right side, and up the Shee, to pass over a lofty mountain defile into the head of Deeside; and it has, at the Spittal of Glenshee, 23 miles from Blairgowrie, an excellent inn. The road traverses grand scenery; has an elevation at the inn of about 1000 feet above the level of the sea; passes near three old castles, a famous rocking-stone, and numerous cairns and Druidical circles; and has been repeatedly travelled by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert.

1124. **THE NEWTYLE RAILWAY** connects Strathmore with Dundee, and is 10½ miles long. It deflects in the vicinity of the Meigle Station; ascends a pass through the Sidlaws to an elevation of 544 feet above the level of the sea; descends into the valley of Dighty Water, and traverses it to Dundee Law; goes through a shoulder of that hill in a tunnel 340 yards long; and descends, by an inclined plane 800 yards long, to Dundee. It has stations at Hatton, Auchterhouse, Balbeuchly, Baldragon, and Baldovan. Newtyle village, near its Strathmore extremity, was founded in 1832, and is a neat, clean, regularly built place, with a post office under Cupar-Angus, and about 650 inhabitants. The Glack of Newtyle, by which the railway goes through the Sidlaws, lies between Newtyle Hill on the south-west, and Kinpirnie Hill on the north-east, and has been regarded as a pass of strength from remote times. Hatton Castle was built in 1575 to command it, but is now a ruin. Kinpirnie Hill has an altitude of 1015 feet above the level of the sea, is crowned by a turret which belonged to an observatory, and commands an extensive prospect. Lundie parish, to the south of the railway, within the head of Strathdighty, contains an old church, the burying-place of the Earl of Camperdown, and four small lakes. Auchterhouse mansion, 4 miles further east, an old edifice, is a seat of the Earl of Airlie; and Auchterhouse Castle, in its vicinity, is the fragmentary ruin of an ancient, strong, baronial fortalice, supposed to have been visited by Sir William Wallace, and popularly called Wallace Tower.

1125. **MEIGLE** has a key post office, a banking office, a parish church, two other places of worship, and about 250 inhabitants. The parish church is partly an edifice of 1780, but includes two ancient aisles; and the church-yard contains some very old and curiously sculptured monuments, which are popularly regarded as marking the grave of Guinevar, the wife of King Arthur. Belmont Castle, three-quarters of a mile to the south, the seat of Lord Wharncliffe, is a large, elegant, modern edifice, adjoined to an old tower; and its park contains a tumulus and a block of granite which are popularly associated with the history of Macbeth. Meigle House, Kinloch, and Drumkilbo, in the vicinity, are the seats of respectively the Rev. Mr. Burton, George Kinloch, Esq., and Miss Lyall. Dean Water, falling into the Isla about a mile north of Meigle, is a sluggish stream of 9 miles, nearly coinciding with the course of the railway from the Loch of Forfar.

1126. **AIRLIE** parish extends 5 miles along the right side of Dean Water, upwards from the Isla, and has a mean breadth of 2½ miles. Airlie Castle, at its north-west extremity, the seat of the Earl of Airlie, on a rocky promontory at the confluence of the Melgum and the Isla, is a large, beautiful, modern edifice, including some vestiges of a previous ancient pile, the "Bonnie House o' Airlie" of Scottish song. Grand glens commence a little north of it, and run up the courses of the Isla, the Melgum, and the Prosen, to lofty water-sheds among the Grampians; and two of them contain ruined old fortalices of the Ogilvies. Catlaw mountain, between the Melgum and the Prosen, rises to an altitude of 2214 feet above the level of the sea, is crowned by a huge cairn, and commands a very extensive view. The Reekie Linn, on the Isla, 2½ miles above Airlie Castle,

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is a broken cascade of about 75 feet in depth of fall, and takes its name from the smoke-like vapour rising from its abyss. Lindertis, the seat of Sir Thomas Munro, Bart., 2¾ miles east of Airlie Castle, is a modern castellated mansion; and Ruthven House, the seat of P. Wedderburn Ogilvie, Esq., 2 miles to the south, occupies the site of an ancient castle.

1127. **GLAMMIS** village, 1½ mile south-east of Glammis Station, contains a post office under Forfar, an inn, a public hall, a neat parish church, and about 580 inhabitants. Glammis Castle, in its northern vicinity, the seat of the Earl of Strathmore, is an imposing pile, partly very ancient, partly consisting of renovations and additions of various dates. It has a central tower upwards of 100 feet high, with a spiral staircase, numerous small turrets, and two radiating wings. It is generally believed to have been the residence and death-place of Malcolm II. Three old obelisks, with curious rude sculptures, stand on spots within the distance of a mile,—one in the manse garden, another on Hunter's Hill, the third on the farm of Cosens,—and are supposed to be commemorative of the events of Malcolm's murder. Three other old castles stood within the parish of Glammis, two of them in the glens of Denoon and Ogilvie, but all have disappeared. Glammis is famous for Shakespeare's notices of it as the thanedom of Macbeth; and it gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Strathmore. Dunkenny, about a mile west of the station, is the seat of John R. l'Amy, Esq.

1128. **KIRRIEMUIR**, a market town, is reached by a branch railway of 2¾ miles northward from Glammis Station. It contains many mean houses, but has undergone great recent improvement. The Parochial and the Episcopalian churches are handsome edifices, with steeples. The town has a key post office, four banking offices, and a chief inn, the Commercial. Its population in 1851 was 3518. Kinnordy, 1½ mile to the north-west, is the seat of Sir Charles Lyell, the distinguished geologist; and has a valuable museum. Shielhill, Thomas Lyell, Esq.; Balnaboth, the Hon. Colonel D. Ogilvie; Logie, Colonel John Kinloch; Downie Park, Mrs. Colonel Rattray; Inchewan, John Ogilvie, Esq.; Cortachy Castle, the Earl of Airlie; Pearsie, David G. Wedderburn, Esq.; Baldovie, Thomas Farquharson, Esq.; Glenquaich, D. S. M'Laggan, Esq.; and several other mansions, are in the neighbourhood. Balfour Castle, the fragmentary ruin of a Gothic edifice built by Cardinal Beaton, is near Kingoldrum village, 2¼ miles to the west; Inverquharity Castle, a strong, well-preserved, old, four-storey fortalice of a branch of the Ogilvies, one of whom followed James VII. to the battle of the Boyne, and wrote the song, "It was a' for our rightful King," is 3 miles to the north-east; and a number of tumuli, standing-stones, Caledonian intrenchments, and memorials of clan fights, occur in the glens and on the mountains to the north.

1129. **KINNETTLES** parish, stretching south-eastward from the railway between Glammis and Forfar, contains the villages of Kinnettles and Douglaston, and the mansions of Kinnettles, Brigton, Invereighty, and Ingliston; and Inverarity parish, lying among the Sidlaws beyond, contains some pleasant scenery, traces of a Roman camp, and the mansions of Fotheringham, Captain Fotheringham; and Kincaldrum, Edward Baxter, Esq.

1130. **FORFAR** is a market town and a royal burgh. The tract around it, though forming part of Strathmore, lies across the water-shed between Strathtay and the ocean, and is rolling and tumulated. Loch Forfar, in the west, is a mile long, and about a quarter of a mile broad, but was formerly larger, having been drained 16 feet below its original level. A peninsula in it, formerly an island, is thought to have been a retreat

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of Margaret, Queen of Malcolm Canmore. Loch Fithie, in the east, is a smaller lake, with abrupt, deep banks. Loch Restenet, in the north, was all drained in the latter part of last century; and a pleasant eminence, which was an island in it, is crowned by ruins of a priory which belonged to the monks of Jedburgh. Vestiges exist, to the east, to the north, and to the south, of three Roman camps and a connecting causeway. Lower House, built by one of the Earls of Northesk, and still belonging to a branch of his descendants, is in the vicinity of the town; and Turin House, another property of the same family, is 5 miles to the north-east.

Forfar is about two-thirds of a mile long, and 2½ furlongs broad. Its streets are irregularly built, yet contain many good houses, and present a modern appearance. The County Buildings, erected a few years ago, at a cost of nearly £5000, form a handsome pile. The Parish Church, with a steeple, the Church of St. James, the United Presbyterian Church, and the Episcopal Chapel, are pleasing structures. The new ultramural cemetery is ornamental. The town has a key post office, four banking offices, a public news-room, a subscription library, and three chief inns—Key's, Morison's, and Waterston's. It is governed by a provost, three bailies, and eleven councillors; and it unites with Arbroath and three other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 9311. A palatial castle, the meeting-place of a Parliament in 1057, and a residence of Malcolm Canmore and other kings, stood on a round hill to the north of the town, but was demolished in 1307, and has disappeared. An implement called the Witches' Bridle, used in the olden times of superstition for gagging women who were burnt at the stake, is preserved in the church steeple. Don, the botanist, was a native of Forfar.

1131. **RESCOBIE** parish, commencing 1¾ mile north-west of Forfar, and extending 7 miles to the east-south-east, contains Rescobie Loch, 1¼ mile long; Turin Hill, rising 627 feet above the level of the loch, with remains of a large stone Caledonian fort upon its craggy summit; and the mansions of Burnside, the Rev. Mr. Marshall; Ochterlony, Sir Charles M. Ochterlony, Bart.; Carse, William Gray, Esq.; Pitscandly, Drimmie, and Reswallie. Dunnichen parish, stretching southward from the eastern part of Rescobie, contains Dunnichen Hill, originally Dun-Nechtan, named after a Pictish king; Dunnichen House, the seat of G. H. Dempster, Esq.; and memorials of a famous battle in 685, between the Picts and the Northumbrian Saxons. Letham village, in Dunnichen, 5 miles east-south-east of Forfar, is a modern place, on a regular town-plan, with a post office under Forfar, a town hall, four places of worship, and about 800 inhabitants.

1132. **AULDBAR CASTLE**, in the vicinity of Auldbar Station, the seat of John Inglis Chalmers, Esq., is a modernized ancient stronghold. Balgavies House, Carsegownie House, and Flemmington Castle, at short distances to the north, are antiquated domiciles, with features of the feudal times. Melgund Castle, 3¼ miles to the north, is the extensive ruin of a castellated palace of Cardinal Beaton, and gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Minto. Finhaven Castle, 2¾ miles to the north-west, is the fragmentary ruin of the ancient seat of the Earls of Crawford, where the "Tiger Earl" ruled for a time with savage sway, and afterwards threw himself at the feet of James II. A vitrified fort, 450 feet by 111, occurs on the top of Finhaven Hill, at an altitude of about 700 feet, adjacent to Finhaven Castle; the pretorium of a Roman camp, which was twice as large as the famous one at Ardoch, occurs on Lemno Burn, 2¼ miles further west; and some interesting relics of the Caledonians and the Danes, in-

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cluding cairns, intrenchments, and two sculptured obelisks, occur in the surrounding country.

1133. **GUTHRIE CASTLE**, on the left of the railway, in the vicinity of Guthrie Station, a mansion partly old and massive, partly recent and elegant, is the seat of John Guthrie, Esq.; and Pitmuies, Gardyne, and Middleton, within the neighbouring parish of Kirkden, on the right of the railway, are the seats of John Mudie, Alexander Lyell, and Thomas Gardyne, Esqs. Guthrie Hill is about 500 feet high.

1134. **LUNAN WATER** rises in the eastern vicinity of Forfar, goes through the lochs of Rescobie and Balgavies, and has a total easterly course of 13 miles to Lunan Bay. Its waters are limpid, and contain good store of trout and pike. A disused part of the railway crosses it on a nine-arched viaduct. Lunan Bay has a half-moon outline, on a chord of 3½ miles, and indents the coast immediately north of the southern terminal spur of the Sidlaws. Lunan Church, adjacent to it, on the north side of Lunan Water, was served by Walter Mill, the last Scottish martyr of the Reformation, burnt at St. Andrews in his eighty-second year. Lunan House, in the same neighbourhood, is the seat of William B. Imrie, Esq. Redcastle, at the bay, on the south side of Lunan Water, is the ruin of a pile said to have been built by William the Lion, and used as a royal hunting-seat. Ethie House, 2¾ miles further south, the seat of the Earl of Northesk, was originally built and inhabited by Cardinal Beaton. Redhead, between Redcastle and Ethie, is the promontorial termination of the Sidlaw spurs, and falls almost sheer to the sea in picturesque porphyritic precipices of 270 feet.

1135. **FARNELL** Church, on the left side of the railway, adjacent to the Farnell Station, is a handsome Gothic edifice of 1806. Kinnaird Castle, on the same side, 1½ mile further north, the seat of the Earl of Southesk, is a splendid castellated quadrangular edifice, much altered and improved in 1855. Old Montrose, to the east, now belonging to the Earl of Southesk, was formerly an estate of the great family of Montrose, but does not appear, as its name would imply, to have ever contained any town.

1136. **SOUTH ESK WATER** rises among the Grampians, 3 miles south of the summit of Lochnagar, and runs 37 miles east-south-eastward and eastward to the German Ocean at Montrose. Its chief tributaries are the Prosen and the Lemno on the right bank, and the Noran on the left. Its upper reaches are grandly Highland; and its lower ones beautifully Lowland. Its last reach, between Farnell and the sea, first expands into the tidal lagoon of Montrose basin, then contracts into deep, rapid river. Its waters abound with salmon, grilse, sea-trout, and other fish, and formerly contained valuable pearl mussels.

1137. **DUN** estate, around Bridge of Dun Station, has been associated for centuries with the name of the family of Erskine, who figured so famously in the Reformation. Dun House was recently the residence of Lord J. F. Hallyburton. Hillside, a little to the north-east, is a considerable village, a summer retreat of the denizens of Montrose, with a post office under that town, and a number of fine villas. Hedderwick House and Dubton House are in the vicinity of Dubton Station; and Charleton House and Rosemount, John Gordon and Duncan Inverarity, Esqs., are further to the north.

1138. **BRECHIN** is a market town and a royal burgh, and was anciently the seat of a bishopric. It stands on the left bank of the South Esk, and is reached by a branch railway of 4 miles from Bridge of Dun Station. The country around it is a rich Lowland tract, not much diversified in contour, and overlooked at the distance of a few miles to the north-west by the spurs of the Grampians. Brechin Castle, in the western vicinity, a seat of Lord Panmure, oc-

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cupies the seat of an ancient baronial fortalice on a rock overhanging the South Esk. The fortalice sustained a siege of twenty days in 1303, by the troops of Edward I. Caraldston Castle, a seat of the Earl of Fife, an edifice of various dates, but chiefly of the 15th century, is 4½ miles to the west. The scene of an action, called the battle of Brechin, fought in 1452, between the Earl of Crawford and the Earl of Huntly, is 3¾ miles to the north-north-west. Vestiges of a Danish camp occur 3½ miles to the north; and extensive remains of very large and strong Caledonian fortifications are seen on the Caterthun Hills, 3½ miles to the north-west.

Brechin has a principal street about a mile long, and contains many neat, modern, substantial houses. The Town Hall is a structure of the latter part of last century. The Mechanics' Institute, a handsome Tudor edifice, with spacious accommodations, was built in 1838. The Cathedral, a stately Gothic pile, formerly 166 feet long and 61 feet wide, was founded by David I., but never completed. Part of it was destroyed at the Reformation; and the nave is now used as the parish church. A square tower, surmounted by a spire, rising to the height of 128 feet, stands at the north-west corner; and a round tower, similar to the round towers of Ireland and to that of Abernethy, 80 feet high, and 16 feet wide, surmounted by a spiral roof 23 feet high, stands at the south-west corner. The Episcopalian Chapel is a neat edifice of 1809, adorned with two minarets. The town contains a key post office, four banking offices, a public library and reading-room, and two chief inns—the Commercial and the Swan. It is governed by a provost, two bailies, and eight councillors; and it unites with Montrose and three other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 6637. Brechin appears to have been a seat of the Culdees; and it was devastated by the Danes in 1012, and by the Marquis of Montrose in 1645.

1139. **MONTROSE** is a market town, a sea-port, and a royal burgh. It stands on a low peninsula, between Montrose Basin on the west, South Esk Water on the south, and the sea on the east; and is reached by a branch railway of 3½ miles south-south-eastward from Dubton Station. Montrose Basin has a circuit of about 7 miles, and is filled and emptied with every tide. A broad band of downs, called the Links, lies between the town and the sea, partly in a state of commonage, and is fringed by a fine expanse of sandy fore-shore. The ground beyond the South Esk, to the extent of 2½ miles, constituting the parish of Craig, rises into tableau about 400 feet high, commands delightful views; and contains the large fishing suburb of Ferryden; a handsome church and tower of 1798; the mansions of Rossie Castle, W. M. F. Macdonald, Esq.; Dunninald House, Patrick Arkley, Esq.; and Usan House, George Keith, Esq.; and some remains of the ancient strong castle of Craig.

Montrose extends about a mile from south to north. Its west side closely adjoins the Basin; its east side struggles freely into the Links; its south end and its central parts are broad and compact; and its north end attenuates to a single road line. Its High Street is a spacious parallelogram, of medium character between street and square; its newer parts and suburbs are neatly edificed; and its general appearance is handsome, prosperous, and cheerful. A suspension bridge, contiguous to it, over the South Esk, is a superb structure, 432 feet long between the points of suspension, erected in 1829, at a cost of nearly £27,000. The Town Hall, at the south end of High Street, is a neat large edifice, with arcade basement. The Parish Church, adjacent to the Town Hall, has an elegant Gothic front and steeple, the latter rising to a height of 200 feet. A sandstone statue of Sir Robert Peel, in High

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Street, was erected in 1855; and a monument of Joseph Hume, in 1859. The Burgh Academy, on the Links, is a large, handsome edifice, surmounted by a dome. Dorward's House of Refuge is a neat Tudor structure, built in 1839. A building on the Links, long used as a lunatic asylum, was recently superseded by a very large and elegant edifice at Sunnyside, 2½ miles distant, built at a cost of upwards of £20,000. Several other public buildings, particularly churches, are neat or pleasing.

The town owns shipping to the amount of about 17,000 tons, and carries on extensive industry in flax-spinning, linen-weaving, ship-building, rope-making, iron-working, machine-making, and other crafts. It has a key post office, six banking offices, several public news-rooms and libraries, a public museum, public baths, and four chief inns—the Star, the White Horse, the Albion, and the Railway. It is governed by a provost and fourteen councillors; and it unites with Arbroath and three other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 15,238. Montrose was a place of bulk and note so early as the 13th century; and it long had a military castle. Sir James Douglas embarked at it in 1330 to carry the heart of Robert Bruce to Jerusalem. The Chevalier St. George disembarked at it in December 1715, and re-embarked at it in February 1716. It was the birth-place of the famous Marquis of Montrose; and it gives the titles of Earl, Marquis, and Duke to the family of Graham.

1140. **CRAIGO** village, on the right bank of the North Esk, adjacent to Craigo Station, is a seat of manufacture, and has about 350 inhabitants. Logie village, of similar character and size to Craigo; three remarkable tumuli, called the Laws of Logie; and the mansions of Craigo, J. F. Grant, Esq.; Gallary, David Lyall, Esq.; Strickathrow, Sir James Campbell; and Auchenreoch, Archibald Gibson, Esq., are at short distances on the same side of the river. Edzell Castle, the ruin of the ancient magnificent seat of the Lindsays of Glenesk, still comprising two fine towers, of different styles and dates, is 7½ miles to the north-west. Lochlee parish, lying among the Grampians, beyond Edzell up to the sources of the North Esk, contains a shooting-lodge of Lord Panmure; embosoms some grand, romantic scenery; takes up a path, by a wild, lofty, stair-like pass, toward Ballater on the Dee; and was the residence of Alexander Ross, the author of the "Fortunate Shepherdess."

1141. **NORTH ESK WATER** rises among the Grampians, 8½ miles east of Lochnagar, and runs 28 miles south-eastward to the German Ocean, 3½ miles north of Montrose. Its chief affluents are West Water and Crook Water on the right bank, and Luther Water on the left. Its extent of basin is about 230 square miles. Its scenery is first grandly Highland, and afterwards variously Lowland. Its waters contain large numbers of excellent trout and salmon.

1142. **MARYKIRK** village, on the North Esk, a mile south-east of Marykirk Station, contains a post office under Montrose, a Parish Church, and about 200 inhabitants. Marykirk parish contains the mansions of Kirktonhill, George Taylor, Esq.; Thornton Castle, Alexander Crombie, Esq.; Balmakewan, Mrs. Colonel Frazer; Hatton, the Hon. General Hugh Arbuthnot, M.P.; and Inglismaldie, the Earl of Kintore. St. Cyrus parish, to the east, along the North Esk and the sea, contains a curious ancient obelisk, a handsome parochial church of 1854, and the mansions of Kirkside, Laurieston Castle, Bridgeton, and Mount Cyrus; and is associated with the name of Dr. Keith, the author of works on prophecy. Benholme parish, on the coast north of St. Cyrus, contains Johnshaven fishing town, with about 1200 inhabitants; and Benholme Castle, an ancient, well-pre-

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served fortalice, the property of Lord Cranstoun; and gives title to one of the present judges of the Court of Session.

1143. **LAURENCEKIRK**, in the south-eastern vicinity of the station, consists chiefly of one street, about a mile long; has a key post office, two banking offices, a news-room, a public library, an inn called the Gardenstone Arms, four places of worship, and about 1650 inhabitants; and was the birth-place of Dr. Beattie, and the scene of the labours of Ruddiman the grammarian, and Dr. Cooke the Church historian. Johnstone Lodge, adjacent to it, is the seat of Alexander Gibbon, Esq. Garvock Hill, on the east, rises to an altitude of about 750 feet above the level of the sea; commands a brilliant panoramic view, and is crowned by two large cairns, one of them surmounted by a modern tower 30 feet high. Denfennella, beyond the hill, is a romantic ravine.

1144. **FETTERCAIRN** village, 4½ miles west by north of Laurencekirk, has a post office under that town, a banking office, two inns, an ancient market cross, two places of worship, and about 290 inhabitants. Fettercairn estate anciently bore the name of Middleton, and belonged to a family who acquired, in the reign of Charles II., the titles of Viscount Fettercairn and Earl of Middleton. Fettercairn House, in the northern vicinity of the village, the seat of Sir John S. Forbes, Bart., is partly an edifice of 1666, partly a tasteful modern addition. Fasque House, 1½ mile to the north, the seat of Sir Thomas Gladstone Bart., is a large, modern, castellated structure. Phesdo House, 2¼ miles to the north-east, another seat of Sir Thomas Gladstone, is a modern Grecian edifice of Aberdeen granite. Burn House, 3½ miles to the west, the seat of Major William M'Inroy, was built in 1791, by Lord Adam Gordon. Balbegno Castle, a mile to the south-west, is an edifice of 1509, still entire. Kincardine Castle, 1½ mile to the north-east, adjacent to the extinct ancient capital of Kincardineshire, is the vestige of a royal palace in which Kenneth III. was murdered, and in which John Baliol made submission to Edward I. of England.

1145. **FORDOUN**, 2 miles north-west of the station, has a neat inn, and a handsome parish church, the latter a large Gothic edifice, with a tower 93 feet high, built in 1829. Auchinblae village, in its northern vicinity, has a post office under Laurencekirk, two banking offices, a weekly market, and about 700 inhabitants. Fenella Hill, in the western neighbourhood, is an isolated ridge about 4 miles long and 1200 feet high; and Strathfenella is a pleasant vale curving round it to Fordoun, and bringing down the rivulet Luther. Drumtochty Castle, in the vale 2 miles above Fordoun, the seat of Andrew Gammell, Esq., is a splendid Gothic edifice, built at a cost of £30,000, after a design by Gillespie Graham. Monboddo House, a mile north-east of Auchinblae, the seat of J. B. Burnett, Esq., is an old mansion, the birth-place of the metaphysical writer, Lord Monboddo. A Roman camp exists about a mile south-east of Fordoun; and a Carmelite friary, in a glen above Drumtochty. George Wishart, the reformer, was a native of Fordoun parish; and a handsome monument to his memory was recently erected in the church-yard. John of Fordoun, the author of the "Scotichronicon," a Scottish history of the 14th century, was either a native or a resident.

1146. **BERVIE WATER**, rises 4 miles north-west of Fordoun, runs 12 miles south-eastward to the sea, is an excellent trouting stream, and has a salmon fishery. Bervie town, at the right side of its mouth, 6 miles from the Fordoun and the Drumlithie Stations, is a small, ancient, royal burgh, and has a key post office, a banking office, a modern town hall with a belfry, and a handsome Gothic church of 1837, with a tower upwards of 100 feet high. It is governed by a

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council of fifteen; and it unites with the Montrose burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 934. Halgreen Castle, in its southern vicinity, is a well preserved, large, strong pile of 1376. Arbuthnot House, 3 miles to the north-west, is the seat of Viscount Arbuthnot; and Kair House, 1½ mile further north-west, is the seat of James J. Kinloch, Esq.

1147. **DRUMLITHIE** village, adjacent to Drumlithie Station, has a post office under Stonehaven, an Episcopalian Chapel, and about 420 inhabitants. Carron Water, reached by the railway 1¾ mile beyond it, makes an easterly run of 8 miles to the sea at Stonehaven. Fetteresso House, on the left bank of the Carron, 2½ miles above Stonehaven, the seat of Robert Duff, Esq., is partly a modern edifice, partly the ancient abode of the Earls Marischal of Scotland.

1148. **DUNNOTTAR CASTLE**, long the stronghold of the Earls Marischal, stands on the coast, 1¼ mile south of Stonehaven; is now a picturesque, extensive ruin, on an area of about 4 acres; comprises battlemented walls, stately towers, and military out-works; and surmounts a salient rock of similar outline to that of Edinburgh Castle, breaking sheer to the sea in cliffs of 160 feet, and insulated on the land side by a deep chasm. The castle was built during the contest between Bruce and Baliol, suffered capture by Sir William Wallace, and repeatedly changed fortunes and form in the course of the succeeding wars. The regalia were deposited in it for protection from Cromwell, and would have passed into the possession of his besieging forces but for being secretly carried off by the minister of Kinneff's wife, and hidden beneath his pulpit. The castle was made a State prison for the persecuted Covenanters in the times of Charles II. and James VII., when numbers of them were subjected to horrific sufferings within a dungeon of it still called the Whig's Vault; and it was dismantled after the attainder of the last Earl Marischal in 1715. Dunnottar Church, 1½ mile to the north-west, near the railway, is a building of 1782; and its church-yard contains a gravestone to the memory of the Covenanters who died in the castle; and was the place where Sir Walter Scott saw David Paterson, his "Old Mortality." Dunnottar House, the seat of W. N. Forbes, Esq., is a modern mansion.

1149. **STONEHAVEN** on the coast, about a mile from Stonehaven Station, is a market town, a small sea-port, and the capital of Kincardineshire. It consists of two parts, old and new, on opposite sides of Carron Water. The old part is irregular and dingy; the new, well planned, well built, and containing a central square. The town has a neat market house, county buildings, a key post office, three banking offices, three good inns, and six places of worship. Its population in 1851 was 3240. Cowie Water, falling into the sea adjacent to it, has an east-south-easterly run hither for 9 miles, and is crossed by the railway on a fourteen-arched viaduct, 100 feet high, with a striking view. A chalybeate spring near the viaduct has much medicinal repute. Ury House, on the left side of the stream, about a mile above the viaduct, a newly-erected edifice, in the Tudor style, is the seat of Alexander Baird, Esq.; and Cowie House and Rickarton, in the neighbourhood, are the seats of Alexander Innes and W. R. Hepburn, Esqs. The scenery along the railway from Stonehaven to the Dee, is bleak and moorish, yet presents points of interest in bold high coast.

1150. **PORTLETHEN**, a little east of the station, is a fishing village, with a parish church and about 280 inhabitants. Two other fishing villages stand within 1½ mile of it; Downies, on the south; Findon, on the north,—and the latter possesses notoriety for having given name to the famous dried haddocks.

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1151. **COVE**, adjacent to the station, is a fishing village, with a post office under Aberdeen, and about 450 inhabitants. Granite, for exportation, has been extensively quarried in its southern neighbourhood. Nigg Church, on a conspicuous site, some distance to the north, is a neat granite structure, with a tower, built in 1829. Girdleness promontory, at the south side of the mouth of the Dee, is crowned by a light-house showing two fixed lights, the one above the other, visible at the distance of 16 and 19 nautical miles.

1152. **TORRY**, on the right side of the Dee, opposite Aberdeen, is a fishing village, with pier, harbour, and about 350 inhabitants. Measures were adopted, in the spring of 1860, to construct here, at a cost of £7500, a nine-gun battery, with fortifications and barracks, to occupy an area of two acres.

XCIII.—FROM DUNDEE TO ABERDEEN.

Paragraph

By railway from the station at the east end of Dock Street; along the coast to Arbroath, and there striking inland. A long sea-embankment traversed, with many fine villas on the left, and pleasant view over the Tay on the right; Taybank, Craigie, and Claypots Castle, left; **Broughty Ferry** Station, 3½ miles.....1153

Junction of railway from Edinburgh, right; Balgillo and Barnhill, left; Dighty Water, crossed; Laws Hill, left; **Monifieth** Station, 6 miles.....1154

Road to Murroes, left; Buddon-ness, right; the Panmure Testimonial, left; **Barry** Station, 9 miles.....1155

Road to Monikie, left; Feus, right; **Carnoustie** Station, 10½ miles.....1156

Westhaven, right; Panbride, left; **Easthaven** Station, 12 miles.....1157

Inverpeffer, left; Kelly Castle, left; Elliot Water, crossed; Salmon House, right; **Hospitalfield**, left; **Bell Rock** Lighthouse, 12 miles to the right.....1158

Arbroath Town and Station, 16½ miles.....1159

The sea-board to Redhead, right.....1134

Tarry, right; St. Vigeans Church, left; Letham Grange, right; **Colliston** Station, 19½ miles.....1160

Parkhill and Kinblythmont, 1½ mile to the right; Leysmill Village, left; Leysmill Station, 21½ miles. Legiston, left; **Friockheim** Station, 22½ miles.....1161

Junction of railway from Perth, left; **Lunan Water**, crossed.....1134

Same as **XCII.** hence to Aberdeen, 72 miles.

1153. **BROUGHTY FERRY** is a small sea-port, a great railway thoroughfare, and a fashionable watering-place. It consists of two parts, Broughty Ferry proper and West Ferry; includes the keep of a strong old castle; contains a post office under Dundee, a banking office, a good hotel, and four places of worship; and is adjoined by several splendid mansions. The castle was built in 1496, by Lord Gray; made considerable figure in the wars of the next century; resisted, at one time, a siege of three years' duration; passed afterwards into neglect and demolition; and is at present under a course of refortification, at a cost of £7000. The Episcopalian Church is a handsome edifice of 1859, in the Gothic style, after a design by Gilbert Scott of London. Dr. Thomas Dick, the "Christian Philosopher," lived many years, and died, in Broughty Ferry; and a monument to him was erected here in 1860, consisting of an obelisk of polished granite, 14 feet high, on a symmetrical pedestal. The population of the town at the census of 1851 was 2782; and it sometimes rises, in the bathing season, to about 5000. Claypots Castle, about a mile to the north-west, is a heavy pile of the 16th century, popularly but erroneously ascribed to Cardinal Beaton.

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1154. **MONIFIETH** village, adjacent to the station, sprang from a Culdee cell, and contains a Parish Church, a Free Church, and about 320 inhabitants. Laws Hill, 1½ mile to the north, 530 feet high, is crowned by vestiges of a vitrified fort, and commands an extensive view. Laws House, a modern florid edifice, taking name from the hill, is the seat of James Neish, Esq.; and Linlathen House, further south, on Dighty Water, is the seat of Thomas Erskine, Esq. Dighty Water has an east-south-easterly run of 13 miles to the sea, midway between Broughty Ferry and Monifieth; and contains trout and a few salmon.

1155. **BARRY** village has a parish church and about 220 inhabitants. Buddon-ness, a low, sandy headland, southward from the village, flanks the north side of the entrance of the Frith of Tay, and is crowned by two lighthouses. Downie Hill, at a point 2½ miles north-west of Barry, bears aloft the "Live and let live Testimonial," a cylindrical column 105 feet high, erected in 1839 in honour of the late Lord Panmure. Another height, 1½ mile further north-west, is crowned by Affleck Castle, a nearly entire old feudal fortalice. Camustane Hill, in the same neighbourhood, bears an ornamented stone cross, supposed to mark the scene of a victory over the Danes in 1020. A locality near Affleck Castle contains interesting extensive works for supplying Dundee with water.

1156. **CARNOUSTIE** has a key post office, two inns, four places of worship, and about 1350 inhabitants. Panbride Church, three-quarters of a mile north-east of it, is a cruciform Gothic edifice of 1851. Panmure House, the seat of Lord Panmure, 3 miles north-west of Carnoustie, and 2 north-east of the Panmure Testimonial, is a very spacious and splendid renovation of 1855, after a design by Bryce of Edinburgh, and encases a massive previous edifice.

1157. **EASTHAVEN** and Westhaven, the former adjacent to the station, the latter 1½ mile south-west, are fishing villages, with jointly about 450 inhabitants. Kelly Castle, on a high rock at the side of Elliot Water, 2½ miles north of Easthaven, is a picturesque old fortalice, uninhabited, but scarcely ruinous. Elliot Water runs 7 miles east-south-eastward to the sea 1½ mile from Arbroath, and was long noted for peculiarly fine trout. Gwynd and Cononsyth, in the upper part of its basin, are fine mansions.

1158. **THE BELL ROCK**, 12 miles south by east of Arbroath, is a dangerous reef, alternately covered and revealed by the tide. A tradition says that a bell was hung upon it by the abbots of Arbroath, so suspended as to be rung by the waves, and serving to warn mariners of their danger; and this tradition is adopted by Dr. Southey in his ballad of "Ralph the Rover." A light-house now stands on the reef, 115 feet high, built in 1807–11, at a cost of £60,000, showing a revolving light visible at the distance of 14 nautical miles, and containing two bells rung by machinery during thick weather.

1159. **ARBROATH** is a sea-port, a manufacturing town, and a parliamentary burgh. It contains some good streets, and has recently been much extended and improved, yet does not display an architectural character proportionate to its importance or size. The Town Hall, built in 1806, is a neat edifice. The Market Place, erected in 1856, at a cost of about £5000, is ornamental. A steeple, added to the Parish Church in 1830, is a handsome Gothic structure 152 feet high. The Episcopalian Chapel, built in 1854, is an elegant Gothic edifice with a spire. The Erskine United Presbyterian Church, the Arbroath Academy, and two or three other public buildings, have a pleasing appearance. The ruins of the Tyronensian Abbey, founded in 1178, by William the Lion, are extensive and imposing. This was one of the largest and richest monasteries in Scotland, and stood within an area of 1150 feet by 706, surrounded by

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a lofty wall. Its church was cruciform, in the early pointed style, 270 feet along the choir and the nave, and 132 feet along the transepts. A tower of the enclosure 70 feet high, the charter house, the south wall of the church, and part of the east and the west ends, with the great west entrance and remains of the two western towers, are the chief parts now standing. Some of the abbots made a great figure in the public affairs of the kingdom; and one of the latest of them was Cardinal Beaton, at the same time that he was Archbishop of St. Andrews.

The principal manufactures of Arbroath are sail-cloth, canvas, coarse linens, and leather. The harbour is artificial, was recently extended, at a cost of about £40,000, and owns shipping to the amount of about 14,000 tons. The town has a key post office, four banking houses, three public reading-rooms, a subscription library, and two chief inns, the Royal and the White Hart. It is governed by a provost, three bailies, and fourteen councillors; and it unites with Montrose and three other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 16,986. An assembly of the Estates of Scotland, held in Arbroath Abbey in 1320, hurled a declaration of independence against the Pope. A contest for the office of Abbot's Chief Justiciar, in 1445, gave rise to a battle, in which the leaders on both sides and about 500 men were slain. Arbroath is the Fairport of Sir Walter Scott's "Antiquary."

1160. **COLLISTON** village, about a mile from Colliston Station, has a Free Church and about 100 inhabitants. Colliston House, in its vicinity, now the seat of George R. Chaplin, Esq., is said to have been built by Cardinal Beaton for his son-in-law. Kinblythmont House, to the north-east, is the seat of H. F. L. Carnegie, Esq. St. Vigeans Church, near the railway, to the south-east, is an ancient structure, in the Saxon style, adorned with a tower. St. Vigeans parish contains the mansions of Letham Grange, John Hay, Esq.; Seaton, John R. S. Carnegie, Esq.; Abbethune, Miss Rolland; Parkhill, John Duncan, Esq.; Woodlands, Mrs. Rickard; Hospitalfield, Patrick A. Fraser, Esq.; Woodville, James A. Dickson, Esq.; Elmbank, Andrew Lowson, Esq.; North Tarry, West Newton, and Beechwood. The coast, from within a mile of Arbroath to Redhead, is chiefly a range of cliffs, averaging about 100 feet in height, and remarkably cut with crevices, caverns, and natural arches. Three of the caverns, called the Mason's Cove, the Gaylet-pot, and the Maiden Castle, are large and romantic.

1161. **FRIOCKHEIM** Station stands at the eastern point of a spacious triangular arrangement for the convergence of the railways from respectively Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen. Friockheim village, adjacent to it, is a prosperous place of recent origin; and contains a post office under Arbroath, a church with a steeple, two other places of worship, and about 1000 inhabitants.

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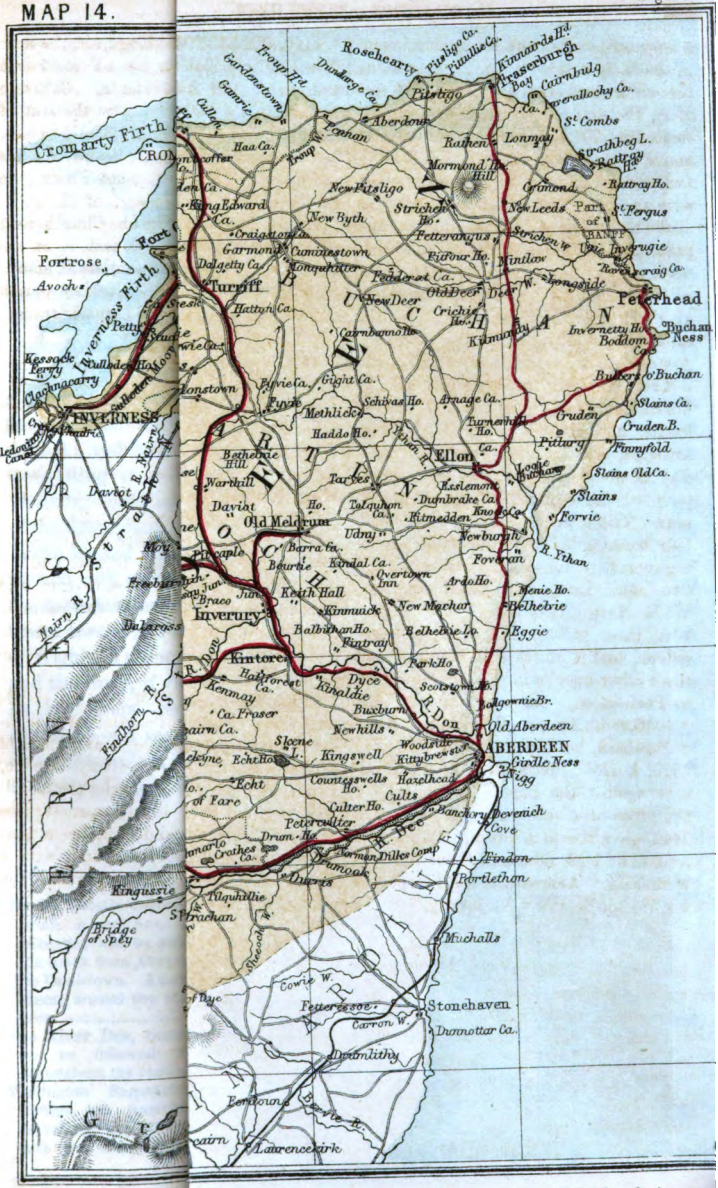
MAP 14.



The Routes described i
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Railways ——— Roads ——— County Boundaries .....

The Map is divided into 10 Mile Square

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FIFTEENTH DIVISION.

DEESIDE AND THENCE TO INVERNESS.

THIS Division comprehends the entire basins of the Dee, the Don, the Ythan, and the Deveron, and the lower portions of the basins of the Spey, the Findhorn, the Nairn, and the Ness; and it subdivides itself into two parts, respectively east and west of the watershed between the Deveron and the Spey. The former part is much the larger and the more diversified. Its surface in the east and toward the north is prevailingly low, flat, and tame, yet streaked with some good natural features, and largely adorned with culture; and it thence, toward the west-south-west and the west, first has an undulating or rolling contour, with occasional upbursts of considerable altitude,—next ascends into a region of mountains, one of the great ranges of the Grampians, culminating in the Cairngorm group, one of the most Alpine in the United Kingdom. Some reaches of the coast rise into stern cliffs, pierced with caverns; some of the inland tracts, between the undulating and the mountainous, exhibit fine combinations of hill and valley; and some of the tracts around the upper waters of the Dee and the Don display grand wealth of Highland scenery. The part west of the watershed between the Deveron and the Spey, if viewed in connection with the central and upper basins of its chief rivers—regions which fall to be noticed in our next Division—forms the fringe of a very grand Highland territory; but, considered only in itself, forms generally a band of low country along the shore, and rises thence in a diversity of braes, intersected at intervals by valleys.

XCIV.—FROM ABERDEEN TO BRAEMAR.

Paragraph

By the Deeside Railway from Aberdeen to Aboyne; and by public coach from Aboyne to Castletown. **Aberdeen**, around the station.....1162

The **River Dee**, begun to be followed up throughout the route...1163

Wellington Suspension Bridge, left; junction of railway from Perth and Dundee left;

Paragraph

Bridge of Dee, left...1164

Ruthrieston Station, 2 miles. Mannofield village, right; Banchory Devenick Church, on the farther side of the Dee, left; Pitfoddels, right; **Cults** station, 4 miles.....1165

Cults House, right; Deebank, left; Murtle Station, 5½ miles. Blairs College on the farther side of the Dee, left;

Paragraph

Milltimber Station, 6½ miles. Kingcausie and Maryculter, on the further side of the Dee, left; **Culter** House, right; Culter Station, 7½ miles.....1166

Culter Burn, crossed; Normandykes camp, left; Drumoak, left; **Drum** Station, 10 miles.....1167

Durris, on the further side of the Dee, left;

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Paragraph

Park House, right; Park Station, 11 miles 1168

Loch of Drum, right; Park Inn, right; Mills of Drum Station, 13½ miles. Hill of Fare, 3 miles to the right; Cairn Shae, 2 miles to the left; Crathes Castle, right; **Banchory** Village and Station, 17 miles.....1169

Mouth of **Feugh Water**, left.....1170

Blackhall, on the further side of the Dee, left; Inchmarlo, on the hither side, left; Glassel Station, 21½ miles. Beltie Burn, crossed, and begun to be followed up for 3 miles; Craigmile, right; Torphins Station, 24 miles. Kincardine Lodge, left; Findrach, right; **Lumphanan** Station, 27 miles.....1171

Macbeth's Cairn, right; **Kincardine o' Neil** Village, three-quarters of a mile to the left.....1172

Dess Station, 29½ miles. Dess Water, crossed; Birse on the further side of the Dee, left; **Aboyne** Station, and Charleston Village, 32½ miles.....1173

Aboyne Castle, right; mouth of **Tanner Water**, left.....1174

Road to **Tarland**, right.1175

Mulloch Hill, right; Dinnat Burn, crossed; Dinnat Moor, traversed; Ballatrich, on the further side of the Dee, left; **Tullich** Village, 41½ miles.....1176

Pannanich, on the further side of the Dee, left; Monaltrie House, and Craigendarroch, right; **Ballater**, 43½ miles...1177

Glenmuick, Knock Castle, and Birkhall, left.....1178.

Gairn Water, crossed, with **Glengairn** to the right.....1179

Mouth of Girnock Water, left; Micras Clachan, right; Abergeldie, on the further side of the Dee, left; Craig-Yonzie, right; suspension bridge communicating with **Balmoral**, left, 49¾ miles.....1180

Crathie Church, right...1181

Road through the Grampians to Moray and Fort George, right; Monaltrie Village, passed; **Lochnagar**, 5 miles to the left.....1182

Cairn-a-quheen, right; Inver Burn, crossed; Invercauld Arms Hotel, passed; Aberarder Glen, with a vista to Benavon, right; Garrawalt Burn and Ballach-Bowie forest, left; the Dee crossed by Invercauld Bridge; Clunie House, right; Craig-Clunie, left; Invercauld House, on the further side of the Dee, right; Castle of Braemar, on the hither side, right; **Castletown**, 59 miles.....1183

Corriemulzie Fall, and Linn of Dee, 3 and 7 miles onward; summit of Benmacdhu, among the **Cairngorm** mountains, 11 miles to the north-west.....1184

1162. **ABERDEEN** is a sea-port, a royal burgh, the seat of a university, and the fourth most populous town in Scotland. Its site lies on the left side of the Dee, immediately above the influx to the ocean, and comprises a series of slopes and eminences with intervening hollows. The environs were naturally bleak and tame, but they contain some good natural features, and have been much improved by art. The town, till near the end of last century, was all an assemblage of narrow thoroughfares, ill built, badly aligned, without any good openings into the country; but it now possesses noble streets, makes a brilliant appearance, and has spacious and imposing outlets. Union Street, extending from west to east, is wide, straight, three-fourths of a mile long, and beautifully edificed, and crosses the ravine of the Den Burn on a splendid bridge, which was constructed at a cost of £13,342. Castle Street, at the east end of Union Street, and on a line with it, is broad and short, a grand rectangle, the centre of business, superb in structures,—one of the most striking market-places in the world. King Street, going north-north-eastward from Castle Street, is nearly equal in character to Union Street. A transverse thoroughfare, going through the town from north to south, consisting of Broadford, George Street, St. Nicholas Street, and Market Street, and terminating at the Railway Station and the Upper Dock, shows diversity of width and aspect, but is all straight, and partly well edificed. Some other streets are all good; several more are gemmed with fine public build-

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ings; and many, if destitute of other character, are at least substantial. The prevailing building material, a light-coloured granite, with large proportion of glittering mica, gives a peculiar hue where the stone is well dressed, and has occasioned Aberdeen to be called "the granite city."

The Market Cross, in the centre of the upper part of Castle Street, built in 1686, reconstructed and renovated in 1842, is a hexagonal structure, pierced below with spacious arches, decorated above with medallion sculptures of the sovereigns of Scotland, from James I. to James VII., and sending aloft from the centre a composite column surmounted by a unicorn rampant. The Duke of Gordon's Monument, in the area of Castle Street, further west, is a colossal granite statue, on a proportionate pedestal. The Tolbooth, on the north side of Castle Street, west of King Street, is an edifice of the 17th century, tastefully modernized with granite facings, and surmounted by an elegant spire 120 feet high. The Town Hall, adjoining the Tolbooth on the west, is a plain, large building, remoulded in 1750, and contains some interesting portraits. The County Rooms, on the north side of Union Street, west of the bridge, were built in 1820, at a cost of £11,500, display an elegant portico and colonnade, and contain a magnificent banqueting-room, and other apartments for public assemblies. The Market House, on the west side of Market Street, opened in 1842, is a singularly well-arranged structure, with a hall 315 feet long, 106 feet wide, and 45 feet high. The North of Scotland Bank, at the south-west corner of King Street, built in 1839 at a cost of £14,000, is an elegant edifice with Corinthian portico. The Aberdeen Bank, at the corner of Castle Street and Marischal Street; the Athenæum, or public news-room, at the south-west corner of Castle Street; the Mechanics' Institution, on the east side of Market Street; the Corn Exchange, in Hadden Street; the County Record Office, on the west side of King Street; the Barracks, on Castle Hill; the Prison, at the head of Rose Street; the Theatre in Marischal Street; the Advocates' Hall, at the corner of Union Street and Back Wynd; and several other civil public buildings, possess points of interest.

Marischal College, on the east side of Broad Street, was built in 1837–41, at a cost of £21,420, on the site of previous buildings, which originally belonged to a Franciscan friary; is a grand Gothic structure, arranged on three sides of a quadrangle, with a square tower about 100 feet high; and contains a hall, a library, a museum, and accommodation for twenty-two classes. The Grammar School, on School Hill, is but a plain building of 1757, but challenges notice, as a seminary, for having flourished during at least 600 years, and produced a large number of distinguished scholars. Gordon's Hospital, behind the Grammar School, is a beautiful edifice of 1739, comprising a centre, two wings, and connecting colonnade, surrounded by a large garden; and gives free board and education to 150 boys. The Infirmary, at Woolmanhill, erected in 1840 at a cost of about £17,000, is a fine Grecian structure of centre and two wings, and contains accommodation for 210 patients. The Lunatic Asylum, in the north-western outskirts, at the bottom of a leafy, villa-studded vale, is a spacious dome-capped edifice of 1819 and other dates, raised at a cost of about £20,000, and environed with airing-grounds, which contain an obelisk to the memory of John Forbes, Esq. of Newe. The Orphan Girls' Asylum, at Albyn Place, in the west, is a chaste erection of 1840, in the Italian style, and maintains and educates a limited number of young girls. St. Nicholas' Poor-house, in the north-eastern outskirts, adjacent to the Great North of Scotland Railway, is a Tudor structure of 1849, raised at the cost of

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£9300, and containing accommodation for 400 paupers.

St. Nicholas' Church, off the north side of Union Street, stands within a spacious burying-ground, separated from the thoroughfare by a handsome Ionic façade and gateway. It was originally a cruciform fane, in the cathedral fashion, erected and renovated at successive periods from 1060 till 1493, and now comprises the transept portion of the original edifice, and two modern structures, used as the East and the West Parish Churches, on the sites of the ancient choir and nave. The transept shows features of the Norman style, and is surmounted by a steeple 140 feet high; the East Church is in the Gothic style, was built in 1836, and has a very rich interior; and the West Church is in the Italian style, was built in 1755, and contains an ornamental gallery for the city magistrates, with two curious pieces of pictorial tapestry. The North Parish Church, on the west side of King Street, at the corner of Queen Street, built in 1826, at the cost of £10,500, is a large oblong edifice in the Ionic style, with a circular tower 150 feet high. The South Parish Church, on the east side of Belmont Street, built in 1831, is a Gothic structure, with massive gables and tower. The Free East and West Churches, at the west corner of Belmont Street and School Hill, form an imposing cruciform pile, with a graceful brick spire. St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, on the east side of King Street, built in 1817, at a cost of £8000, is a handsome sandstone Gothic edifice, and contains a statue of Bishop Skinner, the descendant of the author of "The Ewie wi' the crooked horn." Several other places of worship are ornamental, or have pleasing associations. There were, in the Roman Catholic times, a Franciscan friary on the site of Marischal College, a Dominican friary on the site of the Grammar School, a Carmelite friary on the south side of the Green, a St. Mary's Chapel connected with St. Nicholas' Church, a St. Catherine's Chapel on St. Catherine's Hill, a St. Ninian's Chapel on the Castle Hill, and a St. Clement's Chapel at Footdee.

The Harbour of Aberdeen lies along the Dee downward to its mouth; comprehends a great series of artificial works, constructed at a cost of about £500,000; and owns sailing vessels to the amount of about 64,000 tons, and steam vessels to the amount of about 5000 tons. The manufacture of linens employs about 8000 persons; that of woollens, about 2500; that of cottons, about 2000; and industry is largely carried on in ship-building yards, rope-works, iron-works, breweries, distilleries, and other kinds of establishments. The town contains eight banking offices; two club-houses, on the same principle as the London clubs; and five large or principal hotels—the Royal, the Aberdeen, Douglas's, the Union, and the Lemon-tree; and it publishes four newspapers, and has a great variety of local institutions. It is governed by a provost, four bailies, and fourteen councillors, and it sends a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851, within its municipal boundaries, was 53,808; within its parliamentary boundaries, 71,973.

Aberdeen is conjectured to have been known to the Norsemen, and is said by Boece to have been constituted a city in 893; but it does not figure in any extant document of earlier date than 1179. It shared in the political troubles of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; lay from 1296 till 1308 under the thrall of the English, and re-acquired its liberty by an insurrection at the watchword, "Bon Accord." It was devastated in 1333, and again in 1336, by Edward III. of England; and at the re-edification of it which followed, it took the name of New Aberdeen. In the times of David II. and Robert III., it was occasionally the seat of the royal court, and had a mint; and in those of James I. and

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James II., it was carefully protected by fortifications, and by a constant armed guard of its own inhabitants. In 1411, being menaced by Donald of the Isles, it sent out a force which overthrew him in the battle of Harlaw. It gave a magnificent reception, in 1511, to the queen of James IV.; and in 1537, to the person and court of James V.; and it received a visit, in 1562, from Queen Mary, and at five periods from James VI. It adopted warmly the doctrines of the Reformation, figured prominently in the great changes which these effected, and suffered severely, from both sides, in the wars which followed. In 1650 Charles II. made a visit to it; in 1651 the army of General Monk took possession of it; in 1715 an ineffectual effort was made in it on behalf of the Chevalier; in 1745 it was held for a few weeks by the troops of the Pretender; and in 1848 it was visited by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. It gives the title of Earl, in the peerage of Scotland, to a branch of the family of Gordon. The distinguished men who have been connected with it, or with Old Aberdeen, include the historian Barbour, the painter Jamieson, the mathematician Gregory, the physicians Gregory, the optician Ramage, Professors Hamilton and Copland, and Drs. Blackwell, Campbell, Reid, Beattie, Gerrard, Abercrombie, and Lawrence Brown.

Old Aberdeen, in spite of its name, is not older than New Aberdeen, and originally bore the name of Seaton; but it became the seat of a bishopric in 1154, and was long an influential town. It stands about a mile north of New Aberdeen, near the right bank of the Don; and is now a small, quiet, antiquated place, with forsaken and dejected aspect. The Town Hall, surmounted by a small spire, is a structure of the latter part of last century. The Parish Church is the nave of the ancient Cathedral, 126 feet long and 68 feet wide, in plain Gothic style, but containing a splendid western window, and a fine antique carved roof. The Cathedral was built, at successive periods from 1357 till 1518, on the site of a previous one; but all of it, except the nave, was destroyed by the mobs of the Reformation, and by the soldiers of Cromwell. King's College is an edifice of the 16th century, in the form of a hollow quadrangle, much enlarged and renovated in modern times, and exhibiting curious mixtures of both stone and style. A square tower rises from one part of it to the height of 100 feet, terminating in a grand stone crown, formed by intersection of flying buttresses, and surmounted by a cross. The ancient College Church, adjoining the tower, is now disposed partly in a chapel, partly in the library; and the chapel is considered one of the finest antique structures in the kingdom, while the library contains about 25,000 volumes. Two bridges span the Don in the vicinity of the town; the one a structure of five arches, erected in 1829; the other an ancient pile, with a single high Gothic arch, figuring in popular legends, and in some lines of Lord Byron, as the "Brig o' Balgownie." The population of Old Aberdeen does not exceed 1600.

1163. **THE RIVER DEE** rises among the Cairngorm mountains, and runs east by north to the sea at Aberdeen. Its length of course, measured as the crow flies, is 64 miles; measured along its bed, at least 96 miles. Its descent, to the neighbourhood of Castletown, achieves an aggregate of about 4000 feet; but thence to the sea, is so small as not once to offer water-power for a mill. Its chief tributaries are numerous torrents, Gairn Water, and a number of burns on the left bank; a few torrents, Muick Water, Feugh Water, and some burns on the right bank. Its waters were long famous for great wealth of salmon, but have been sadly impoverished by land drainage, manufactories, stake-nets, and large increase of the voracious pike. The valley bears the name of Deeside.

1164. **THE BRIDGE OF DEE**, about

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a mile above Aberdeen, on the great road to the south, is a fine structure with seven arches, built in 1530, renovated in 1724, and widened in 1842. Several sharp conflicts, in the times of the Covenanters, were fought adjacent to it; and one of these, making mention of the bridge, is celebrated in the ballad of "Bonnie John Seton." Pitfoddels Castle, the seat of the Menzieses, sung in another ballad, stood in the northern neighbourhood, but has disappeared. Banchory House, in the south-western neighbourhood, is the property of Alexander Thomson, Esq.

1165. **CULTS HOUSE**, in the vicinity of Cults Station, is the seat of G. S. Gibb, Esq. Two stone coffins, containing human remains, were found about 1835 near this mansion; three large cairns still remain there; and a number of tumuli, Druidical stones, and other Caledonian relics, occur among the neighbouring hills. The mansions of Bieldside, Countesswells, Ardo, Deebank, Heathcote, Murtle, and Binghill, stand within a range of three miles from below Cults upward to Culter.

1166. **CULTER BURN**, contiguous to Culter Station, with bridge, paper mills, steep banks, wooded cliffs, lake, and waterfall, presents a romantic scene. Culter House, a little to the north-east, is an old edifice, said to have been built by Sir Alexander Cumming in the time of Queen Mary. Blairs College, on the south side of the Dee, 2½ miles to the south-east, is a seminary for training Roman Catholic priests. Kingcausie House and Maryculter House, on the same side, nearly opposite Culter House, are the seats of John Boswell and Charles Gordon, Esqs. Normandykes, on the top of a hill, with a charming view, on the north side of the Dee, above Culter Burn, is the distinct trace of a large Roman camp, believed by some antiquaries to have been the site of the Roman town and station of Devana.

1167. **DRUM** Estate, around Drum Station, was anciently part of a royal forest, the site of a hunting seat of the Kings of Scotland; and has belonged for centuries to a family famous in history, sung in the ballad of the "Laird of Drum," and now represented by Alexander F. Irvine, Esq. The mansion on it is a large Tudor edifice of 1619, and adjoins an oblong, three-storey fortalice of the 12th century. Echt House, 5 miles to the north, the seat of Lord Lindsay, is a handsome modern edifice. Echt parish, around that mansion, and southward to the vicinity of Drum, contains a Danish camp, several cairns, a large Pictish work, and remains of three Druidical temples. Durris Tower, on the right side of the Dee, opposite Drum, is a monument raised in 1825 to commemorate the gaining of a law-suit by the late Duke of Gordon. Durris House, further south, the property of Mr. Mactier, is a modern mansion, connected by a colonnade with an ancient one.

1168. **PARK HOUSE**, in the vicinity of Park Station, the seat of A. J. Kinloch, Esq., is a Grecian edifice of 1822, and stands amid brilliant grounds. Crathes Castle, 3 miles further west, the seat of Sir James H. Burnett, Bart., is an ancient and very stately edifice, and figures in the old ballad of the "Baron o' Leys." Tilwhilly Castle, on the south side of the Dee, nearly opposite Crathes, the seat of Henry Lumsden, Esq., is an imposing edifice. The Glen of Corrichie, on the south side of the Hill of Fare, 3½ miles north-north-west of Crathes, was the scene of an action in 1562, between the forces of Queen Mary and those of her antagonists. Midmar Castle, on the north side of the Hill of Fare, is a very ancient structure, recently inhabited.

1169. **BANCHORY** has a post office under Aberdeen, two banking offices, an excellent inn, a Gothic church with a tower, built in 1824, and about 500 inhabitants. The original village is old and decayed, and now bears the name of Townhead. The modern village was

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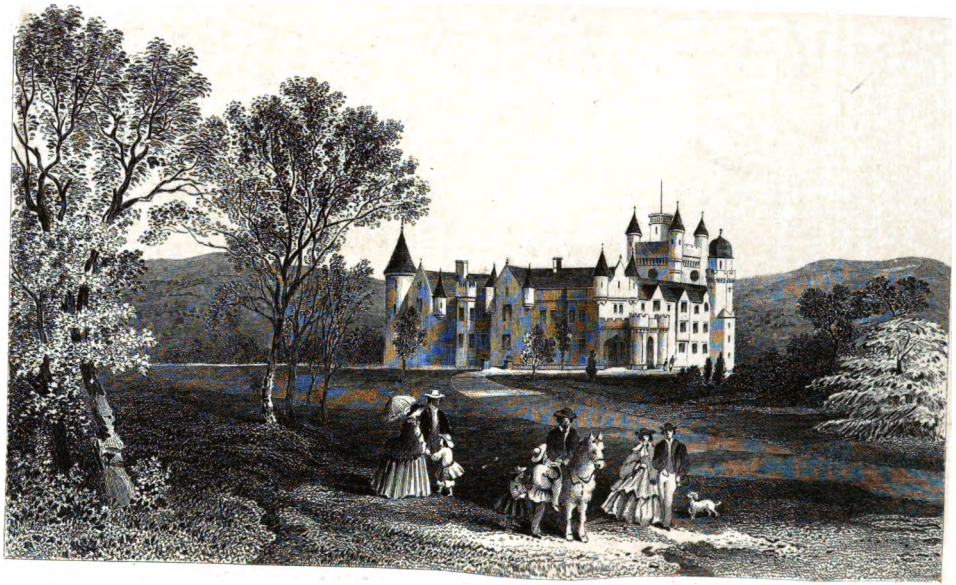

BALMORAL CASTLE.

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founded in 1807, is neat and pleasant, and attracts many summer visitors. A tower on an adjacent hill was erected in memory of General Burnett, and commands a noble prospect. Blackhall, a modern castellated edifice, the seat of Colonel Campbell, stands near Banchory, on the south side of the Dee; Inchmarlo and Invercannie, the seats of Patrick Davidson and Alexander Paul, Esqs., stand near, on the north side; Banchory Lodge, Deebank, Inverey, Feugh Cottage, and other good residences, are in the environs; and Woodend Cottage, built by Sir Andrew Leith Hay, is 4 miles to the west.

1170. **FEUGH WATER** rises among the Grampians; receives a tributary from Mount Battock, a mountain 2686 feet high; and runs 12 miles north-north-eastward to the Dee at Banchory. Its last reach, spanned by the Bridge of Feugh, includes a romantic, tortured cataract, well seen from a moss-house on a rock over its banks. Strachan parish, comprehending the greater portion of the Feugh's basin, contains a shooting lodge of Sir Thomas Gladstone, Bart., three artificial mounds, and several large cairns; and was the birth-place of Dr. Thomas Reid, the author of well-known works on metaphysics.

1171. **LUMPHANAN** Church, in the north-western vicinity of Lumphanan Station, is a structure of 1762. A cairn, on the brow of a hill immediately north of it, is believed by the best antiquaries to mark the spot where Macbeth was slain; and a number of other cairns in the neighbourhood, some of them now removed, have been associated by tradition with the events of his last battle. The Peel Ring, in a marshy hollow, near the church on the south, is an interesting specimen of the Caledonian fort. Glenmillan House and Findrack, in the eastern neighbourhood, are the seats of Robert Smith and Francis G. Fraser, Esqs.

1172. **KINCARDINE O'NEIL**, in a spacious reach of the valley of the Dee, 3 miles north-west of Lumphanan Station, has a post office under Aberdeen, a good inn, a very ancient church, and about 350 inhabitants; and contains accommodation for summer visitors. A spot about a quarter of a mile below it affords one of the finest prospects in Deeside; and a spot a mile further down, at the Bridge of Potarch, contains an inn, and leads to divergent roads on the other side of the Dee. The mansions of Kincardine Lodge, Mrs. Gordon; Desswood, Alexander Davidson, Esq.; Craigmile, P. L. Gordon, Esq.; and Lairney, Captain Innes, are in the neighbourhood of Kincardine O'Neil, on the north side of the Dee: and those of Balnacraig, J. Fenton, Esq.; Ballogie, J. Dyce Nicol, Esq.; Balfour, F. J. Cochran, Esq.; and Finzean, Francis Farquharson, Esq., are in the neighbourhood on the south side. Dess Burn, a little to the west, at a point about 200 yards north of the public road, and very near Dess Station, makes a fine waterfall called the Slog of Dess.

1173. **ABOYNE**, or Charleston of Aboyne, has a key post office, a banking office, a large inn, a fine suspension bridge over the Dee, a handsome parish church of 1842, and about 200 inhabitants; and gives the titles of Baron, Viscount, and Earl to the Marquis of Huntly. Aboyne Castle, the seat of the Marquis, adjacent to the village, is a large, irregular, imposing edifice, of different dates. An ancestor of the Marquis, who figured famously in the 17th century, is celebrated in the old ballad of "The Earl of Aboyne."

1174. **TANNER WATER** rises among the Grampians, and runs 12 miles north-eastward to the Dee at Dalnowhinnie Clachan, 1½ mile above Aboyne. Its basin is upland, bears the name of Glentanner, and was long famous for a forest of noble trees. The Hill of Mulloch, north-west of its mouth, is crowned by a large cairn, and was the scene of a bloody fight between Malcolm Canmore and the Danes. Dinnat Moor, traversed by the road, further west, is a dreary

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tract, and contains various cairns and vestiges of ancient strife. Kinnord Loch, an isolated sheet of water at the north-west corner of the moor, is said to have contained a castle and a prison of Malcolm Canmore. The burn of Vat, running into the west end of Kinnord Loch, takes name from a cave in its course, opening vertically, and shaped somewhat like a vat. The cave, with the burn falling into it, is a curious object, and was a retreat of the noted freebooter, Gilderoy. Dee Castle, an ancient seat of the Gordons, formerly called Candecaill, and mentioned by that name in an old song, crowns a knoll on the south side of the Dee, opposite Dinnat Moor, but is now reduced to a fragmentary ruin.

1175. **TARLAND** village, 5 miles north-west of Aboyne, contains a post office under that place, two banking offices, two inns, a parish church, and about 350 inhabitants; and Tarland parish, around the village, contains Druidical stones, vestiges of an old castle, and several mansions. Coull parish, lying between Tarland and Aboyne, contains vestiges of Coull Castle, anciently a seat of the Durwards; and ruins of Corse Castle, erected in 1581 by a member of the family of Forbes. Logie Coldstone parish, lying west of Coull and Tarland, contains the mansions of Blelack and Corrachree, the latter the seat of Colonel Farquharson.

1176. **TULLICH**, on the high road, 9 miles from Aboyne, and within 2 of Ballater, is a small village commanding a noble view. Culbleen Hill, 2½ miles to the north, was the scene of a battle in 1335 between the forces of King David Bruce and those of Comyn, Earl of Athole; and Morven Hill, further north, is celebrated in a poem of Lord Byron. Ballatrich farm-house, on the south side of the Dee, a little below Tullich, is the place where Lord Byron spent his boyhood; and Pannanich, on the same side, nearly opposite Tullich, is a place of medicinal wells of high repute, with accommodation for visitors.

1177. **BALLATER** is a modern, well-built, cheerful village; stands amid charming scenery; includes a large open square, disposed as a public green; contains a key post office, an excellent inn, a Parish Church with a steeple, and a Free Church; and is a favourite resort of summer visitors, both for sake of its own attractions, and for sake of the mineral wells of Pannanich. Its winter population is about 400. Craigendarroch, a steep round hill, about 800 feet high, rises contiguous to it, and commands an extensive view; a precipitous gorge, called the Pass of Ballater, lies beyond; and a hill higher than Craigendarroch flanks the further side of the gorge. Ballater House, the property of Farquharson of Invercauld, stands near the east end of the pass; and a fragment of Brackley Castle, the scene of a tragedy in 1592, recorded in the old ballad of "The Baron of Brackley," stands on the other side of the Dee.

1178. **GLENMUICK** commences among the Grampians, immediately south of Lochnagar, and takes down Muick Water 12 miles north-eastward to the Dee a little above Ballater. Dhu Loch, a small sheet of water, overhung by precipices upwards of 1000 feet high, lies near its head; Loch Muich, 2 miles long and half a mile broad, engirt by bold, romantic scenery, commences 1½ mile below Dhu Loch; and the Linn of Muick, a fine cascade of 36 feet in depth of fall, occurs 1½ mile below the foot of Loch Muick. A streamlet going into Dhu Loch makes a leap of 200 feet; and other accessories of the glen present striking features. A shooting lodge of Prince Albert stands at the head of the glen; and his mansion of Birkhall stands about 2 miles from the foot. The ruins of Knock Castle, once a stately fortalice of the Gordons, crown a beautiful eminence in the peninsula between the Muick and the Dee.

1179. **GLENGAIRN** commences among the Cairngorm mountains, and takes down Gairn Water from Benavon, 15

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miles south-eastward to the Dee 1½ mile above Ballater. Glengairn Castle, at its mouth, is an old baronial fortalice. Micras, on a hill side near the road, 3 miles to the west, is a good specimen of the old Highland clachan. Abergeldie Castle, on the south side of the Dee, ¾ mile further west, the property of Prince Albert, and residence of the Duchess of Kent, is a picturesque, modernized, ancient mansion. "The Birks of Abergeldie" are the subject of an old song, set to the air which the poet Burns transferred to his "Birks of Aberfeldy."

1180. **BALMORAL** estate was purchased by Prince Albert for £31,500. It comprises about 11,000 acres, extends from the Dee to the summit of Lochnagar, joins the estates of Abergeldie and Birkhall; and the three estates constitute one demesne, contain upwards of 35,000 acres, and extend 11 miles along the Dee, and southward thence to the watershed of the Dee's basin. Balmoral Castle, the autumn retreat of the Royal Family, stands on a piece of meadow, bounded on one side by a fine curve of the Dee, overlooked on another by the hill of Craig-gowan, and commands an extensive sweep of striking scenery. A previous pile, completed by the late Earl of Fife, and occupied several autumns by the Royal Family, stood on ground adjacent, but was irregular and incommodious. The present Castle was erected in 1853, after designs by William Smith of Aberdeen; is a structure in the old Scottish baronial style, with some modifications of feature; consists of two blocks of buildings, connecting wings, and projecting tower,—the last 35 feet square, 80 feet high, overtopped by a circular turret; and is all furnished in a manner much more substantial and chaste than elegant or showy. A handsome suspension-bridge, with approaches, constructed at a cost of £5000, forms the communication with the north side of the river at the Church of Crathie.

1181. **CRATHIE** Church is a plain, neat, spacious edifice of 1806. Cairn-a-quheen, near the south side of the road, about 1½ mile west of the church, is a stone tumulus on the gathering-ground of the ancient clans of Deeside for battle, and furnished them with their slogan or war-cry. Aberarder Glen, on the right, a little further west, affords a fine vista to Benavon, one of the Cairngorm mountains, rising to the altitude of 3968 feet above the level of the sea. Garrawalt Burn, falling into the south side of the Dee, still further west, forms, at a point about 1½ mile from the Dee, a noble waterfall, well seen from a moss-house on the impending bank. Clunie House, on the same side of the Dee, above Invercauld Bridge, is the seat of John Gordon, Esq. Craig-Clunie and the Lion's Face, in the vicinity of this mansion, are curious rocks, the former soaring steeply and stupendously to a great height contiguous to the road, the latter presenting a profile fancied to resemble the face of a lion. Invercauld House, directly opposite on the north side of the Dee, the seat of James Farquharson, Esq., is a large, irregular edifice, amid beautiful grounds.

1182. **LOCHNAGAR** is the most famous of the Deeside mountains. Its summit is geographically 7 miles south-east of Castletown, and 11 south-west of Ballater; has an altitude of 3777 feet above the level of the sea; and commands a very extensive and most gorgeous view. The ascent is extremely fatiguing on foot, but can be conveniently done on Highland ponies. A gloomy tarn lies far up the north-east side; precipices 1300 feet high overhang the tarn; and frightful corries gash other parts of the mountain's sides and shoulders. Fields of snow lie throughout the summer in some of the higher hollows. Lord Byron pronounced Lochnagar "the most sublime and picturesque of the Caledonian Alps," and made it the subject of one of the best known of his minor poems.

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1183. **CASTLETOWN**, at the influx of Clunie Water to the Dee, has a post office under Ballater, two good inns—the Invercauld Arms and the Fife Arms, three places of worship, and about 130 inhabitants. Old Braemar Castle, adjacent to it, is the ruin of an ancient fortalice of the Earls of Mar, said to have been originally a hunting seat of Malcolm Canmore. New Braemar Castle, on the top of a neighbouring eminence, was built about the year 1720, belongs to Farquharson of Invercauld, and was long hired by Government for the uses of a garrison. A spot at the village is pointed out as the scene of the Earl of Mar's unfurling of the flag of rebellion in 1715. Clunie Water displays, in the vicinity, a fine reach of torrent scenery, has altogether a run of about 10 miles, and takes up the road from Deeside, through Glenshee, to Blairgowrie. Carr Burn, descending to the left side of the Dee, 2 miles above Castletown, makes a pretty waterfall. Quoich Water, on the same side, a little further up, flings itself, in picturesque cataract, over a series of precipitous ledges. Corriemulzie Burn, on the other side, 3 miles above Castletown, makes a snow-white cascade of singular beauty, within a bosky, narrow, precipitous ravine. Corriemulzie Cottage, in this vicinity, and Mar Lodge, about a mile further up the Dee, are seats of the Earl of Fife. Inverey, half a mile above Mar Lodge, now comprising two clachans and the fragment of an ancient fortalice, was a fastness of the ancient caterans of Deeside, and figures in the old song o "The Baron of Brackley." The Linn of Dee, 7 miles above Castletown, shows an impetuous rush of the whole river through a natural sluice of rock, so narrow that a little boy might leap over it. Here the carriage-road up Deeside terminates.

1184. **THE CAIRNGORMS** are a group of mountains round the sources of the Dee and of feeders of the Spey. They form a knot of the Grampians, occupy an area of about 140 square miles, and comprise an assemblage of summits with intervening depressions and intersecting glens. Their highest summit, Benmacdhu, is 11½ miles geographically north-west of Castletown; has an altitude of 4292 feet above the level of the sea; and is usually reached either up Glenlui, striking to the right, a little above Inverey, or up Glenderry, striking in the same direction, above the Linn of Dee. Cairngorm proper is 3 miles further north, and only a few feet lower; and several of the other summits are nearly as high. The shoulders of some of the group break down in precipices of prodigious depth; the shoulders and skirts of others are clothed with verdure or with forest; and some of the intersecting glens display grand features of Alpine scenery. Guides for making the ascent can be obtained at Castletown. Granite is the prevailing rock; and numbers of rare minerals, particularly fine rock crystals, of the kind popularly called cairngorms, are found.

XCV.—FROM ABERDEEN TO STRATHDON.

By railway from Aberdeen to Alford; and by public coach from Alford to Kildrummy.

Old **Aberdeen**, right 1162

Kittybrewster Station, 1¾ mile. The **River Don**, begun to be followed up throughout most of the route 1185

Woodside Station, 2 miles 1186

Grandholm, on the further side of the Don, right; Woodside, Auchmill, and Stonywood Villages, left; **Buxburn** Station, 5 miles 1187

Newhills Church and road to Skene, left; Parkhill House, on the further side of the Don, right; **Dyce** Station, 8 miles 1188

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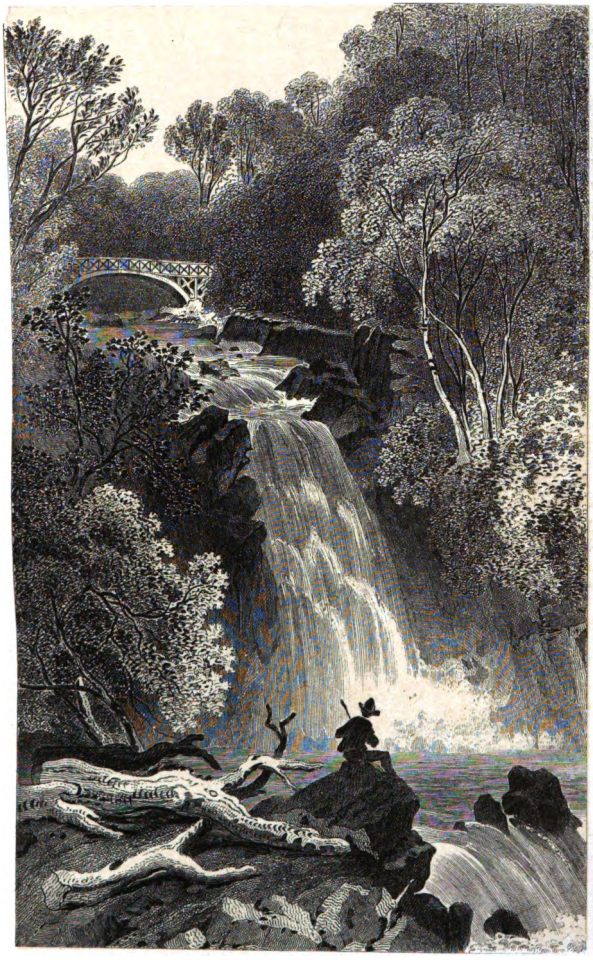

FALLS OF GARR-VALT, BRAEMAR.

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Paragraph

Cothal Mills, on the further side of the Don, right; Pitmeddan House, left; Fintray House, on the further side of the Don, right; **Kinaldie** Station, 11 miles.....1189

Kinaldie Burn, crossed; Balbithan House, on the further side of the Don, right; **Kintore** Station, 14 miles.....1190

Railway to Banff and Inverness, straight forward, and deflection of present route to the west; Hallforest Castle, left; **Kenmay** Station, 18½ miles.....1191

Torr Burn, crossed; Clunie House, 1½ mile to the left; **Monymusk** Station, 21½ miles.....1192

Pitfichie Castle, right; Bennochie, 5 miles to the right; Tillycairn Castle, 2½ miles to the left; Whitehouse Station, 27 miles. Tough Church, 2 miles to the left; Castle Forbes, on the further side of the Don, 2 miles to the right; Lenturk Castle, 2½ miles to the left; **Alford** Station, 30 miles.....1193

River Don, crossed at Alford Bridge, and followed thence up the left bank; road to Tullynessle, right; mouth of Leochel Water, left; Breda House, Coreen Hill, and Brux House, on the further side of the Don, left; Littlewood Park, right; Edinbanchory village, passed through; road to Rhynie, right.....1224

Clova House, and Buck of Cabrach Mountain, right; **Kildrummy**, 37 miles.....1

Kildrummy Castle, right; Glenkindy Arms Inn, 41 miles. **Towie Castle**, on the further side of the Don.....1195

Kindy Water, crossed; Glenkindy House, right; Bucket Water, crossed, with **Glenbucket** to the right, 44 miles.....1196

Glenbucket Castle, right; mouth of Deskry Water, left; House of Newe, right; **Colquhony** Castle, right; Colquhony Inn, 46 miles.....1197

Strathdon Church, left; Bellabeg House, right; Nochty Water, crossed; Downe of Invernochty, right; Candacraig House, left; Ernan Water, crossed; Inverernan House, right; Forbes Lodge and mouth of Conry Water, left; Skellater House, right; Turnahash Hamlet and Corgarff Castle, on the further side of the Don, left; **Cock Bridge** Inn, 56 miles 1198

1185. THE RIVER DON rises on a north-easterly spur of the Cairngorm Mountains, at an elevation of 1640 feet above the level of the sea; and runs in a crooked course, prevailingly eastward, to the German Ocean, about a mile north-east of Old Aberdeen. Its upper basin is hilly and mountainous; its lower basin embosoms much dale and meadow; and both contain a large amount of charming scenery. Its current descends, not fitfully or in rapids, but with regular, gliding, pleasing flow. Its bed is gravelly; its banks alternately contract and expand; and its course makes two great curves to the north, between Alford and Kintore, and riots both there and elsewhere in numerous bends. Its chief tributaries are the Conry, the Carvy, and the Leochel, on the right bank; and the Ernan, the Nochty, the Bucket, the Kindy, and, chief of all, the Ury, on the left. Its waters have been proverbially regarded as far inferior to those of the Dee for salmon, but are really inferior only in the proportion of about four to five; and they contain a fair amount of excellent trout.

1186. WOODSIDE, on the Don, is a popular manufacturing village, separated from Aberdeen by an open tract, but included within its franchise boundaries. Woodside House, the seat of Patrick Kilgour, Esq., and some other good residences, stand adjacent to it; Powis House, the seat of Hugh F. Leslie, Esq., and Seaton House, the residence of Lord James Hay, stand to the east, in the vicinity of Old Aberdeen; and Grandholm House, the seat of John Paton, Esq., and Scotstown House, the seat of Sir Michael Bruce, Bart., stand at short distances on the north side of the Don.

1187. BUXBURN, a brook of 4 miles in length of run, giving name to Buxburn

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Station, has on its banks Craibstone House, amid beautifully wooded grounds; and Newhills Church, an elegant and conspicuous edifice of 1830. Newhills parish, north and south of it, 5½ miles long and 3¼ miles broad, contains also the residences of Springhill, Hazelhead, Sheddocksley, Fairley, Cloghill, Gateside, Waterton, and Place of Newhills; and Skene parish, contiguous on the west, contains the mansions of Kirkville, Easterskene, and Skene, the last a seat of the Earl of Fife.

1188. **DYCE** Church, an ancient building, on a rocky promontory at an elbow of the Don, commands a view of the Don's valley for upwards of 20 miles. Parkhill House, in its vicinity, on the left side of the river, amid beautiful grounds, is the seat of John Gordon Cumming Skene, Esq. Straloch and Elrick, in the same parish as Parkhill, are the seats of John Ramsay and Peter Burnet, Esqs. Pitmeddan, near the railway, a mile north-west of Dyce Church, is the property of George Thompson, Esq. A Druidical circle, nearly entire, crowns an eminence half a mile south-west of Pitmeddan; and a number of standing-stones, tumuli, and other Caledonian antiquities, occur among the neighbouring hills.

1189. **KINALDIE** estate, on the Don, around Kinaldie Burn, the property of George Milne, Esq., is supposed to have been a post of King Kenneth for resisting the Danes, and contains a beautiful modern mansion, in the cottage style. Fintray House, on the other side of the Don, further east, the seat of Sir William Forbes, Bart., is a large and elegant edifice in the Tudor style. Caskieben, Alexander F. Henderson, Esq.; Glasgoego, William Lumsden, Esq.; and Glasgo Forest, Mrs. Gordon, are situated to the south.

1190. **KINTORE** is an ancient place, with the rank of a royal burgh. It contains a post office under Aberdeen, an inn, and two places of worship; and it gives the titles of Baron and Earl to the family of Keith-Falconer. Its population in 1851 was 476. Thainston House, near the railway to Inverury, about 1¾ mile to the north, the seat of D. F. Mitchell, Esq., is a fine mansion on the site of a pile which was plundered and burnt by the rebels of 1745. Balbithan House, on the other side of the Don, the property of the Earl of Kintore, is a curious old structure, notable as a rendezvous of the Marquis of Montrose, and as an asylum of the fugitives from the field of Culloden. Hallforest Castle, near the railway, 1½ mile west of Kintore, is a stately ruined tower, originally a hunting-seat of the Kings of Scotland, once visited by Queen Mary, and afterwards the property of the Earls Marischal.

1191. **KEMNAY** Church is an elegant recent edifice. Kemnay School is a neat building, of high scholastic note. Kemnay House, the seat of J. Burnet, Esq., stands amid fine grounds. Fetternear House, on the other side of the Don, the seat of Colonel Leslie, was originally a residence of the Bishops of Aberdeen. Spots around Kemnay Station command a grand view of the south-east side of the remarkably outlined hill of Bennochie, 5 miles to the north, and 1440 feet high. Castle-Fraser, 2 miles south-west of Kemnay, is the seat of C. M. Fraser, Esq.; and Cluny Castle, 2½ miles further west, is the seat of John Gordon, Esq.

1192. **MONYMUSK** village has a post office under Aberdeen, an excellent inn, a Parish Church, an Episcopalian Chapel, and about 140 inhabitants. The Parish Church is a very ancient structure, with a modern steeple 90 feet high, and possibly includes some part of the church of a priory founded by Malcolm Canmore. The Episcopalian Chapel is a neat edifice. Monymusk House, in the north-western vicinity, the seat of Sir James Grant, Bart., is a large ancient mansion. Pitfichie Castle, further north-west, is the ruin of a fortalice which

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belonged some time to the family of General Hurry, who figured much among the Covenanters. Paradise, further up the Don, and contiguous to it, displays remains of picturesque pleasure-grounds, laid out in 1719. Castle-Forbes, on the other side of the Don, 5 miles west-north-west of Monymusk, the seat of Lord Forbes, is an elegant, castellated, modern mansion. Keig Church, in the western vicinity of Castle-Forbes, is a neat Gothic edifice of 1835; and Keig parish contains striking remains of two Druidical circles. Whitehaugh House, on the same side of the Don, further west, the seat of James Forbes Leith, Esq., is a handsome edifice with a Grecian portico. Haughton, on the right side of the Don, a mile west of Whitehaugh, the seat of R. O. Farquharson, Esq., is a modern structure of finely-dressed granite.

1193. **ALFORD** village is a small scattered place, with a post office under Aberdeen, a banking office, and an excellent inn. A battle was fought here, in 1645, between the Marquis of Montrose and General Baillie. Breda, a quaint, pleasant, old mansion, stands 2½ miles to the west; Cushnie, the seat of the Rev. H. T. Lumsden, 5 miles to the south-west; and the fine old castle of Craigievar, Sir William Forbes, Bart., 5½ miles to the south. Bridge of Alford, anciently Boat of Forbes, is 2 miles to the north; and here, on the left bank of the Don, are again a post office, a banking office, and an excellent inn. The lands of Brux and Littlewood Park, the property of the noble family of Forbes, with fine features of scenery, lie a few miles further up the Don.

1194. **KILDRUMMY CASTLE** stands on an eminence flanked by two ravines, about a mile from the Don. The tract around it is an assemblage of knolls, with intersecting glens and hollows, overhung by mountains. The Buck of Cabrach, 5 miles to the north-west, has an altitude of 2377 feet above the level of the sea. The castle originally consisted of one great circular tower, but afterwards comprised a pentagonal system of seven towers and other buildings, covering a space of fully an acre, with suites of outworks covering fully two acres more. It was once a seat of the Kings of Scotland, sustained a siege by Edward I. of England, figured conspicuously in the wars of Edward Baliol, passed to the Lords Erskine, Earls of Mar, and was a hatching-place of the rebellion of 1715. It is now all a ruin of impressive appearance, and belongs to John J. Gordon, Esq. of Wardhouse. Auchindoir parish, to the north, beyond Mossat Burn, contains the mansions of Clova, Craig, and Druminnor, and the ivy-covered ruin of an ancient church, with a fine Saxon doorway.

1195. **TOWIE CASTLE**, adjacent to the right side of the Don, at a ford, with a frail timber pedestrian bridge, is a ruined square tower, the remnant of a stronghold of the family of Forbes, and was the scene of a dismal tragedy, in 1571, sung in a famous old ballad beginning, "It fell about the Martinmas time." Glenkindy, striking to the north from the western vicinity of Towie Castle, is the scene of a legend commemorated in the ballad, "Glenkindy was ance a harper gude." Glenkindy House, in the mouth of the glen, is the residence of Alexander Leith, Esq. The surrounding tract, within a diameter of 4 miles, contains a number of curious ancient earthen houses.

1196. **GLENBUCKET** brings down Bucket Water 7 miles south-eastward to the Don; is screened by mountains 1800 and 2000 feet high; and contains the Earl of Fife's hunting-lodge of Backies, and the site of the old castle of Badenyon, the residence of "John o' Badenyon," of Scottish song. Glenbucket Castle, in the mouth of the glen, is the ruin of the ancient baronial seat of the Gordons of Glenbucket, now the property of the Earl of Fife. One of the lairds of Glenbucket is the subject of the ballad, "Four

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and twenty nobles sat in the king's ha';" and the last of them fought for the Pretender in 1745, and went with him to France. Castle-Newe, 2 miles further up the Don, the seat of Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., is chiefly a handsome turreted edifice of 1831, with central tower 85 feet high, but includes in the rear a previous mansion of 1604. Ben-Newe, adjacent to it, rises with conical outline to a flattened summit, and commands an extensive view.

1197. **COLQUHONY** Inn, a little above Castle-Newe, and 16 miles from Alford, is the tourist's central point for Strathdon, or the mountainous portion of the Don's valley. Colquhony Castle is the ruin of an ancient fortalice of the Forbeses of Towie. Strathdon Church, in the vicinity, is a handsome new edifice, with a lofty spire. Bellabeg House, a little beyond Colquhony, at the mouth of Nochty Water, is the property of Sir Charles Forbes, Bart. Auchernach House, about two miles up the Nochty, is a mansion of 1809, built by General Forbes. The Doune of Invernochty, at the west side of the mouth of the Nochty, is an artificial mound, 970 feet in circuit and 60 feet high, with traces of ancient fortification. Poldullie Bridge, over the Don, a little further up, a steep, narrow structure, with a Gothic arch 70 feet wide, spans a contraction of the stream at a cascade and a whirlpool. Candacraig House and Inverernan House, 1 and 2 miles further up, the latter at the mouth of Ernan Water, are the seats of Robert Anderson, Esq., and Lieutenant-Colonel J. Forbes. Edinglassie House, a mile up the Ernan, and Skellater House, 2 miles further up the Don, are seats of Sir Charles Forbes, Bart.

1198. **COCK BRIDGE** spans the Don on the line of the military road from Ballater to Fort George. Here the turnpike up Strathdon terminates; and here is a small inn. Cargarff Castle, in the vicinity, was for ages a hunting seat of the Earls of Mar, passed in 1746 to Forbes of Skellater, and was purchased by Government for the uses of a garrison to overawe the Highlands.

XCVI.—FROM ABERDEEN TO BANFF.

Paragraph

By railway. Same as **XCV.** to Kintore Station, 14 miles. Railway to Alford, left; Balbithan House, on the further side of the Don, right; Thainston, left; the **River Don**, crossed.....1185

Inverury Town and Station, 17 miles.....1199

Ury Water, begun to be followed up for 5 miles.....1200

Keith Hall, on the further side of the Ury, right; railway to **Old Meldrum**, right.....1201

Bennochie, 5½ miles to the left; Balquhan Castle, left; Inveramsay Station, 21 miles. Railway to Inverness, left; **Pitcaple Castle**, left.....1221

Ury Water, crossed; Logie-Elphinstone House, left; Daviot, right; Wartle Station, 24½ miles. **Rayne**, left....1202

Wartle Village, right; Wartle House, left; Bethelnie Hill, right; Little Folla, left; Rothie Station, 28½ miles. Gordonstown, left; Fyvie Church and Castle, right; **Fyvie** Station, 31½ miles.....1203

Ythan Water, begun to be followed up for 3½ miles, and then crossed 1204

Auchterless Village, 2¾ miles to the left; Auchterless Station, 35 miles. Towie-Barclay Castle, left; Hatton Castle, right; Gask House, left; **Turriff** Town and Station, 39 miles.....1205

The River **Deveron**, begun to be followed down for nearly 2 miles, then receded from, then returned to.....1206

Dalgetty House, right; Forglen House, on the further side of the Deveron, left; Craigston Castle, 1¾ mile to the right; **King Edward** Church, left.....1207

Eden Castle, left; Montcoffer House, left; Banff House, on the further side of the Deveron, left; Macduff and road to **Gamrie**, right.....1208

Banff Station, 50½ miles 1209

1199. **INVERURY** stands on the peninsula between the Ury and the Don, but has suburbs on the opposite banks. It is an ancient town, constituted by Robert

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Bruce a royal burgh, but presents a straggling, ill-built appearance. It contains a handsome Gothic Parish Church, a neat Episcopalian Chapel, three other places of worship, a key post office under the name of Keith Hall, three banking offices, and two chief inns,—the Kintore Arms and Sutherland's. It is governed by a provost, three bailies, and five councillors, and it unites with Peterhead and four other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 2264. A large, ancient, artificial mound, adjacent to it, called the Bass of Inverury, has been a puzzle to antiquaries. A skirmish was fought at the town in 1745 between the royal troops and the rebels. The Hill of Crichie, in the neighbourhood, still marked with traces of an old camp, was the place of Robert Bruce's illness, and the post of his army, on the eve of his victory over the Comyns in the vicinity of Old Meldrum. Harlaw, 3 miles to the north-north-west, was the battle-field of a famous action, in 1411, between Donald of the Isles and the Earl of Mar, commemorated in the old ballad, "Alas! alas! for the Harlaw!" Kinmuck Moor, on the left side of the Don, 2½ miles to the south-east, still much marked with cairns and tumuli, is said to have been the scene of a great battle between the Scots and the Danes. Keithhall House, on the left side of the Ury, about a mile from the town, the seat of the Earl of Kintore, is a splendid edifice. Keithhall parish was the birth-place of Arthur Johnstone, the famous scholar of the early part of the 17th century. Manor House, on the Don, 3 miles west of Inverury, the seat of James Gordon, Esq., stands amid picturesque grounds; and behind it is a fine specimen of a Druidical circle.

1200. **URY WATER** rises 4 miles south-east of Huntly, and runs south-eastward to the Don at Inverury. Its length of course, as the crow flies, is 14 miles; along its bed, about 24. Its basin is chiefly a rolling country of swells and hills. Its waters afford excellent sport to the angler, and yield many trouts of from 1 to 5 lbs.

1201. **OLD MELDRUM** stands 5½ miles north-east of Inverury, and is reached by a branch railway, with an intermediate station at Lethenty. It contains a town hall with a steeple, four places of worship, a key post office, two banking offices, and a public reading-room. Its population in 1851 was 1579. Meldrum House, a little to the north, is the seat of B. C. Urquhart, Esq.; and Fingask House, 2¾ miles to the west, is the seat of Captain W. A. Skene. A hill, about 600 feet high, a short distance to the south, is crowned by an old fortification, of similar appearance to the common Caledonian hill-forts, but traditionally associated with the history of the Comyns. Bethelnie Hill, 4 miles to the north-west, bears traces of a Roman camp.

1202. **RAYNE** parish, lying chiefly west of Murtle Station, contains two Druidical circles, some cairns, the village of Old Rayne, with about 120 inhabitants, and the mansions of Murtle, Rothiemaise, and Freefield, the last a seat of General Sir Alexander Leith.

1203. **FYVIE** parish contained an ancient burgh and an ancient priory, both now extinct. Fyvie Castle, about a mile north of the site of the priory, and half a mile east of the railway, a large, venerable, Gothic mansion, the seat of W. Gordon, Esq., was visited in 1296 by Edward I. of England, seized in 1644 by the Marquis of Montrose, and belonged for some time to the Earls of Dunfermline. Gight Castle, 4 miles to the east, now the property of the Earl of Aberdeen, is the ruined ancient residence of the maternal ancestors of Lord Byron. Fyvie church-yard contains the burial-place of the Gordons of Gight, and the grave of the heroine of the Scottish ballad, "Tiftie's Bonnie Annie." Haddo House, 4 miles south-east of Gight Castle, and 6 east-south-east of Fyvie Church, the seat of the Earl of Aberdeen,

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stands amid splendid policies, containing a granite obelisk to the memory of Sir Alexander Gordon, who fell at Waterloo, and is an elegant modern edifice, in the Palladian style, after designs by John Baxter of Edinburgh. Rothie House and Kinbroom, 3 and 4 miles west of Fyvie Church, are modern mansions. Towie-Barclay Castle, near the railway, 3¾ miles to the north, the residence, for ages, of the family of Barclay, who figured much in public events, displays interesting remains of Gothic grandeur. Hatton Castle, 2 miles further north, the seat of Garden Duff, Esq., includes a fragment of an ancient fortalice, but is mainly a handsome quadrangular edifice of 1814. Auchterless parish, lying chiefly west of Auchterless Station, contains traces of a Roman camp and numerous remains of Druidical circles.

1204. **YTHAN WATER** rises 6½ miles east of Huntly, and enters the sea near Newburgh, 12 miles north-north-east of Aberdeen. Its course is crooked, but goes prevailingly to the east-south-east. Its length of run, as the crow flies, is 23 miles; along its bed, nearly 40. Its basin, for some distance, is hilly, but afterwards mainly low and largely alluvial. Its current, for the most part, is smooth and slow. Its waters are well frequented by salmon, and were at one time noted for valuable pearl mussels.

1205. **TURRIFF**, a barony burgh, is chiefly old and irregular, but has substantial houses and some new streets, and contains three places of worship, a handsome belfry of an ancient church, a key post office, four banking offices, and four inns—the Black Bull, the Commercial, the Fife Arms, and the Royal Oak. Its population in 1851 was 1693. Gask House, 1¾ mile to the south, the property of the Earl Fife, is a romantically-situated mansion. Dalgetty Castle, 1½ mile to the north-east, another property of the Earl of Fife, is an interesting and venerable pile of various dates since 1579. Muiresk House, R. S. F. Spottiswood, Esq.; Scobbach, John Adam, Esq.; Auchry, James Lumsden, Esq.; Carnousie, James W. Harvey, Esq.; and Forglen, Sir George S. Abercromby, Bart., also are in the neighbourhood, the latter two on the left side of the Deveron. Monquhitter parish, on the east, contains the villages of Cumineston and Garmond, and the field of the battle of Lendrum, fought between Donald of the Isles and the Thane of Buchan.

1206. **THE DEVERON** rises among the north-eastern offsets of the Grampians, 4 miles south-west of the Buck of Cabrach, and enters the sea between Macduff and Banff. Its course is variously northerly and easterly, but strikes on the aggregate to the north-east. Its length of run, as the crow flies, is 35 miles; along its bed, at least 50. Its chief tributaries are the Bogie on the right bank, and the Isla on the left. Its upper reaches have an impetuous current along Highland glens, while its middle and its lower reaches make a stately march through a brilliant variety of Lowland tracts. Its waters are well stored with trout and salmon.

1207. **KING EDWARD CASTLE**, adjacent to the railway, 4¼ miles north of Turriff, is the ruin of a baronial fortalice which belonged originally to the Comyns, Earls of Buchan. Craigstone Castle, 2 miles east-south-east of it, the seat of W. P. Urquhart, Esq., is an edifice of the 17th century. Byth House, further east, the property of B. C. Urquhart, Esq., is an old building, enlarged and modernized. Eden Castle, 2½ miles north-west of King Edward Castle, is a ruined ancient fortalice; and Eden House in its vicinity, the seat of M. E. Grant Duff, Esq., is a modern mansion.

1208. **GAMRIE** parish, extending 9 miles eastward from the mouth of the Deveron, contains the sea-port of Macduff, the fishing village of Gardenston, the mansion of Troup, and traces of very severe but victorious conflicts, in the

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11th century, with the Danes. Its interior exhibits hills, glens, and ravines, with steeps, cliffs, and romantic features; and its coast is chiefly a precipitous ledge, in some places 600 feet high, in many parts mural, and at two points pierced with long, grand, curious caverns, called Hell's Lum and the Needle's Eye.

1209. **BANFF**, at the mouth of the Deveron, is a sea-port and a parliamentary burgh, but comprises two ports and two towns,—Banff proper, on the left side of the river, Macduff on the right side, the two connected by an elegant seven-arched bridge. Banff proper rose around an ancient castle, which was both a military strength and a royal residence; and it contained, in the Roman Catholic times, house property of the Knights Templars, a large Carmelite monastery, and four ancient chapels. The castle dates from at least the time of Malcolm IV.; was used by the Scottish kings as a seat of provincial government; passed to the Earls of Buchan, as hereditary keepers; was sold to Robert Sharpe, father of the notorious Archbishop of St. Andrews; became the archbishop's birth-place; passed afterwards to the first Earl of Seafield, and was then nearly all replaced by a plain modern structure with wings. Its site is a small tableau, with a fine view. The town mainly stands on low ground adjacent to the river, but partly climbs an ascent toward the castle, partly occupies an abrupt sea-height beyond, and has a continuous main line of thoroughfare, upwards of half a mile long, from end to end. It presents, on the whole, a pleasant appearance, and contains a plain Town House with a graceful old spire, a plain but conspicuous Parish Church, a small, elegant, Gothic Episcopalian Chapel, five other places of worship, a key post office, five banking offices, a public reading-room, and a chief hotel, called the Fife Arms. Macduff stands fully a mile to the east; occupies a rugged, irregular, cliff-screened site; presents to view a romantic outline; and contains a town house, two churches, two banking offices, a news-room, and a public library. The two towns have rival harbours, with jointly an aggregate of about 13,000 tons of shipping; and they are linked with five other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Their joint population in 1851 was 6000; that of Banff proper, 3558. The environs of both are beautiful; and those of Banff proper consist largely of the extensive, brilliant grounds of Duff House, the chief seat of the Earl of Fife. This mansion is a large quadrangular edifice, in the Roman-Corinthian style, with balustrade and turrets, built about the middle of last century, at a cost of £70,000, after a design by Adam. Montcoffer House, another seat of the Earl of Fife, stands on the right bank of the Deveron, 1½ mile further up, and commands a delightful view.

XCVII.—FROM ABERDEEN TO PETERHEAD.

	Paragraph
By road, with public conveyance. Old **Aberdeen**	1162
The **River Don**, crossed	1185
Scotstown House, left; Tarbat Burn, crossed; Bishop's Loch, left; Blackdog Rock, right; Belhelvie Lodge, left; Belhelvie Church and Menie House, right; **Foveran** Church, right,	1210
Road to Newburgh Village, 1½ mile distant, right; Knock Castle, right; **Ythan Water**, crossed	1204
Ellon, 16 miles	1211
Road to New Deer, left; Road to Collieston, right; Pitlurg House, 2 miles to the right; Burness Toll, 20 miles. Road to Fraserburgh, left; Loch Lundie, a mile to the right; **Cruden**, 25 miles	1212
Cruden Water, crossed; Slains Castle, 2½ miles to the right; Stirling Hill, left; Buchanness, right; Invernetty House, right; **Peterhead**, 33 miles.	1213

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210. FOVERAN parish, on the coast, from 9 to 13 miles north-north-east of Aberdeen, contains the sea-port village of Newburgh, with about 500 inhabitants; Foveran House, the seat of Andrew Robertson, Esq.; Tillery House, the seat of J. Hunter, Esq.; and Knock Castle, the ruined residence of the ancestors of Colonel J. R. F. Udny. Udny parish, contiguous on the west, contains Pittrichie House, the seat of Alexander Milne, Esq.; Tillygreig House, the seat of Arthur Harvey, Esq.; two ruined mansions on the estate of Pitmeddan, the property of Sir W. C. Seton, Bart.; and a large, strong, well-preserved baronial castle of the 14th century, on the barony of Udny.

1211. ELLON, on the left bank of Ythan Water, contains a key post office, a good inn, three banking offices, five places of worship, and about 1000 inhabitants. Ellon Castle, adjacent to it, was mainly erected about 1780, and was the chief residence of the father of the present Earl of Aberdeen, yet has for many years been in a ruinous condition. Turner Hall, 2 miles to the north, the seat of John Turner, Esq., stands on the face of a rising ground, and commands a very extensive view. Arnage House, 3¾ miles to the north-north-west, the seat of John Leith Ross, Esq., is an old and interesting Gothic edifice. Pitlurg House, 4¾ miles to the east-north-east, the residence of Sir William C. Seton, Bart., is a handsome modern mansion.

1212. CRUDEN parish, midway between Ellon and Peterhead, was the scene of a battle, in 1005, between Malcolm II. and Canute the Dane, afterwards King of England. Its coast, to the extent of several miles, together with contiguous pieces of coast north and south, is high and rocky, torn with fissures, pierced with caves, flanked with skerries, and often lashed with tremendous surges of the sea. Old Slains Castle, perched on a headland, 4 miles north-north-east of the mouth of Ythan Water, is the ruined baronial fortalice of the first three Earls of Errol. New Slains Castle, the residence of the present Earl, crowning a cliff, 5½ miles further north-north-east, is a quadrangular group of low edifices. The Bullers of Buchan, a little further north, are the most intricate, curious, romantic, and vexed portion of the rocky coast. Boddom Castle, on a headland, 3 miles further north-north-east, is the picturesque ruin of a strong seat of the Earls Marischal. Buchan-ness, adjacent to Boddom, is the most easterly ground in Scotland, and bears aloft a light-house with a flashing light.

1213. PETERHEAD is a sea-port and a parliamentary burgh. Ugie Water, after a south-easterly run of 18 miles, falls into the sea about a mile to the north. Inverugie Castle, the ruin of an edifice of great note and splendour, a residence of the Earls Marischal, stands on the left bank of the Ugie, near its mouth. Ravenscraig Castle, a much more ancient ruin, originally belonging to the family of Cheyne, stands on the right side of the Ugie, in the barony of Torterston. A tower in honour of Earl Grey and the Reform Bill, crowns a conical eminence called the Meet Hill, about 170 feet high, in the south-west. Buchan-ness and Boddom Castle are 2½ miles to the south. Peterhead itself stands on a peninsula two-thirds engirt by the sea. It shows a confused street arrangement, yet is substantially built, airy, and clean. The Town Hall is a neat structure of 1788, with a steeple 125 feet high; the Cross is a Tuscan pillar, erected in 1832; the Parish Church is a large edifice of 1803, with a steeple 118 feet high; and the Episcopalian Church has a pleasing Gothic front. The chief inn is Laing's. The Harbour comprises extensive works, constructed at a cost of upwards of £85,000; owns shipping to the amount of about 12,000 tons; and is the largest depôt of the whale-fishing trade in Bri-

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tain. The town is a summer resort of invalids, both for sea-bathing and for the use of some neighbouring medicinal springs; and it contains a suite of artificial baths, five banking offices, and a public reading-room. It is governed by a provost, three bailies, and eight councillors; and it unites with five other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 7298.

XCVIII.—FROM ABERDEEN TO FRASERBURGH.

	Paragraph
Coaches run to Methlick, Old Deer, New Deer, Strichen, New Pitsligo, and Fraserburgh. The routes of all are the same to Ellon, or beyond, but afterwards diverge. That to Fraserburgh keeps most to the right, and is the only one we need fully trace. Same as **XCVII.** to Burness Toll, 20 miles. Tract of uninteresting country traversed; Cruden Water, crossed; Kilmundy, right; Crichie House and Village, 1½ mile to the left; South Ugie Water, crossed; **Mintlaw**, 30 miles	1214
Road to **Deer**, left	1215
Pitfour House, left; North Ugie Water, crossed; road to **Strichen** and New Pitsligo, left	1216
New Leeds, 35 miles	1217
Mormond Hill and Mormond House, left; **Rathen Church**, right	1218
Rathen Water, crossed; Philorth House, right road to **Rosehearty** and New Aberdour, left	1219
Fraserburgh, 42 miles	1220

1214. **MINTLAW** village has a key post office, an inn, and about 250 inhabitants. Longside parish, around it and to the south-east, was, for 64 years, the residence of the Episcopalian minister, John Skinner, the author of "Tullochgorum," "John o' Badenyon," "The Ewie wi' the Crooked Horn," and other popular songs; and has, in its churchyard, a handsome monument to his memory.

1215. **DEER** parish, from half a mile to 5 miles west of Mintlaw, contains the ancient village of Old Deer, with about 220 inhabitants; the modern village of Crichie or Stewartfield, with about 600 inhabitants; some fragments of a great Cistercian abbey, founded in the 13th century by one of the Comyns, Earls of Buchan; and the splendid modern mansion of Pitfour, the residence of George Ferguson, Esq., constructed at a cost of nearly £80,000. New Deer parish, from 5 to 10 miles west of Mintlaw, contains the village of New Deer, with about 350 inhabitants; the ruined baronial fortalice of Federate Castle; and the mansions of Bucklaw, Captain Alexander D. Fordyce, R.N., and Nethermuir, John Gordon, Esq.

1216. **STRICHEN** village, on Ugie Water, 6 miles north-west of Mintlaw, is a neat, well-built place, on a regular plan, and has a town house with a spire, a post office under Mintlaw, a banking office, four places of worship, an inn called the Commercial, and about 700 inhabitants. Strichen House, in its southern vicinity, is the seat of George Bane, Esq. Mormond Hill, in the north-north-eastern vicinity, a conical eminence 810 feet high, commands an extensive view. New Pitsligo, 4 miles west of Strichen, contains a post office under Mintlaw, a banking office, a handsome parish church of 1853, two other places of worship, and about 1650 inhabitants.

1217. **NEW LEEDS** is a small village, with a United Presbyterian Church. Crimond parish, on the east, contains the scene of the famous ballad of "Sir James the Rose." Lonmay parish, north-west and north of Crimond, contains the mansions of Cairness, John W. Gordon, Esq.; and Crimondmogate, Sir Alexander Bannerman, Bart. Strathbeg Loch, near the shore, on the mutual border of Crimond and Lonmay, a sheet of water 2 miles long, abounds with trout, perch, fresh-water flounders, and very large eels.

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1218. **RATHEN** parish, extending north-eastward from Mormond Hill to the mouth of Rathen Water, contains a Druidical temple, a large cairn, the ruined old baronial castles of Cairnbulg and Inverallochy; Mormond House, the seat of Miss Strachan; and Memsey House, a seat of Lord Saltoun. Rathen Water runs 9 miles eastward and north-eastward to the sea, 2 miles south-east of Fraserburgh. A tract around the upper part of the stream contains memorials of ancient strife, and the mansions of Boyndlie, Ladysford, and Tillanamols; and a tract on its lower part, toward Fraserburgh, contains some ruins of Scandinavian houses, and the mansion of Philorth, the chief seat of Lord Saltoun.

1219. **ROSEHEARTY**, a sea-port village, 4 miles west of Fraserburgh, has a post office under that town, two places of worship, and about 900 inhabitants. Pitsligo parish, around Rosehearty, contains the ruined old baronial castles of Pitsligo and Pittullie, both on the property of Sir John S. Forbes, Bart.; and gave, from 1633 to 1746, the peerage title of Baron to Sir John's ancestors. Aberdour parish, contiguous on the west, contains numerous cairns, and has a bold, cavernous coast, crowned on one point by the ruin of Dundargue Castle, which made a figure in the wars of the Succession.

1220. **FRASERBURGH** stands on a small bay immediately south of Kinnaird Head. Its streets cross one another at right angles, and are well built and spacious. Its Cross is a fine old hexagonal structure, with a large base and a pillar. Its Town Hall is a handsome edifice with a dome, built in 1855. An old, quadrangular, three-storied tower, is part of a large building erected in 1592 to serve as a college. An artificial harbour, with a basin of about 7 acres, was constructed during the war against Buonaparte, at a cost of about £50,000; and another harbour, to the north of this, comprising an area of about 11½ acres, was constructed in 1856. A light-house stands on Kinnaird Head, showing a fixed light at an elevation of 120 feet above the level of high water. The town has a key post office, four banking offices, a public library, five places of worship, and two hotels—the Saltoun Arms and the Commercial. Its population in 1851 was 3093.

XCIX.—FROM ABERDEEN TO INVERNESS.

Paragraph

By railway. Same as **XCVI.** to Inveramsay Station, 21 miles. Railway to Banff, right; Ury Water continued to be followed up for several miles; **Pitcaple Castle**, right; Pitcaple Station, 22 miles.....1221

Chapel-Garioch Church, left; Old Rayne Village, on the further side of the Ury, right; **Oyne** Station, 25 miles.....1222

Oyne Church, left; Gadie Water, crossed; Buchanstone Station, 26 miles. Shevoch Water begun to be followed up for 5½ miles; **Insch** Station, 28 miles.....1223

Christ's Kirk Hill, left; Dun o' Deer, right; Wardhouse Station, 31 miles. Road to Clatt and Rhynie, left; **Kinnethmont** Station, 33 miles.....1224

Noth Hill, left; Fondband Hill, right; Bogie Water begun to be followed down to the Deveron; **Gartly** Station, 37 miles 1225

Mouth of Kirknie Water, left; Gartly Church, right; Drumblade, right; **Huntly** Town and Station, 41 miles...1226

The **Deveron** begun to be followed down 3½ miles, and then crossed 1206

Huntly Lodge, on the further side of the Deveron, left; Forman Hill, right; **Rothiemay** Station, 46 miles 1227

Isla Water begun to be followed up to Keith; **Grange** Station, 49 miles.....1228

Railway to **Portsoy** and Banff, right.....1229, 1209

Road to **Cullen**, right...1230

Braco, Pattinick, and Altmore Burns, right; **Keith** Town and Sta-

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Paragraph
tion, 54 miles.....1231
Isla Water, crossed, with Glenisla to the left; Boharm Church, left; Mulben Station, 59 miles. The **River Spey**, crossed.....1232
Orton Station, 62 miles. Railway to Craigellachie, left; Findlay Seat Hill, left; **Fochabers** Station, 65¾ miles 1233
Road to **Garmouth**, right.....1234
Lhanbryde Station, 68¾ miles.....1235
Lhanbryde Church, right; Birnie Church, 2 miles to the left; **Elgin** Town and Station, 72 miles.....1236
Railway to **Lossiemouth**, right.....1237
Road to **Spynie**, right...1238
Road to **Pluscardine**, left.....1239
Lossie Water, crossed; Alves Station, 77¼ miles. Road to **Burghhead**, right.....1240
Asilsk Castle, left; Hemprigs Castle, right; **Kinloss** Station, 81¼ miles 1241
Burgie Castle, left; **Forres** Town and Station, 84 miles.....1242
Road to **Edenkillie**, left.....1243
The **River Findhorn**, crossed.....1244
Dyke Village, right; **Brodie** Station, 87 miles.....1245
Auldearn, left.....1246
Road to **Cawdor**, left.....1247
Nairn Water, crossed; **Nairn** Town and Station, 93¾ miles.....1248
Fine view across the **Moray Frith**, right...1334
Ardersier Church, right; **Fort George** Station, 99½ miles.....1249
Campbelton, right; Connage, right; **Dalcross** Station, 102 miles.....1250
Culloden Moor, left; **Culloden** Station, 105¼ miles.....1251
Kessock Ferry, right; **Inverness** Town and Station, 109 miles.....1252

1221. **PITCAPLE CASTLE**, between the railway and the Ury, the seat of Hugh Lumsden, Esq., is an ancient edifice, notable for having lodged the Marquis of Montrose as a prisoner on his way to Edinburgh, and for a visit of Charles II.; but comprises also a tasteful recent addition, after a design by W. Burn. Balquhain Castle, about a mile to the south, is the ruin of a very ancient fortalice, which gave lodging to Queen Mary on the eve of the battle of Corrichie, and was burnt by the Duke of Cumberland in 1746; and Balquhain House, in its vicinity, the seat of E. Leslie, Esq., is a handsome modern mansion. Pittodrie House, to the southwest, high on the eastern skirt of Bennochie, is the property of the ancient family of Erskine of Balhaggardy, and commands an extensive view. Logie-Elphinstone House, the seat of Sir James D. H. Elphinstone, Bart., on the left side of the Ury, above Pitcaple, is an elegant edifice, and contains portraits of Bishop Elphinstone, Charles Lord Elphinstone, and other members of the family. Traces of an ancient camp are seen to the north of Pitcaple; a Roman road, called the Maiden Causeway, goes over the east side of Bennochie; and a curious, large, sculptured, ancient monument, called the Maiden Stone, occurs between Bennochie and Balquhain.

1222. **OYNE** Church is a conspicuous edifice of 1807. Westhall village, adjacent to Oyne Station, the property of G. Smith, Esq., includes an extensive suite of factories, and has all been erected since 1854. Westhall House, in the vicinity, the property of Sir James D. H. Elphinstone, Bart., is an improved ancient edifice, and gave the title of Lord Westhall to a judge of the Court of Session. Harthill Castle, about a mile to the south, on the side of Bennochie, is a ruined ancient fortalice, last occupied by a noted freebooter. Three Runic stones stand on the side of the public road near Oyne Church, removed hither from the Moor of Carden. Gadie Water, a tributary of the Ury, crossed by the railway beyond Oyne Station, is the subject of a famous old ballad, and was sung also by Arthur Johnstone.

1223. **INSCH** village contains a key post office, a parish church, an inn, and about 230 inhabitants. Dun o' Deer Hill, a mile to the west, an abrupt, conical eminence, about 550 feet high, is

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crowned by a vitrified fort and remains of an ancient square tower; Christ's Kirk Hill, on the other side of the railway, takes name from an ancient church, now reduced to fragments; and some neighbouring heights give to view a good many Druidical stones and ancient monumental obelisks.

1224. **KINNETHMONT** parish, around Kinnethmont Station, contains Leith Hall, a property of Sir Andrew Leith Hay, and was the birth-place of General Sir James Leith, and Admiral Sir James A. Gordon. Rhynie village, 4 miles south-west of the station, has a post office under Huntly, a banking office, two inns, three places of worship, and about 380 inhabitants. Lesmore Castle, a little west of the village, is the ruined stronghold of an ancient branch of the Gordon family. Noth Hill, to the north of Rhynie, and about 2 miles west of the railway, rises picturesquely to the height of 1830 feet, and is crowned by remains of a vitrified fort. A spot at the north-west skirt of the hill contains several tumuli, supposed to be memorials of a battle, in 1057, between Macduff and Lulach.

1225. **GARTLY CASTLE** is a ruined old stronghold of the Gordons, and gave a night's lodging to Queen Mary. Some glens in its neighbourhood, particularly the Glen of Tillyminnet, descending north-eastward from beyond the hill of Noth, display much beauty. Bogie Water, which receives the drainage of these glens, and has a total course of 14 miles north-north-eastward to the Deveron in the vicinity of Huntly, is altogether beautiful; and its basin, called Strathbogie, is celebrated in song.

1226. **HUNTLY**, a market town and baronial burgh, stands on the peninsula between the Bogie and the Deveron, environed by wooded hills. Huntly Castle, a fine ruin, partly the fragment of an ancient stronghold of the Comyns, partly a structure of 1602, built by the first Marquis of Huntly, adjoins the town. Huntly Lodge, a seat of the Duke of Richmond, originally a shooting box, but enlarged in 1832 into a commodious mansion, stands adjacent. Avochy, the seat of John J. Roy, Esq., and Lessendrum, the seat of Archdeacon F. Bisset, are in the neighbourhood. Battle Hill, the scene of a conflict between the Comyns and the Gordons, is a little to the east. The town includes two principal streets, crossing each other at right angles, with a spacious market-place at the intersection. It contains a large Parish Church, a neat Free Church, a Gothic fronted Independent Chapel, a Gothic Episcopalian Chapel with a spire, a Roman Catholic Chapel with a tower, a large, handsome suite of public schools, a neat recent hospital for aged persons. It has a key post office, three banking offices, a public reading-room, two public libraries, and two chief inns, the Gordon Arms and the Strathbogie. And it gives the title of Marquis, in the peerage of Scotland, to a branch of the family of Gordon. Its population in 1851 was 3134.

1227. **ROTHIEMAY** village, on the left side of the Deveron, 2 miles north-east of Rothiemay Station, has a post office under Huntly, a parish church, and about 80 inhabitants. Rothiemay House, a seat of the Earl of Fife, is adjacent; and Mayen, the seat of W. Duff, Esq., is 2½ miles further down the Deveron. Marnoch parish, famous as the scene of one of the hottest of the contests which led to the formation of the Free Church, lies immediately beyond Mayen, and contains the old castles of Kinardy and Crombie, belonging to the Earls of Fife and Seafield; the mansions of Auchintoul, Netherdale, Ardmellie, and Cluny; and the large thriving village of Aberchirder. Forgue parish, on the right side of the Deveron, from 1½ to 7 miles south-east of Rothiemay, includes the fine, wooded, high, conical hill of Forman, near the railway, and contains some relics of the Druids and the Ro-

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mans; some fragments of Frendraught or Frennet Castle, celebrated in song; and the mansions of Frendraught, Haddo, Cobairdy, Corse, Auchaber, Templeland, Drumblair, and Boyne's-mill.

1228. **GRANGE** Church, an edifice of 1795, on the left side of the Isla, north of Grange Station, occupies the site of a splendid ancient castle of the abbots of Kinloss. Knock Hill, 3½ miles to the north-north-east, has an altitude of 1640 feet above the level of the sea. Edingight Castle, the seat of Sir James M. Innes, Bart., stands at the west skirt of Knock Hill; and Park House, the seat of L. Duff Gordon, M.P., stands 3½ miles to the north-east. Isla Water, falling into the Deveron 4 miles south-east of Grange, rises among hills 10 miles west of Huntly; describes nearly a semicircle of about 15 miles, with convexity to the north; runs generally among pleasant scenery, and is a fine trouting stream.

1229. **PORTSOY**, a small sea-port town, stands on the coast, 7½ miles west of Banff. A branch railway of 12½ and 16½ miles strikes off in the vicinity of Grange; has stations at Knock, Cornhill, and Tillynaught; and forks, at the last of these, toward Portsoy and Banff. Portsoy is an old place, irregularly built, and contains a key post office, two banking offices, four places of worship, and about 2100 inhabitants. A tract around it exhibits rock formations of deep interest to the geologist, and yields beautiful quartz and finely ornamental serpentine. Glasshaugh House, in the vicinity, the seat of A. Abercromby, Esq., is a neat, large mansion. Boyne Castle, on a sea-crag 1¾ mile to the east, once the residence of the ancestors of the Earl of Seafield, is now a tolerably entire ruin, with vestiges of considerable beauty and magnificence. Findlater Castle, on a peninsulated sea-cliff 4 miles to the west, is the ruin of a very strong fortalice of the 14th century, and gave the title of Earl, from 1683 till 1811, to the family of Ogilvie.

1230. **CULLEN**, a sea-port and a royal burgh, stands on a crescent bay 5½ miles west of Portsoy. The adjacent coast is grandly rocky; and the landward environs are rolling and picturesque. A hill, called the Bin of Cullen, 1043 feet high, rises 3 miles to the south-west, sheeted with wood, and exhibiting an outline like a lion couchant. Cullen House, the chief seat of the Earl of Seafield, stands amid a splendid park in the southern vicinity of the town, and is an ancient and stately edifice. The Parish Church, near Cullen House, is a venerable cruciform structure. An eminence, upwards of 200 feet high, contiguous to the fishing suburb, was formerly crowned by a vitrified castle, thought by some to have been the death-place of the queen of Robert Bruce; and a spot in the neighbourhood, called the Baads of Cullen, was the scene of a battle, in 960, between the Scots and the Danes. The town has been chiefly rebuilt on a new site since 1822; it presents a regular, well-constructed, pleasant appearance; it contains a key post office, two banking offices, a spacious hotel, and a public library; and it runs a coach in connection with the railway trains at Portsoy. It is governed by a council of thirteen; and it unites with Elgin and five other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 3165. The tract westward from its vicinity to the Spey contains some interesting shore-scenery, some cairn-memorials of conflicts with the Danes, the fishing town of Buckie, with about 2810 inhabitants; four fishing villages, with aggregately about 2200 inhabitants; and the mansions of Letterfourie, Sir William Gordon, Bart.; Cairnfield, John Gordon Esq.; Tannachy, A. Stewart, Esq.; Buckie Lodge, Colonel Gordon; Burnside, the Duke of Richmond; and Presholme, Bishop Kyle.

1231. **KEITH** stands on the Isla; is partly an old town, but chiefly modern; and consists of three parts, called Old

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Keith, New Keith, and Fife Keith. The greater portion of it is well arranged, well built, and pleasant. It contains a key post office, three banking offices, a town hall, and six places of worship. The Parish Church is an elegant edifice of 1816, with a tower 120 feet high; the United Presbyterian Church is a handsome Gothic structure of 1853; and the Roman Catholic Chapel is a beautiful edifice in Roman-Doric. The population of the town in 1851 was 2679. Edintore, the seat of George P. Hay, Esq., is in the neighbourhood.

1232. **THE RIVER SPEY** rises midway between Loch Laggan and Loch Lochy, and runs 82 miles, chiefly in a north-easterly direction, to the Moray Frith at Garmouth. It is the largest of the Scottish rivers, except the Tay, in both extent of basin and volume of water; but it bears no comparison to at least seven or eight in either picturesqueness or utility. Most of its basin is loftily Highland, and nearly all exhibits much diversity of contour; while not much possesses prime characters of either force or beauty. Its current is almost everywhere rapid, seldom for a moment becomes tranquil till near the sea, and is wildly and capriciously subject to prodigious freshets. The chief tributaries are the Markie, the Calder, and the Dulnain, on the left bank; and the Truim, the Feshie, the Nethy, the Avon, and the Fiddich, on the right. The salmon fisheries of the Spey are excelled in Scotland only by those of the Tweed and the Tay.

1233. **FOCHABERS** stands on the right bank of the Spey, 4 miles north-east of Fochabers Station. It is a neat, well-built, modern town, of quadrangular outline, with central square and streets at right angles; and has a handsome Parish Church with portico and spire, a Free Church, an Episcopalian Chapel, an elegant Roman Catholic Chapel, and a splendid free school, built in 1846, from a bequest of £20,000 by Alexander Mylne, Esq.; has also a key post office, a banking office, a subscription library, and three chief inns—the Gordon Arms, the Crown, and the Plough. Its population in 1851 was 1135. Gordon Castle, a seat of the Duke of Richmond, formerly the seat of the Dukes of Gordon, stands in the northern neighbourhood of the town, within a grand park of 1300 acres; shows a magnificent façade, with 568 feet of frontage; and comprises a central pile of four storeys, two wings of two storeys, arcade-galleries between the centre and the wings, and a surmounting square tower of six storeys. Orton House, on the other side of the Spey, near Orton Station, the seat of R. W. Duff, Esq., is a handsome edifice of four storeys.

1234. **GARMOUTH**, on the left side of the mouth of the Spey, 4 miles north of Fochabers, is a small sea-port, with regular streets, a post office under Fochabers, a banking office, a subscription library, a Free Church, and about 650 inhabitants. A vast trade was formerly done in the disposal of timber, floated hither down the Spey; and this trade is still considerable. Kingston-Port village, with about 400 inhabitants, stands adjacent. Charles II. landed here on his return from Holland.

1235. **LHANBRYDE** village, in the northern neighbourhood of Lhanbryde Station, has a post office under Elgin, and a parish church. A priory, connected with Dunfermline Abbey, stood a little to the east, but has disappeared. Innes House, 2½ miles to the north-north-east, a seat of the Earl of Fife, is a renovated ancient mansion of curious architecture. Nine tall stones, which formed part of a Druidical circle, stand in its vicinity.

1236. **ELGIN** is a royal burgh and a county capital, and was formerly the seat of the bishopric of Moray. It stands on Lossie Water, chiefly on the right bank, partly on haughs and partly along a ridge. Its environs are fertile, ornate, garden-

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esque, and partly spangled with villas. Its principal thoroughfare extends about a mile from east to west, expands at one part into a central square, sends off transverse thoroughfares north and south, and is winged with lanes and closes like ribs from a spine. The new parts of the town are neat or elegant; and the old parts are modernized or cleansed. The Court House is an ornamental edifice of 1840. The Parish Church is a spacious structure of 1828, adorned with a hexastyle Doric portico, 54 feet broad, and surmounted by a tower terminating in a cyclostyle lantern, at the height of 112 feet from the ground. The South Free Church, the Episcopalian Chapel, and the Roman Catholic Chapel, are handsome buildings. The Elgin Institution, for supporting aged persons and educating youths, sprang from a bequest of £70,000 by General Anderson, a native of Elgin, and is a splendid edifice of 1822, with two Grecian fronts and a circular tower and cupola. Gray's Hospital, an infirmary, founded and endowed by Dr. Gray, another native of Elgin, is a conspicuous edifice of 1819, with a Doric portico and a dome. A pillar, to the memory of the last Duke of Gordon, and some remains of an ancient fort, stand on a small green hill, at the west end of the town, commanding an extensive view. Grant Lodge, a seat of the Earl of Seafield, is adjacent. Some buildings of ancient note, particularly a grand town mansion of the Lords Duffus, called Thunder House, a fine Market Cross, a massive Gothic church, a Maison Dieu, a Leper House, a Greyfriars' Monastery, and a Blackfriars' Monastery, are either dilapidated or extinct.

The grandest pile, far surpassing all others, long the glory of the North, was the Cathedral; and this is still an interesting ruin, with symmetry of composition, lightness of construction, wealth of ornament, and delicacy of sculpture, nowhere matched in Scotland except in Melrose Abbey. The Cathedral was founded in 1224 by Bishop Moray, destroyed in 1390 by the Wolf of Badenoch, rebuilt through a long series of years by a series of bishops, and demolished at the Reformation. A high wall surrounded it, 1000 yards in circuit, pierced with four gates. The church had the form of a Latin cross, with two towers at each end, and a great tower in the centre. Its length from east to west was 282 feet; from north to south, along the transepts, 115 feet; and the height of its central tower was 198 feet. Its style of architecture was the early decorated Gothic, with mixtures of Saxon and Norman. The only important portions now standing are the western towers, without their spires; the western large doorway and part of the window above it; considerable part of the choir and its cloister; and nearly the entire adjoining chapter-house,—the last an exact octagon, 37 feet wide, with a flat, stone roof, supported in the centre by a clustered pillar 9 feet in circumference, and with windows, groined arches, and sculptured devices, of exquisite beauty. Much money and labour have, in recent years, been expended to preserve the ruins from further dilapidation.

Elgin has considerable trade, carries on some manufactures, and enjoys fine facilities of communication. It contains a key post office, seven banking offices, elegant assembly rooms, several literary institutions, and two chief inns—the Gordon Arms and the Star. It is governed by a provost, four bailies, and twelve councillors; and it unites with Banff and four other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 6337. It gives the title of Earl, in the peerage of Scotland, to a branch of the royal house of Bruce.

1237. **LOSSIEMOUTH**, as its name indicates, stands at the mouth of Lossie Water. This stream rises among uplands 4¾ miles north-east of Edenkillie, and runs 18 miles north-north-eastward to the sea. Much of the lower part of

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its course traverses low, flat ground, and is restrained within embankments. Lossiemouth is a sea-port, with an excellent artificial harbour, formed in 1829; it is reached by a branch railway of 6 miles north-north-eastward from Elgin; and it contains a post office under Elgin, a hotel, three places of worship, and about 1600 inhabitants. Covesea Hill, on the coast, 2 miles to the west of it, shows a deep, mural, romantic sea-face, torn with fissures, arches, and caverns; and Covesea Skerries, in front of the hill, are crowned by a light-house, with a revolving light, visible at the distance of 18 nautical miles.

1238. **SPYNIE CASTLE**, 1½ mile north-north-east of Elgin, is the haggard ruin of an ancient, spacious, magnificent mansion, the palace of the Bishops of Moray. Spynie gave the peerage title of Baron, from 1590 till 1672, to the family of Lindsay. Duffus Castle, 2 miles west of Spynie Castle, is a ruined baronial fortalice, built in the reign of David II., and long the seat of the family of Sutherland, who bore the peerage title of Lords Duffus from 1650 till 1843. Gordenston House, 1½ mile north of Duffus Castle, is a seat of Sir Alexander Gordon Cumming, Bart.

1239. **PLUSCARDINE ABBEY**, situated in a pleasant vale 5 miles south-west of Elgin, is the ruin of a Cistercian monastery, founded in 1230 by Alexander II. The church resembles that of Melrose Abbey, but is smaller and less ornate; the chapter-house is similar to that of Elgin Cathedral; and a portion of the cloisters has been refitted into a Free Church. Birnie Church, in the vale of the Lossie, 2 miles east-south-east of Pluscardine, consists of nave and choir, is one of the oldest places of worship in use in Scotland, and contains an old stone baptistry, and a curious ancient bell, made of a mixture of silver and copper. Tor Castle, some miles further up the Lossie, is a ruined baronial fortalice of the early part of the 15th century, long a stronghold of the Comyns; and Dallas Lodge, in the same vicinity, is a seat of their descendant, Sir Alexander Gordon Cumming, Bart.

1240. **BURGHHEAD**, on the coast, 5 miles north by west of Alves Station, is a small sea-port and a watering-place; presents a regular, well-built aspect; and contains a post office under Elgin, a good inn, three places of worship, and about 900 inhabitants. Burghhead Promontory, contiguous to it, presents to the sea a bold crest about 80 feet high, and was a Roman station. Alves village, in the northern vicinity of Alves Station, has a post office under Forres, and a parish church. Aslisk Castle, 2 miles south-west of it, on the other side of the railway, is a ruined old baronial fortalice. Milton-Brodie, in the vicinity, is the seat of H. J. Brodie Dun, Esq.

1241. **KINLOSS** village, 1¼ mile north of Kinloss Station, contains a Parish Church of 1765, and vestiges of a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1150 by David I.; and gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Elgin. Edward I. of England spent twenty days in Kinloss Abbey, and made it the turning-point of his inroad to the north of Scotland; and Oliver Cromwell used it as a quarry for his fort at Inverness. Grangehall and Seapark, in the neighbourhood, are the seats of Colonel P. G. Peterkin, and E. D. Dunbar, Esq. Findhorn village, 2¼ miles to the north-north-west, is a sea-port, with a post office under Forres, a Free Church, a public library, and about 850 inhabitants. Rafford village, 2½ miles south of Kinloss Station, has a handsome Gothic church of 1826; and Rafford parish, around it, contains the mansions of Burgie, Mr. Tulloch; Blervie, E. Grant Duff, Esq.; and Altyre, Sir A. P. Gordon Cumming, Bart.

1242. **FORRES** was a royal burgh as early as the time of William the Lion or Alexander II., and has acquired notoriety from Shakespeare's drama of Mac-

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beth; but it ceased in the middle ages to maintain its early consequence, and it presents little in either its records or its antiquities to distinguish it from a modern town. It stands along a ridgy swell, extending from east to west; consists chiefly of one main street, with lateral lanes; and has a well-built, clean, pleasant aspect. The Town Hall, in its centre, is a beautiful Tudor edifice of 1839, with a square tower of two stages, surmounted by a cupola. Anderson's Institution, a free school for three parishes, is a handsome Grecian structure, with a spire. Lord Nelson's Monument, on a high adjacent hill, is an octagonal tower, 70 feet high, and commands a gorgeous prospect. Dr. Thompson's Monument, on the Castle Bank, is an elegant erection of 1857. A Roman station, next a royal castle, next a strong town-fort, crowned the Castle Hill; but all, except the sub-basement of the last, have vanished. The Witch's Stone, over the remains of a woman burnt for witchcraft; and the Forres Pillar, or Sweno's Stone, a remarkable ancient obelisk, 23 feet high, covered with sculptures and Runic knots, and supposed to be commemorative of a pacification between Malcolm II. and Sweno the Dane, are in the eastern environs. The mansions of Forres House, Robert Grant, Esq.; Inverearn House, Colonel Grant Peterkin; Sanquhar House, Captain W. F. Tytler; Drumduan, A. Smyth, Esq., and several good villas, stand in the neighbourhood. Forres contains a key post office, four banking offices, a mechanics' institute and library, five places of worship, and a good hotel. It is governed by a provost, three bailies, and thirteen councillors; and it unites with Inverness and two other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 3468.

1243. EDENKILLIE parish, extending 12 miles southward from the vicinity of Forres, up the right side of Findhorn River and up Dorback Water, rises with gradual ascent to the height of about 1000 feet, often bears the name of Brae-Moray, and embosoms a series of picturesque vales and ravines. Lochindorb, on its southern boundary, a hill-girt lake 2½ miles long, contains an islet with remains of a strong castle, where Edward I. of England received the submission of some of the northern chieftains. Knock-Moray, below the foot of the lake, commands extensive and diversified views, and has, at its north-west base, a handsome shooting-lodge of the Earl of Moray. Duniphail Castle, now a fragmentary ruin, on a steep, conical hill, below Edenkillie Church, 6½ miles south of Forres, withstood a siege by Randolph, Earl of Moray, after the battle of the Standard. Doune Hill, on the estate of Relugas, immediately west of Duniphail, was crowned by a Roman station, and shows vestiges of a very ancient fort. Duniphail House, Relugas House, and Logie House, are the seats of C. L. C. Bruce, Esq.; R. Smith, Esq.; and Captain Lockhart M. V. Cumming; and the first is an elegant edifice of 1829, after a design by Playfair.

1244. FINDHORN RIVER rises among the Monadhleadh Mountains, 9 miles south-east of Fort-Augustus, and falls into the Moray Frith at the village of Findhorn. Its course is north-easterly, and measures 57 miles geographically, and about 85 along the bed. Its tributaries are numerous, but all small. Its scenery passes from Alpine to Lowland, exhibits almost every variety of the picturesque, strikes the eye with force or with delight all the way from the source to the sea, and is not excelled in aggregate richness by the scenery of any stream north of the Tay. Its waters abound with trout and salmon. A lagoon is formed by it, 3 miles long and 1½ mile broad, from the vicinity of Forres to within a mile of the sea. The basin of the Findhorn bears the name of Strathdearn; and the river itself was anciently called the Earn.

1245. BRODIE HOUSE, in the southern vicinity of Brodie Station, the seat

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of William Brodie, Esq., is an irregular castellated building, in the old English style, partly old and partly recent. A proprietor of Brodie, in the time of Oliver Cromwell, was a lord of Session, and one of the commissioners to Charles II. at Breda. Darnaway Castle, 1¾ mile to the south-west, a seat of the Earl of Moray, amid a splendid park, is an imposing oblong edifice, of modern erection, with a back wing said to have been built by Randolph in the time of Bruce. Dalvey, Kincorth, and Moy, north-east of Brodie, are the seats of Norman M'Leod, Esq.; Robert Grant, Esq.; and Captain Grant. Hardmoor Heath, north-west of Brodie, is the place where Shakespeare represents Macbeth and Banquo to have met the weird sisters. The Culbin Sands, on the coast beyond, and eastward to the Findhorn, comprising about 9500 acres, were formerly a fertile tract, the very garden of Moray, and are now a desert. Ardclach parish, on the left side of the Findhorn, south of Darnaway, contains Coulmony House, the seat of Thomas Brodie, Esq.; and an ancient sculptured obelisk, similar to the Forres Pillar, but not so large.

1246. **AULDEARN** village, a little south of the railway, nearly midway between Brodie and Nairn, is an ancient place, and has a post office under Nairn, a parish church, and about 430 inhabitants. A tract in its south-eastern vicinity was the scene of a great battle, in 1645, between the Marquis of Montrose and General Hurry; and monuments exist in the church and church-yard to the memory of leading men who fell in the battle. Inchock Castle, an old fortalice near the railway, north-east of the village, was the seat of the Hays of Lochloy. Lethen House, in the south-eastern vicinity, a large edifice of last century, is the seat of Thomas Brodie, Esq.; and Boath House, in the northern vicinity, an elegant structure of 1830, is the seat of Sir James A. Dunbar, Bart.

1247. **CAWDOR** village, on the right side of Nairn Water, 5 miles south-south-west of Nairn, has a post office under that town, an inn, a curious parochial church of 1619, and about 150 inhabitants. Cawdor Castle, 1½ mile north-east of it, a seat of the Earl of Cawdor, was built in the 14th century, and afterwards repeatedly enlarged, and is one of the finest and best preserved specimens of the old baronial stronghold in Scotland. Tradition idly says that Macbeth murdered King Duncan in it; while authentic story relates that Lord Lovat lay hid in it for some time after the battle of Culloden.

1248. **NAIRN**, a royal burgh and a sea-port, stands on the left side of the mouth of Nairn Water. This stream flows from mountains 8 miles east of the middle of Loch Ness, and has a total north-easterly course of 31 miles, but is not remarkable for scenery or of high note for fishing. The tract around its lowest reach, within the parish of Nairn, is ornate Lowland, and contains fragments of Rait Castle, once a residence of the Comyns; and the mansions of Geddes, George M'Intosh, Esq.; Viewfield, James A. Grant, Esq.; Newton, Henry Robertson, Esq.; Firhall, Augustus Cameron, Esq.; Househill, Colonel H. R. Murray; Auchrhea, Millbank, and Ivybank. Nairn town is partly old, confined, and dingy, partly new and airy; includes a principal street nearly half a mile long; and contains a handsome suite of town and county buildings with a spire, six places of worship, a neat academy, a key post office, three banking offices, a suite of baths, and two chief inns—the Commercial and the Marine, the latter new and elegant. It is governed by a council of seventeen, and grouped in the parliamentary franchise with Inverness. Its population in 1851 was 2977. It gave the title of Baron from 1681 till 1746, and again from 1824 till 1837, to the family of Nairne.

1249. **FORT-GEORGE**, on a peninsular projection at the contraction of the Moray

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Frith, north-west of Fort George Station, is a regular fortress, commanding the sea-way up to Inverness, and overawing the circumjacent country. It was built soon after the suppression of the rebellion in 1746, and cost upwards of £160,000. It covers about 12 acres, and contains accommodation for about 2050 men. It has a polygonal outline, with six bastions, and is defended on the land side by a ditch, a covert-way, a glacis, two lunettes, and a ravelin. It is bomb-proof and strong, yet could readily be assailed from the neighbouring ground. Campbelton village, 1½ mile south-south-east of it, and near the railway, is a sea-bathing retreat, and has a strong chalybeate spring, a hotel, and about 950 inhabitants.

1250. **DALCROSS CASTLE**, on a commanding site, in the southern vicinity of Dalcross Station, is a decayed edifice of two towers, joined to each other at right angles, built in 1620 by the eighth Lord Lovat, and sold in 1702 to Mackintosh of Mackintosh. Kilravock Castle, on the left side of Nairn Water, 3 miles to the north-east, the seat of Mrs. E. Campbell, comprises a square keep of very ancient date, and a long, high-roofed building, of the time of Inigo Jones. Holme House and Cantray, the seats of General Sir John Rose and Colonel James Fraser, further up the Nairn, are elegant modern mansions. Castle-Stewart, some distance north-west of Dalcross Station, a fine baronial structure of 1625, is a seat of the Earl of Moray; and Flemington and Gollinfield, in the same vicinity, are the seats of John Marshall and John Gollinfield, Esqs.

1251. **CULLODEN HOUSE**, in the northern vicinity of Culloden Station, now the seat of Arthur Forbes, Esq., and greatly renovated, belonged in 1746 to Lord President Forbes, and was the head-quarters of Prince Charles Edward for several days before the battle of Culloden. The battle-field was on the moor, 2 miles to the south-east, and is now marked by a monumental obelisk, constructed in 1850. Clava Plain, on the right bank of Nairn Water, about a mile further south-east, contains a very large and most striking series of Druidical circles and Caledonian cairns. Inshes House and Castle Hill, to the left of the railway, between Culloden and Inverness, were long the seats of the old families of Robertson and Cuthbert; and Leys Castle beyond them, a splendid modern mansion, is the seat of John F. Baillie, Esq.

1252. **INVERNESS** is a sea-port, a royal burgh, and the nominal capital of the Highlands. It stands on low ground on both banks of the river Ness, near the mouth. The scenery around it is a rich combination of lowland, upland, and sea; and the immediate environs have fine adornings of mansions and wood. The section of the town on the right bank includes all the site of the original town, and consists partly of dense masses of alleys and short streets, partly of regular systems of airy thoroughfares. The section on the left bank is on a tasteful plan, folding along the river, yet neither compact nor regular. Two bridges connect the sections; the one an old structure, going rapidly to decay; the other an elegant and commodious suspension bridge, constructed in 1855–6, at a cost of upwards of £26,000. The County Buildings, on Castle Hill, are an imposing edifice in the castellated style, built in 1835, at a cost of £7500. A steeple, at the corner of High Street and Church Street, formerly connected with a jail, and built in 1791, is a very beautiful structure, 130 feet high. The Town Hall, in High Street, is a plain edifice of 1708, but shows a fine carving of the burgh arms; and in front of it are the ancient town Cross, and a curious, blue, lozenge-shaped stone, carefully preserved from old times as the palladium of the burgh. The Caledonian Bank, in High Street, opposite Castle Street, is an

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elegant recent edifice, with tetrastyle Corinthian portico, crowned in the tympanum by allegorical sculptures. The Royal Academy, on the north-east side of Academy Street, is a large structure of 1792, endowed with £25,000 from Captain W. Mackintosh, and with other funds, and has a large play-ground and a small museum. The Farraline Park School, off Academy Street by Margaret Street, is a handsome and conspicuous edifice, raised from a bequest by Dr. Bell of Madras. The Infirmary, on the left bank of the Ness, some distance above the upper bridge, stands within a spacious enclosed area, was built in 1804, and comprises a large centre and two wings. The Established High Church is a plain, commodious edifice, adjoined to an old square tower, which is supposed to have been built by Oliver Cromwell. The Free High Church is a handsome edifice with a spire. The Established West Church, the Free East Church, the Episcopalian Chapel, and the Roman Catholic Chapel, are ornamental buildings.

An ancient castle stood on a rising ground called the Crown, a little east of Petty Street, and is thought to have been the property of Macbeth, and the scene of his murder of King Duncan, but was demolished by Malcolm Canmore. A spacious, strong edifice, serving the double purpose of a palace and a fortress, was constructed by Malcolm Canmore on Castle Hill, figured for centuries in most of the political and military history of the parts of Scotland north of the Grampians, and long made effectual resistance to tumult and convulsions; but at length, in 1649, was captured and nearly demolished by the northern Royalists. A rough reconstruction from it was raised by the Jacobites after the Revolution, but was soon taken from them; and the new pile, together with some extensions, was formed into strong barracks, under the name of Fort George. This made a great figure in the rebellion of 1745, and then was blown to pieces by an exploding mine, never again to be re-edified. A great pentagonal fort, with accommodation for 1000 men, was constructed on the Ness, below the town, by Oliver Cromwell, in 1652–7, at a cost of £80,000. It had strong ramparts all round, and was defended on one side by the Ness, and on the other sides by a fossé so deep and wide as to float small vessels. It was so offensive to the Highland chiefs, that the Government, after the Restoration, destroyed it, out of compliment to them; but its fossé remained, and was afterwards widened into a regular harbour. Several old houses possessed much historical interest, as winter residences of the magnates of the North, and in connection with the rebellion of 1745; but nearly all have recently been removed. A Lady chapel, a Franciscan friary, and a Dominican friary, anciently stood in the town, but were swept away, either amid the changes of the Reformation, or as building materials for Cromwell's fort. The cemetery of the Dominican friary is still in use.

Inverness claims to have originated at least sixty years before the Christian era, but does not appear in record till the times of the Pictish kings, and probably did not acquire any considerable bulk till the time of David I. It made a great figure in the wars of the Succession and in the struggles of the Crown with the Lords of the Isles. James I. held a Parliament in it. James III. and James IV. visited it. The Queen Regent, Mary of Guise, held in it a Convention of Estates. Queen Mary made a prolonged stay in it, quelling an insurrection of the Earl of Huntly, and cultivating the favour of the Highland chiefs. It made a bold stand, after the Revolution, for the cause of the Stuarts; and it was the head-quarters of Jacobitism throughout the rebellion of 1745–6. It retained some peculiar manners till recent times; but it now differs little or nothing from the best provincial towns in the Low-

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lands. It is a charming place of residence, both physically and socially, for respectable annuitants; and it offers excellent facilities to tourists for visiting the most attractive districts of the Northern Highlands. It owns shipping to the amount of about 12,000 tons, carries on some manufactures, publishes three newspapers, and has a large country trade. It contains a key post office, six banking offices, a public reading-room, twelve places of worship, and seven chief hotels—the Caledonian, the Union, the Royal, the Vine, the Commercial, the Glenalbyn, and the Star. It is governed by a provost, four bailies, and sixteen councillors; it is the assize town for the northern counties; and it unites with three other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 12,793. See 1270, 1334, and 1344.

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SIXTEENTH DIVISION.

STRATHSPEY AND THE GREAT GLEN.

THIS Division comprehends all the parts of the basin of the Spey upward from Orton, the parts of the basins of the Findhorn and the Nairn south-east and south of Culloden, all parts of the Great Glen, and all the parts of the west coast between Ardnamurchan and Lochalsh. The grand feature of the region, at the same time a remarkable feature of Scotland, is the Great Glen, traced with lakes along the bottom, and extending in a straight line from sea to sea. All the other features, with small exception, are narrow glens and lofty mountains. The glens have much diversity of character, but embosom many a scene of force or beauty. The mountains, generally, are broad and lofty, and include a vast extent of bleak moor, both hanging and tabular. All the places or objects of any attraction are seen or commanded in the lines of route which we shall trace.

C.—FROM INVERNESS TO DALNACARDOCH.

(ON THE WAY TO PERTH.)

Paragraph

By road, with public coach; continuous reversely with **LXXXII.** Railway to Aberdeen, left; Draikies, Inshes, and Leys Castle, right; Culloden Moor, left; **Daviot**, 6½ miles.....1253

Nairn Water, crossed....1248

Heathy plain of 3 miles, traversed; Achnagall, left; Moy Hall and Loch Moy, left; **Moy** Church, 11½ miles.....1254

Dalnagarrie, left; Strathdearn, begun to be traversed for 3 miles; **Freeburn**, 15½ miles 1255

Tomatin, left; Morell, right; the **River Findhorn**, crossed.....1244

Balintrane, right; Carrybrough House, left; Slochmuicht Pass, through the Monadhleadh Mountains, traversed; Lianach Forest, left; Inverlaidniu, right; **Carr Bridge**, 24½ miles.....1256

Road to Grantown, left; Dulnain Water, crossed; Dalcarluich, right; district of Badenoch, entered; the **River Spey**, begun to be followed up for 17 miles...1232

Road to Grantown, left; **Aviemore**, 32½ miles 1257

Mouth of Morlich Burn, left; Craigellachie, right; Lynwilg, left; Rothiemurchus, on the further side of the Spey, left; **Cairngorm** Mountains, 7 miles to the left.....1184

Monadhleadh Mountains, flanking the vale on the right; **Alvie** Loch and Church, right.....1258

Kinrara, left; Tor-Alvie, right; mouth of Feshie Water, left; Kincraig, right; Loch Inch, left; Belville, right; mouth of Tromie Water, left; Raits, right; **Kingussie**, 44½ miles.....1259

Ruins of Ruthven Barracks, on the further side of the Spey, left; Pitmain, passed; Noidmill, on the further side of the Spey, left; Newton-Benchar Village, passed; road to **Cluny Castle** and Loch Laggan, right....1260

The River Spey, crossed; Relea, left; Invernahavon, right; Truim Water, begun to be followed up from its mouth to the vicinity

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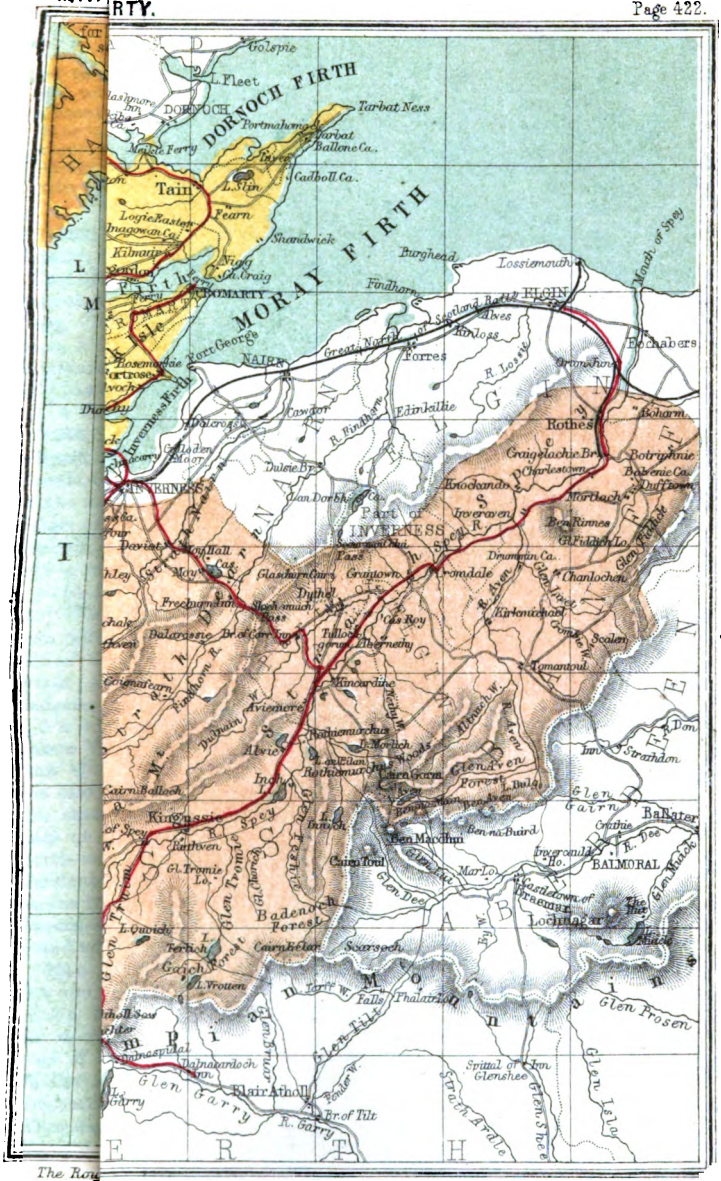

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Railways —— Roads —— County Boundries .....
The Map is divided into 10 Mile Squares.

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Paragraph
of its source; Drumree, left; Truim Water, crossed at Bridge of Etrish; Craigdhu, right; mouth of Quoich Water, left; Dalwhinnie, 58½ miles.....1261

Paragraph
Loch Ericht, 1½ mile to the right; Drumochter Forest, and high wild pass through the Central Grampians, traversed.....1026
Glen of Garry Water, begun to be followed down to Dalnacardoch.....1021
Dalnaspidal, right; Edendon Water, crossed; Dalnacardoch, 71½ miles.

Paragraph

1253. **DAVIOT CHURCH**, on Nairn Water, 6½ miles south-east of Inverness, is an edifice of 1856. Daviot House, adjacent, is the seat of Æneas Mackintosh, Esq. Daviot Castle, at the Mains of Daviot, is the fragment of a fort built at the beginning of the 15th century, by the Earl of Crawford. Farr House, in the vicinity, is the seat of Colonel A. Mackintosh.

1254. **MOY** Loch measures 3 miles in circuit, and is engirt with wood. Moy Castle, on an islet in the loch, is the ruin of the ancient seat of the Mackintoshes, chiefs of the clan Chattan; and a granite obelisk, on the same islet, 70 feet high, was erected to the memory of the last of the chiefs, Sir Æneas Mackintosh, Bart. Moy Hall, at the head of the loch, a modern edifice with centre and wings, is the seat of the present representative of the chiefs, Alexander Mackintosh, Esq., and contains the sword of Viscount Dundee, and a sword given by Pope Leo X. to James V., and by him to the chief of the clan Chattan. Moy was the scene of the early life of Sir James Mackintosh, the statesman and historian; and the pass at the Hill of Craiganoin, to the north-west, was the scene of a curious incident of the rebellion of 1745-6, known as the rout of Moy. A post office under Inverness, an inn, and a parish church, stand adjacent to Moy Loch.

1255. **FREEBURN** is the site of an inn and the scene of country fairs. Tomatin House and Corrybrough House, in its vicinity, the former on the same side of the Findhorn, the latter on the further side, are the seats of Duncan Macbean and A. T. Malkin, Esqs. Slochmuicht Pass, through the Monadhleadh Mountains, to the south-east, is deep and perilous, and was for ages, till near the end of last century, a common haunt of robbers. The Monadhleadh Mountains are a long, broad, rough, lofty range, separating the glen of the Findhorn from the glen of the Spey.

1256. **CARR BRIDGE** hamlet, on Dalnain Water, has a key post office, an inn, and a Free Church. Dalnain Water descends from the Monadhleadh Mountains, flows with impetuous current, and makes a total run of about 23 miles to the Spey, 2½ miles above Grantown. Duthil Church-yard, at Duthil Church, on Dalnain Water, 3½ miles below Carr Bridge, contains the burial-place of the Earls of Seafield, with splendid mausoleum of 1837; contains also the grave of the Jacobite bard, Ian Maundach.

1257. **AVIEMORE** Inn, on the Spey, used to be a good touring centre for Strathspey, but was recently converted into a private residence. Craigellachie, adjacent to it, a bold, romantic, rocky, wooded height, gave the clan Grant their slogan or war-cry, "Stand fast, Craigellachie." The surrounding views of glen and mountain are magnificent. Badenoch district, commencing in this vicinity, and extending upward to the sources of the Spey, belonged anciently to the Comyns, who suffered forfeiture at the wars of the Succession; and was given by Robert II. to the ferocious Earl of Buchan, commonly known as the Wolf of Badenoch.

1258. **ALVIE** Church, 3 miles south of Aviemore, is an edifice of 1798. Loch Alvie, adjacent to the church, is a beautiful sheet of water, about 3 miles in circuit. Tor-Alvie, a lofty crag, at the south side of the lake, is crowned on

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one part by a rustic hermitage, on another by a huge cairn with a tablet on its side to the memory of the victors at Waterloo. Kinrara House, between Loch Alvie and the Spey, now the property of the Duke of Richmond, was long the favourite residence of the late Duchess of Gordon. Rothiemurchus House, on the other side of the Spey, 2 miles further down, belongs to W. P. Grant, Esq., and is occupied by the Earl of Stamford. Rothiemurchus pine woods, on the heights above the house, were formerly of vast extent, and are in the course of being revived. The braes which they cover rise to altitudes of 2939 feet above the level of the sea, and are immediately overhung by the western summits of the Cairngorms. Loch-an-Eilan, a sheet of water to the south of Rothiemurchus House, contains an islet crowned with the ruins of a fortalice of the Wolf of Badenoch. Delfour, a place about a mile west of Alvie Church, shows a remarkable assemblage of Druidical stones. Invereshie House, in the mouth of Glenfeshie, 2¾ miles above Loch Alvie, is a seat of Sir George M'Pherson Grant, Bart. Loch Inch, a little further south, is an expansion of the Spey, 2 miles long and upwards of a mile broad. Belleville House, 2 miles above Loch Inch, occupies the site of Raits Castle, the chief ancient stronghold of the Comyns, and was built by "Ossian" M'Pherson, after a design by Robert Adam. It was the scene of M'Pherson's literary labours and of his death; it afterwards was occupied for some time by Sir David Brewster; and it is now the residence of Miss M'Pherson. A pond on the meadow in front of it is the "Lochandhu" of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's novel; and a birch grove, which formerly engirt the pond, was the lair of the bandit Borlum.

1259. **KINGUSSIE** village contains a key post office, an excellent inn, two banking offices, two places of worship, and about 460 inhabitants. A strong body of the rebel troops re-assembled here after the battle of Culloden, and was ordered by Prince Charles Edward to disperse. Ruthven Mount, on the right side of the Spey, opposite the village, commands an extensive view, was the site of a strong castle of the Comyns, and is crowned by the ruin of a barrack which was built by Government in 1718, and destroyed by the rebels in 1746. Invernahavon, at the mouth of Truim Water, 6 miles above Ruthven, was the scene of a great fight, in the time of James I., between the Mackintoshes and the Camerons. Glentruim House and the Falls of Truim are the seats of R. Macpherson, Esq., and Major D. Macpherson.

1260. **CLUNY CASTLE**, a modern turreted edifice, 9½ miles west-south-west of Kingussie, on the road to Loch Laggan, is the seat of Ewan M'Pherson, Esq., the representative of the old chiefs of the M'Phersons, and was visited in 1847, from Ardverikie, by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. Craigdhu, a lofty, serrated height, 4 miles to the south, along the left side of Truim Water, was the ancient gathering-place of the clan M'Pherson. Laggan Manse, 1½ mile west of Cluny Castle, was long the residence of Mrs. Grant, the author of well-known works on the Highlands. The surrounding alpine country abounds with ravines and corries, and was a hiding haunt of Prince Charles Edward after the battle of Culloden. See 1288.

1261. **DALWHINNIE** Inn, engirt with a larch plantation, appears like an oasis in a mountain wilderness. Loch Ericht, commencing within 1½ mile of it, and extending 16 miles south-south-westward, with a mean breadth of about a mile, sends off a stream to Rannoch, is one of the wildest lakes in Scotland, lies at an elevation of about 1500 feet above the level of the sea, and is overhung along the west by the lofty, precipitous mountain range of Benalder, but offers strong attraction to sportsmen over bosom and brae, and has on its banks a shooting lodge of the Marquis of Abercorn.

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CI.—FROM AVIEMORE TO ELGIN.

Paragraph

By road, with special conveyance, from Aviemore to Grantown; by road, with public coach, from Grantown to Craigellachie; and by railway from Craigellachie to Elgin. The **River Spey**, begun to be followed down to the vicinity of Orton...1232

Kincardine Church, on the further side of the Spey, right; Dallmore, on the hither side, right; Loch Garten, on the further side, right; Drumellie, left; Brae-Tulloch, right; Nethy Water, **Abernethy** Church, and Braes of Abernethy, on the further side of the Spey, right.....1262

Tullochgorum, left; Dalnain Water, crossed....1256

Blaardhu, Revack, and Ballenriach, on the further side of the Spey, right; Invera-

Paragraph

allen, on the hither side, right; **Grantown**, 14½ miles.....1263

Castle-Grant, left; Brae-Moray Hills, 6 miles to the left; the River Spey, crossed; Cromdale Church, left, Cromdale Hill, right; Haughs of Cromdale, traversed; Dalriach, left; Shenval and Tulvey, right; Torrandhu and Camriack, left; Stroan and Delchroy, on the further side of the Spey, left; Tormore, right; **Aven Water**, crossed.....1264

Road to Tomantoul, right; Ballintalloch House and Inveraven Church, left; Benrinnes, right; **Knockando**, on the further side of the Spey, left...1265

Wester Elchies House, on the same side, left; Linn of Ruthrie; **Aberlour**, 31½ miles.....1266

Paragraph

Road to Dufftown, right; road to Boharm, straight onward; the River Spey, crossed by Craigellachie Bridge; mouth of Fiddich Water, right; **Craigellachie** Station, 33 miles.....1267

Dundaleth and Stoneytown, right; Arndilly House, on the further side of the Spey, right; Benalgan, on the same side, right; site of Rothes Castle, left; **Rothes** Village and Station, 36 miles.....1268

Road through Glen of Rothes to Elgin, left; ruin of Dundurcus Church, right; Freeland, right; junction of railway from Aberdeen, right; Orton Station, 39 miles. Same as **XCIX.** from Orton to **Elgin**, 49 miles.....1236

1262. **ABERNETHY** Church, at the mouth of Nethy Water, 5 miles southwest of Grantown, is a spacious modern edifice, and contains a beautiful pew of the Earl of Seafield. Castle-Roy, adjacent to it, is the stump of a strong, large, ancient fortalice, unknown to history. The Braes of Abernethy, rising away to the south, are grand spurs of the Cairngorm Mountains, cloven with glens, and covered, to the extent of at least 7000 acres, with natural pine forest. Nethy Water sweeps one of the glens, has a run of 7 miles, and sometimes swells to such volume as to float timber to the Spey. Lords Cullen and Prestongrange, judges of the Court of Session, had connection with Abernethy parish; and the Hon. John Grant, chief justice of Jamaica, and John Roy Stuart, the Gaelic poet, were natives. Tullochgorum, the pristine seat of the clan Phatrick, on the left side of the Spey, nearly opposite Abernethy Church, has famous association with the ancient music of Strathspey, and figures in the sarcastic lines of Sir Alexander Boswell, beginning, "Come the Grants of Tullochgorum."

1263. **GRANTOWN** was founded in 1776, is regularly aligned and neatly built, and contains a key post office, three banking offices, two hotels, a court house, an orphan asylum, three places of worship, and about 1200 inhabitants. Castle-Grant, in its northern vicinity, a seat of the Earl of Seafield, is an ancient, stately edifice, amid a grandly wooded park, and commands a magnificent view. The Haughs of Cromdale, on the right side of the Spey, 3½ miles below Grantown, were

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the scene of a battle in 1690, in support of the expiring cause of the Stuarts.

1264. **AVEN WATER** issues from a lake among the Cairngorms, at an elevation of 1800 feet above the level of the sea, and runs about 30 miles, chiefly in a northerly direction, to the Spey at Ballindalloch. Its course for a long way is grandly alpine; and its waters there are remarkably limpid, and abound with trout. Tomantoul village stands upon it, below the alpine part, but amid a hilly one, 14 miles south-east of Grantown, and has a post office under Ballindalloch, two inns, two places of worship, and about 600 inhabitants. Glenlivet, famous for the manufacture of whisky, and the scene of a battle in 1594 between the Earl of Huntly and the Earl of Argyle, occupies much of the right side of the basin of the Aven, and sends down Livet Water to it at the ruined old baronial fortalice of Drummin Castle, 8 miles north of Tomantoul. Ballindalloch House, a seat of Sir George M'Pherson Grant, Bart., situated on the Spey, at the mouth of the Aven, is a large square edifice with three circular towers, and may be regarded as one of the best extant specimens of the old Scottish castle. Benrinnes Mountain, immediately east of Ballindalloch, rises to the altitude of 2747 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a prospect from Caithness to Dumbarton.

1265. **KNOCKANDO** parish, lying 10 miles along the left side of the Spey to Craigellachie, contains several pretty little waterfalls; several good mineral springs; the hill of Roy's Cairn, with an extensive prospect; the village of Archieston, with about 200 inhabitants; Wester Elchies House, the seat of J. W. Grant, Esq.; and Easter Elchies House, a property of the Earl of Seafield. The judge Lord Elchies resided occasionally in Easter Elchies House.

1266. **ABERLOUR** village, on the Spey, is a neat place, half a mile long, and contains a post office under Craigellachie, a banking office, a hotel, a parish church, and about 420 inhabitants. The church is a handsome modern edifice, with a Norman tower; and the church-yard contains a beautiful Gothic mausoleum of the Aberlour family, erected in 1859. Aberlour Burn, at a point about half a mile from the village, makes a romantic waterfall, called the Linn of Ruthrie. Aberlour House, half a mile east of the village, a square Grecian edifice with wings, is the seat of Miss M'Pherson Grant. Dufftown, on Fiddich Water, 4 miles to the south-east, founded in 1817, contains a banking office, a neat Roman Catholic Chapel, and about 800 inhabitants. Mortlach Church, in the neighbourhood of Dufftown, is mainly an edifice of 1829, but includes fragments of a small cathedral of the 10th century, the precursor of the Cathedral of Aberdeen. A spot a little south-east of the church was the scene of a victory in 1010, by Malcolm II., over the Danes. Achindune Castle and Balveny Castle, on the Fiddich, the former 2½ miles above Dufftown, the latter about a mile below, are interesting ruins of strong, famous, ancient, baronial fortalices; the one supposed to have been built by Cochrane, the favourite of James III.; the other the property of successively the Comyns, the Douglases, and the Stuarts. Fiddich Water descends from a lofty tract immediately south of Glenlivet, and runs 11 miles curvingly, but with northward direction to the Spey, a little below Craigellachie. Its basin displays much beauty, contains the scene of "Roy's Wife of Aldivalloch," and figures in an old ballad on the burning of Achindune Castle, beginning, "As I came in by Fiddich side."

1267. **CRAIGELLACHIE** is a lofty, romantic, quartz crag, of similar appearance to the rock of the same name at Aviemore. The reach of the Spey above and below it is finely picturesque. A one-arched iron bridge, with a round embattled tower at each corner, erected in

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1813 at a cost of £8000, bestrides the river near the crag; and a key post office and a hotel are adjacent. Galvall Castle, a mile to the east, is the vestige of a strong, ancient, baronial fortalice. Arndilly House, on the right side of the Spey, 1¾ mile to the north, is the seat of H. Macdowal Grant, Esq. Benaigan, a little further down, opposite Rothes, rises to an altitude of about 1500 feet above the level of the sea. Auchlunkart House, 1¾ mile north-east of Benaigan, an edifice with a Grecian portico, is the seat of Andrew Stewart, Esq.

1268. **ROTHES** village has a post office under Fochabers, two banking offices, three inns, two places of worship, and about 960 inhabitants. The manse, on a wood-skirted eminence overhanging the village, is a handsome Tudor edifice of 1841. An adjacent point of land projecting from neighbouring hills was the site of the once important and well fortified but now extinct Castle of Rothes, the ancient seat of the Leslies, Earls of Rothes. Auchenroath House, in the western vicinity, is the seat of William Robertson, Esq.

CII.—FROM INVERNESS TO FORT-WILLIAM.

Paragraph

By steamer, along the Caledonian Canal, through the Great Glen. Omnibuses run from the centre of Inverness to the Canal landing-place, about a mile distant, at the outskirt of Muirtown. The **Caledonian Canal**, begun to be traversed.....1269
Craig-Phadric, right...1270
The River Ness, left; Doughgarroch, Donanchroy, and Talcroy, left; Ness Castle, on the further side of the river, left; **Loch Dochfour**, entered, 6½ miles.....1271
Dochfour House, right; Aldourie House, left; Bona Ferry at the head of Loch Dochfour, passed; **Loch Ness**, entered.....1272
Lochend, left; Dores Church, left; Aberiachan, right; Ballachladach, left; Craigora, right; **Glenurquhart**, right, 14 miles 1273
Castle-Urquhart, right; Farigag Water, left; **Mealfourvounie** Mountain, right.....1274
Foyers, left, 18 miles....1275
Aultsigh, right; Strone, right; **Glenmoriston**, right, 27 miles...1276
Knockie House, left; Marlagan, left; canal at foot of Loch Ness, entered; **Fort-Augustus**, 32 miles.....1277
Oich Water, right.....1278
Corryarrick Mountain, left; Aberchalder, left; Loch Oich, entered; Invergarry House, right; **Glengarry**, right, 39½ miles.....1279
Letterfearn, left; canal, at foot of Loch Oich, entered; Laggan Village, left; Kinlochlochy, left; **Loch Lochy**, entered.....1280
Killinnan, right; Culross, left; Letterfinlay Inn, left, 47 miles. Glastard House and Cairn-Scourach Mountain, right; Glengloy, left; **Glenarkaig**, right, 52½ miles.....1281
Canal, at foot of Loch Lochy, entered; Lochy Water, left; mouth of Spean Water, left.....1285
East and West Moy, right; Loy Water, crossed; Tor Castle, left; **Bannavie**, 60 miles.....1282
Inverlochy Castle, on the left side of Lochy Water.....1283
Corpach Village, at the termination of the canal; Loch Eil, and road to **Glenfinnan**, right.....1284
Ben-nevis, left..... 899
Fort-William, 63 miles 900

1269. **THE CALEDONIAN CANAL** is a line of inland navigation, from the head of the Moray Frith in the vicinity of Inverness, to the middle of Loch Eil in the vicinity of Fort-William. It carries large vessels direct from sea to sea, in lieu of their encountering the delays and perils of the route round the Pentland Frith; and it is regularly plied, on alternate days in summer, by swift steamers sailing between Inverness and Glasgow. Its depth of water, in the shallowest parts, at the standard level, is 17 feet. The works for it were com-

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menced in 1803, and partially completed in 1822; recommenced in 1843, and fully completed in 1847; and they cost, till the last of these dates, upwards of £1,256,000. Its length is 60½ miles; but only an aggregate of 22 miles was formed by dry-cutting; and the rest of the navigation lies through Lochs Dochfour, Ness, Oich, and Lochy.

1270. **CRAIG-PHADRIC**, 2 miles from Inverness, terminates the north-west hill-flank of the Great Glen; rises to an altitude of 1150 feet above the level of the sea; shows wooded acclivities, rocky escarpments, and a tabular summit; is crowned by an extensive, double-walled, vitrified fort; and commands a large and magnificent view. Muirtown House, among woods at its base, is the seat of Huntly Duff, Esq., the great-grandson of Lady Duff Drummuir; and was frequented both by Prince Charles Edward and by the Duke of Cumberland, at the time of the last rebellion. Tomnahurich, a mile to the south-west, an isolated, wooded, diluvial eminence, about 250 feet high, has an outline like that of a ship's hull reversed, and is traced with charming walks. Tor a' Bhean, a little further west, a gravelly ridge about 300 feet high, shows traces of ancient ditches and ramparts, supposed to have been formed by the Caledonians. Ness Castle, on the left side of the Ness, 3 miles further west, is a seat of Lord Saltoun. The Ness, as a river, makes a total run of only 8 miles; has a mean width of 180 feet, and a mean depth, in summer, of about 3 feet; and was once a famous salmon stream, but has lost three-fourths, or nearly so, of its former value.

1271. **LOCH DOCHFOUR** is an expansion of the Ness, 1½ mile long, and is separated by a run of only a quarter of a mile from the foot of Loch Ness. A burn which falls into it makes some pretty cascades; and the neck of land at its head shows traces of a small Roman camp, and vestiges of a strong, old baronial keep. Dochfour House, on its left side, an elegant mansion in the Venetian style, is the seat of Evan Baillie, Esq.; and Aldourie House, at the right side of its head, is the seat of William Fraser Tytler, Esq., and was the birth-place of Sir James Mackintosh. A spot in the vicinity of Aldourie commands one of the best views of Loch Ness.

1272. **LOCH NESS** is 23½ miles long, and, on the average, about 1¼ mile wide. Its depth along the middle is mostly from 630 to 960 feet, and even at a brief distance from the shore often about 270 feet. The ground rises soon and steeply from its sides into ranges of mountain-rampart, and is well clothed upon the skirts with luxuriant wood. The scenery as a whole cannot compare with that of some other Highland lakes, yet presents points of great force and beauty. Aberiachan Burn, which falls into the left side, 4 miles from the foot, makes a series of romantic cascades; and other and larger feeding-streams, particularly Divach Burn, Aultsigh Burn, and Foyers Water, as we shall afterwards see, make very splendid falls. A spar cave, 21 feet long and from 6 to 12 feet high, containing well-formed stalactites and stalagmites, occurs near the mouth of Aberiachan Burn. Loch Ness yields salmon, sea-trout, very large yellow trout, and common trout, and, at the upper end, pike, and may be successfully fished all the year round.

1273. **GLENURQUHART** penetrates 10 miles to the west, and leads over a heathy ridge to the high plain of Corriemony. It is one of the richest of the Highland glens, and shows picturesque strokes of cultivation, wood, water, ravine, and mountain. Enneric Water, descending from Corriemony, and making there a brilliant cascade, traverses the entire glen, and expands about the centre into a pretty, small, circular lake, called Loch Meikle; and Coiltie Water, leaping furiously down from the north-west shoulder of Mealfourvounie, and

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approaching through a deep ravine, traverses the glen's south-western wing. Corriemony House, the seat of Thomas Ogilvy, Esq., stands at the glen's head; Lakefield, Hazle-Brae, Lochletter, and Shewglie Houses, stand at Loch Meikle; Polmaily House, the seat of General P. Cameron, stands further down, adjacent to a waterfall 60 feet in leap; and Balmacaan, a seat of the Earl of Seafield, and Drumnadrochit Inn, an excellent centre for anglers and tourists, stand near Loch Ness. A spot called Temple, at the side of the loch, below the mouth of Enneric Water, was the site of one of the earliest churches in the Highlands. Urquhart Castle, on a rocky promontory above the mouth of Enneric Water, was anciently a strong fortalice, besieged in 1303 by the troops of Edward I. of England, and afterwards long held by a garrison for maintaining the power of the Scottish Crown; and it still shows a turreted, three-storey, square keep, with remains of out-works.

1274. **MEALFOURVOUNIE** Mountain rises to the altitude of about 2700 feet above the level of the sea. Its base is broad, its shoulders roundish, and its cap dome-shaped. Its summit commands a very extensive view, and serves as a landmark for navigating the Moray Frith. Its predominant rock is coarse conglomerate. A spot on its west side, at an elevation of nearly 1500 feet above the base, is occupied by a rocking-stone about 20 feet in circuit, movable by two men. Divach Burn, a tributary of Coiltie Water, on the line of an easy ascent of Mealfourvounie from Drumnadrochit Inn, makes a profound waterfall within a deep, romantic, birch-clad ravine; and though the fall shrinks to trivial volume in times of drought, it displays great magnificence in times of freshet. Aultsigh Burn, also, which descends from Mealfourvounie, through the forest of Rusky to Loch Ness, 6½ miles south-west of Urquhart Castle, presents a continuous cataract, looking from the deck of the passing steamer like a long white ribbon, and including, at one part, a single leap of at least 100 feet.

1275. **FOYERS WATER** rises among the Monadhleadh Mountains, near the sources of the Findhorn River, and goes 13 miles northward to Loch Ness, nearly opposite the summit of Mealfourvounie. It runs chiefly along a high glen, with wild mountain screens; and it makes two falls of most picturesque character, amid grandly romantic accompaniments of rock and wood, of precipice and chasm, within 1½ mile of its mouth. The upper fall is a leap of about 40 feet; the run thence to the lower fall is a descent of about 30 feet, over a distance of about a quarter of a mile; and the lower fall is a leap of about 90 feet. Dr. E. D. Clarke pronounced the lower fall to be the finest cascade he had ever seen, excepting only that of Ferni; Professor Wilson pronounced it "the most magnificent cataract, out of all sight and hearing, in Britain;" and the poet Burns said:—

"Among the heathy hills and rugged woods,
The roaring Foyers pours his mossy floods,
Till full he dashes on the rocky mounds,
Where through a shapeless breach his stream resounds,
As high in air the bursting torrents flow,
As deep-recoiling surges foam below.
Prone down the rocks the whitening sheet descends,
And viewless Echo's ear, astonish'd, rends.
Dim seen, through rising mists and ceaseless showers,
The hoary cavern, wide surrounding, lowers;
Still through the gap the struggling river toils,
And still below the horrid caldron boils."

The steamer stops about an hour near the shore, to give passengers an opportunity of visiting the lower fall. Foyers House, the seat of Fountain Walker, Esq., stands at the left side of the river's mouth. An inn called the General's Hut, and Boleskine House, a property of Lord Lovat, stand a little north-east of the right side. The deep defile of Farigag Water opens a little further north-east, and leads to a very romantic pass, overhung by a hill called the Black Rock, shaped like a lion, and crowned by a vitrified fort. Loch Ruthven, a considerable sheet of

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water 6½ miles up the Farigag, contains very fine red trout, and is much frequented by otters.

1276. **GLENMORISTON** goes 12 miles to the west-south-west, and takes up a road toward Skye. This road afterwards passes through Glencluany and Glenshiel, and it has small inns at Torguil, Cluany, Shiel House, Dornis, and Kyle-Akin, respectively 9, 25, 36¾, 46¾, and 56¾ miles from Loch Ness. Glenmoriston is profusely sheeted with wood, and displays some exquisite scenery. Moriston Water, which traverses all the glen, is a limpid stream, makes its last reach in a rushing cataract, and contains salmon, sea-trout, common trout, and pike, yet affords but indifferent sport to anglers. Invermoriston Inn and Invermoriston House stand at its mouth; and the latter is a modernized old edifice, the seat of James Murray Grant, Esq.

1277. **FORT-AUGUSTUS** is both a fort and a village. The fort was built in 1729, stands on a small eminence, contains accommodation for about 300 men, has a square form with bastions at the angles, and is protected by a ditch, a covered-way, and a glacis. It looks well, but possesses little value, being commanded by neighbouring heights. It was taken by the rebels in 1745, and made the head-quarters of the Duke of Cumberland after the battle of Culloden. The village contains a key post office, three places of worship, two inns—the King's Arms and the Royal, and about 230 inhabitants. A wild road goes from Fort-Augustus south-eastward, over the lofty mountain of Corryarrick into Badenoch, carried over the mountain in a long series of traverses, like the coils of a cork-screw, originally formed as a military road, but now gone into disrepair, and used only by pedestrians.

1278. **OICH WATER** brings off the superfluence of Loch Oich, describes a curve of 5½ miles, and falls into Loch Ness at Fort-Augustus. It contains salmon, sea-trout, and great plenty of common trout. The canal navigation does not enter it, but keeps to the south; and, over 2 miles of the distance, it makes an ascent by 8 locks. Aberchalder House, at the junction with Loch Oich, was the place where Prince Charles Edward concentrated his forces before descending to the Lowlands. Loch Oich is 3½ miles long, and from half a furlong to 2 furlongs broad. It lies at an elevation of 100 feet above the level of high-water at Inverness; and forms the summit-level of the canal navigation. Its bosom is gemmed with one or two wooded islets; its shores are encircled by verdant banks and picturesque hills; and its waters afford prime sport to anglers. The canal leaves it at the village of Laggan, makes a descent there by two locks, and enters Loch Lochy within less than 2 miles.

1279. **GLENGARRY** goes 11 miles to the west, takes then for 11 miles more the name of Glenquoich, and leads up a road toward Glenelg and Skye. This road has inns at Tomandoun, Lochhournhead, and Glenelg, respectively 12, 32, and 44 miles distant from Loch Oich; and it sends off a line of 10½ miles from Tomandoun to Cluany. Glengarry exhibits much fine scenery of water, wood, and mountain. Two lakes lie in it, Loch Quoich and Loch Garry, respectively 6 and 7 miles long; an impetuous stream, the Garry, brings off the superfluence down the glen to Loch Oich; and all the waters afford fair sport to anglers. Glenquoich House, the seat of Edward Ellice, Esq., stands at the west end of Loch Quoich; and Invergarry Inn, Invergarry Castle, Invergarry House, and a curious small monument, stand adjacent to Loch Oich. Invergarry Castle is the ruined ancient seat of the chief of the clan Macdonell, an oblong five-storey building with projections, burnt by the Duke of Cumberland in 1746; and it occupies a rock which gave the clan their slogan or war-cry of "Craggan an phithick," signifying "the rock of the raven."

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Invergarry House, a plain, narrow structure, was the residence of the last chief, the late Colonel Macdonell; and is now a shooting-lodge of Lord Ward. Colonel Macdonell maintained to the last the costume and usages of the ancient chiefs, and was the prototype of Fergus M'Ivor in Sir Walter Scott's "Waverley." The neighbouring monument, consisting of a group of seven heads on a small pyramid, was erected by him to commemorate an act of summary vengeance by a former chief for a deed of atrocious murder.

1280. **LOCH LOCHY** is 10 miles long, and from three-quarters of a mile to 1½ mile wide. Its shores are steep, and its hill-screens generally bare, and in some parts torn with gullies. The vista to the south, closed by Ben-nevis, is very grand. A sanguinary battle was fought at the head of the lake, in 1544, between the Frasers under the fifth Lord Lovat and the Macdonalds of Clanranald. Glenfintaig House and Glenfintaig Lodge, on the left shore, are the seats of Andrew Belford, Esq. and Thomas R. Smith, Esq. Achnacarry House, on the right shore, at the mouth of Glenarkaig, a modern castellated edifice, is the paternal seat of Lochiel, the chief of the clan Cameron; and adjacent to it stands the ruin of the previous mansion, occupied by the famous chiefs who fought at Killiecrankie and Culloden, and burnt in 1746 by the Duke of Cumberland. Glengloy, which opens on the left side of the loch, 3 miles from the foot, has a terrace with the appearance of an ancient water-margin, at the elevation of 1278 feet above the present level of the sea. Lochy Water, carrying off the superfluence of the loch, has a course of 10 miles, generally parallel to the canal, and a short distance left of it, to Loch Eil at Corpach. It flows, for the first mile, in a new channel, artificially cut for it; then joins its former tributary, the Spean, and runs for a quarter of a mile in that river's bed; then resumes and follows its own ancient channel; and it falls so impetuously into Loch Eil as to continue for a considerable distance unmixed. Its waters abound in sea-trout, and formerly abounded also in salmon, but have been much impaired by cruive dykes.

1281. **GLENARKAIG** strikes 17 miles to the west, among a grand assemblage of peaked mountains; and communicates at the head with divergent glens, going to Loch Shiel and to the coast. A reach of fully a mile, in its lower part, designated by a Gaelic name signifying "the dark mile," is a tortured, shagged, romantic pass, of similar character to the Trosachs. A reach of 10 miles further up, with a mean width of about three-quarters of a mile, is occupied by Loch Arkaig, a picturesque sheet of water, winding, in three grand sweeps, among the mountains. A wooded islet in the lower end of the lake contains the burying-place of the family of Lochiel; and a spot at the head is occupied by the ruin of a barrack, built in 1746, by the Duke of Cumberland. The mouth of the glen opens on Loch Lochy at Achnacarry, the seat of Lochiel; and some fastnesses, immediately above, about "the dark mile," were hiding-haunts of Prince Charles Edward after the battle of Culloden. A road goes up the glen to the foot of Loch Arkaig.

1282. **BANNAVIE**, 1¼ mile from the end of the canal, is the landing-place of passengers; and an omnibus conveys them from it to Loch Eil at Corpach. The canal, immediately below, descends a grand series of eight locks, called Neptune's Staircase, and afterwards descends two more. An excellent hotel, called the Lochiel Arms, stands at Bannavie, in a fine position, with an imposing view of Ben-nevis, and is preferred by many tourists to the hotels of Fort-William. Tor Castle, between the canal and the Lochy, 1½ mile above Bannavie, is the fragment of an ancient stronghold of the chief of the clan Chattan, and alleged by antiquaries to have been the residence of Banquo, the Thane of Lochaber. An

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obelisk, 1¼ mile below Bannavie, adjacent to Corpach, was erected to the memory of Colonel Cameron, who fell at Waterloo.

1283. **INVERLOCHY CASTLE**, on the left side of Lochy Water, 2 miles south-east of Bannavie, is a ruined, ancient, quadrangular edifice, measuring 120 feet each way within the walls. Round towers, with a mean height of about 30 feet, rise at the corners, and overtop the intermediate walls; but they are not entire or alike high, and one of them, called Comyn's Tower, is larger than the others, and appears to have been not less than 50 feet high. All were constructed in three storeys, with one or two windows for each room, and were pierced, besides, with loop-holes. The masonry of towers and walls varies in thickness from 10 to 8 feet, and is all solid and strong. A moat, from 30 to 40 feet wide, encompassed the castle at the distance of 36 feet from the walls, and enclosed an area of nearly an English acre and a half. The principal entrance is on the south-east side, and was well defended by iron gates and a heavy portcullis. The sally-port is directly opposite, and was surmounted by a guard-room. The entire pile, while differing widely in character from all the old fortalices of the Highland chiefs, shows a close resemblance to the castles which were built by Edward I. of England in North Wales; and it may be presumed to have been erected either by his own troops as a garrison-strength, or by his partisans in the Great Glen, the powerful Comyns, with the aid of his engineers. A fabulous tradition asserts that it was a palace of the Pictish kings,—that a treaty with Charlemagne was signed in it by one of them; and the same tradition alleges that an ancient city stood adjacent to it, was visited by many Frenchmen and Spaniards, but was eventually destroyed by the Norsemen, and then allowed to become extinct. A severe conflict was fought at Inverlochy in 1428, between a body of Islesmen under Donald Balloch, a cousin of the reigning Lord of the Isles, and a body of King James I.'s troops under the Earls of Mar and Caithness; and some of the chief incidents of the action, though with poetic licence, are graphically told in Sir Walter Scott's "Legend of Montrose."

1284. **GLENFINNAN** was the place where Prince Charles Edward first unfurled his standard in 1745. It descends 4½ miles southward to the head of Loch Shiel, at a point 14 miles west of Bannavie. It is at first narrow, wild, and rocky; but it afterwards expands in four directions, somewhat in the manner of four divergent streets, and terminates in a small plain. Its mouth is crossed by a road from Bannavie, up Loch Eil, toward Arisaig; and contains a post office under Fort-William, an inn, and an erection called Prince Charles' Monument, raised by the Macdonalds of Glenalladale to commemorate the event of 1745, and consisting of a sort of tower, surmounted by a statue of the Prince. The lifting of the standard here is sung by Professor Aytoun in his "Lays of the Cavaliers." Loch Eil House, the old seat of the chief of the clan Cameron, and Fassfern House, the seat of Sir Duncan Cameron, Bart, stand 4 and 8½ miles to the east, at the side of Loch Eil, on the way to Bannavie.

CIII.—FROM FORT-WILLIAM TO LOCH LAGGAN

	Paragraph		Paragraph		Paragraph
By road, with special conveyance. **Lochy Water and Inverlochy Castle**, left.....	1280, 1283	Achnadavel, left; **Glenspean**, entered, and begun to be followed up to the head.....	1285	Road to Glengloy, 5 miles distant, left.....	1280
Tor Castle, 2 miles to the left.....	1282	Spean Water, crossed at Spean Bridge, 7 miles.		Kilmanivaig Church, left; Keppoch, left; *mouth* of **Glenroy**, and road up that glen, left.....	1286

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	Paragraph		Paragraph		Paragraph
Bridge of Roy, 10 miles. Roman Catholic Chapel, right; Tullich, left; mouth of **Glentreig**, right.....	1287	Moy, left, opposite the mouth of Glengulbin, right; **Loch Laggan**, begun to be followed up the right bank.....	1288	Aberairder, left; **Ardverikie**, right.....	1289
				Sinclair's Inn, at the head of Loch Laggan, 35 miles.	

1285. **GLENSPEAN** commences at the foot of Loch Laggan, and brings down Spean Water 20 miles, chiefly west-south-westward, to the Great Glen, about a mile below the foot of Loch Lochy. Its screens are grandly mountainous, and all its upper and central parts are moorish and desolate. Many spots, particularly opposite the influx of the Treig, show scratchings and polishings of rock, done in the old geologic periods; and a place high on the hill side, several miles further down, exhibits an ancient line of water-level. The run of the Spean, for two miles above the Bridge of Roy, is a deep and tumultuous rush along a rocky gorge; and here the public road passes at a considerable elevation, shaded with coppices of oak and birch. Salmon ascend the stream to within 8 miles of Loch Laggan, but are prevented from going further by rocky obstructions in the channel.

1286. **GLENROY** descends 14 miles south-westward to the Bridge of Roy, rarely exceeds half a mile in width, is winding and mountainously deep, and has the character of a grand ravine. A large proportion of its sides, down to about 3 miles from its mouth, is marked with three lines of ancient water-level, popularly called the Parallel Roads of Glenroy. The three lines exactly correspond, on the confronting sides of the glen, pair to pair; the lowest runs at an elevation of 1184 feet, the highest at an elevation of 1266 feet; and they all form terraces, varying in breadth from a few feet to 20 yards. A line corresponding to the lowest one appears also at one or two towering detached rocks.

1287. **GLENTREIG** commences at the east side of Ben-nevis; makes a semicircular curve of about 8 miles, with the convexity to the south; and then goes 9 miles northward to Glenspean, at a point 6 miles above the Bridge of Roy. Treig Water traverses all its curvature, then expands into a narrow lake, 7 miles long, then passes on to the Spean.

1288. **LOCH LAGGAN** extends 7 miles from north-east to south-west, and has a mean breadth of about a mile; and it is so much indented by long narrow headlands as to look, in many views, like a series of lakes. The lands around it are mountainous, but ascend gradually from base to summit, clothed on their skirts with natural wood, and opening upward into spacious corries. The lake contains large trout, of peculiar external colour, some of them upwards of eight pounds in weight. Loch Laggan is said to have been a favourite sporting retreat of the most ancient Scottish kings; two islets in it bear names supposed to have been derived from a royal residence, and a royal kennel; and a mound on its shore, within the garden of Ardverikie, is alleged to be the grave of Fergus and four other kings.

1289. **ARDVERIKIE**, at the head of a little bay on the right side of Loch Laggan, was built as a hunting-lodge by the Marquis of Abercorn in 1840, and occupied by the Royal Family in August and September 1847. It has an irregular outline, as if it had been built at different periods, from different designs; and presents a rather plain appearance, somewhat in the cottage style, with little other ornament than a deer's head and antlers above each of its front windows. The hunting grounds connected with it sweep out to a circumference of 40 miles, and contain about 2000 red deer.

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CIV.—THE COAST BETWEEN ARDNAMURCHAN AND LOCH ALSH.

Paragraph

Good roads, with inns or hostelries at intervals, but not travelled by any public coach, go from the interior to the principal places on this coast;—from Fort-William, past Glenfinnan, to Kinloch-Aylort, Kinloch-Moidart, and Arisaig, 21, 31½, and 31 miles; from Invergarry, through Glenquoich, to Lochhournhead and Glenelg, 31½ and 44 miles; from Invermoriston, through Glencluany, to Shielhouse, Kyle-Rhea, and Kyle-Akin, 36, 47¾, and 54¼ miles; and from Inverness, through Strathglass and Strathaffrick, to Shielhouse and Kyle-Akin, 64 and 79½ miles. The steamboat route from Oban to Portree, as shown in CV., passes along all the coast, and communicates by row-boat with the chief points. On this route, at 15½ miles from Ardnamurchan point, is **Loch Moidart**.....1290
At 20 miles, **Loch Aylort**.....1291
At 25 miles, **Arisaig**.....1292
At 34½ miles, **Loch Nevis** 1293
At 43 miles, **Loch Hourn**.....1294
At 49 miles, **Glenelg**.....1295
And at 54 miles, **Loch Alsh**.....1296

1290. **LOCH MOIDART** holds in its mouth two wooded islets, and strikes 4½ miles to the west among low heathy hills. Kinloch-Moidart House, at its head, is the residence of William Robertson, Esq. Castle Tirim, on a low peninsular rock at its south side, is the ruin of a strong, ancient, pentagonal fortalice, the stronghold of the Macdonalds of Clanranald, burnt in 1715, by its proprietor of that time, to prevent it from being seized against him by the Campbells during his absence with the army of the Chevalier. Shiel Water, falling into the loch below the castle, descends 2 miles from the south-east; and Loch Shiel, whence the stream issues, ascends 16 miles north-eastward, with narrow width, to the mouth of Glenfinnan. The flanks of stream and lake consist of ends and shoulders of convergent mountains, and display some striking groups of grand landscape.

1291. **LOCH AYLORT** opens with a width of 4 miles; forks into two parts, Loch Aylort proper on the south, Loch-na-Nuagh on the north; has a total length westward of 9 miles; and receives at the head a short stream from an isleted fresh-water lake, 5 miles long, called Loch Rannoch. The road from Arisaig to Fort-William goes up Loch-na-Nuagh, past the head of Loch Aylort, along Loch Rannoch, toward the head of Loch Shiel; and is flanked or overhung, over great part of the way, by picturesque scenery. Borrodale House, on the north shore of Loch-na-Nuagh, is the seat of A. Macdonald, Esq. of Glenalladale. Prince Charles Edward set foot on the Scottish mainland first at Loch-na-Nuagh, walked by Kinloch-Moidart to Loch Shiel, and went up in a boat to raise his standard at Glenfinnan. See 1284.

1292. **ARISAIG** village stands on a small sea loch, is regularly called at by the Skye steamers, and contains a post office under Fort-William, an inn, a Roman Catholic chapel, and about 100 inhabitants. Arisaig House, in its vicinity, is the seat of F. D. P. Astley, Esq. Loch Morar, 4 miles to the north, is a mountain-girt, fresh-water lake, 10½ miles long, and from 5 to 14 furlongs wide, sending off its superfluence by a very brief run to the sea.

1293. **LOCH NEVIS** penetrates 13 miles to the east, and is from 2¾ miles to 1 mile wide. The grounds around it rise suddenly into mountain; are clothed far up, in many parts, with wood; and display a large amount of picturesque feature. Inverie House, on its north shore, 5 miles from the mouth, is a curi.

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ous Celtic mansion, built and inhabited by the late Colonel Macdonell of Glengarry.

1294. **LOCH HOURN** penetrates 14 miles to the east; makes three successive sweeps, each with a considerable divergence from the preceding; and contracts from a commencing width of 3 miles to a concluding one of only about a furlong. The scenery around it is Alpine, with grand mixtures of wood, rock, and pinnacle; and presents details and groupings of singular force and magnificence. Benscreel, on the north side, near the mouth, is itself an object worth twenty ordinary landscapes. A wild road goes from the loch's head, over the Pass of Corryvarligan, about 2000 feet high, into Glenshiel at Shielhouse; and commands, from the summit-point, a very striking and glorious view.

1295. **GLENELG** village stands on a small bay, at the mouth of a pleasant hill-screened glen, adjacent to the Kyle-Rhea Ferry to Skye. It contains a post office under Lochalsh, an inn, two places of worship, and about 400 inhabitants; and it gives the title of Baron, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, to the family of Grant. The ruin of a fortified barrack, built by Government in 1722, stands in the neighbourhood; and two well-preserved Scandinavian round towers, 25 and 30 feet high, and 54 and 57 feet in circumference, stand in Glenbeg, 7 miles to the south. The road from Glenelg to Glenshiel passes over the mountain of Mam-Rattachan, and commands there a very grand view.

1296. **LOCHALSH** goes 5 miles to the east, with a maximum width of 3 miles; and forks into Loch Ling, going 4 miles to the north-east, and Loch Duich, going 6 miles to the south-east into the mouth of Glenshiel. The surrounding country, variously hilly and mountainous, embosoms some fine scenery; while that along Loch Duich is eminently picturesque. The road from Kyle-Akin to Inverness goes along the north side of Lochalsh, crosses the neck of Loch Ling at the village of Dornie, goes up Loch Duich, and ramifies into two lines, towards Strathaffrick and up Glenshiel. Balmacarra House, the seat of J. Lillingstone, Esq., Balmacarra Inn, and the key post office and church of Lochalsh, stand on the north side of Lochalsh; Ellandonan Castle, the ruined, ivy-clad, ancient seat of the Barons of Kintail and Earls of Seaforth, stands on a rocky islet at the forking of Loch Ling; and Kintail Church and Shielhouse Inn stand at the head of Loch Duich. Ellandonan Castle occupies the site of a vitrified fort; figures in history so early as the time of Alexander III.; and sustained a famous attack in 1537, by the fifth Baron of Sleat, which is the subject of a ballad in the Scottish Minstrelsy. A skirmish was fought in Glenshiel in 1719, fatal to an insurrection of the Jacobites. A curious, ancient, subterranean structure, similar to the Picts' houses of Orkney, occurs near the roadside, 1½ mile from Shielhouse Inn. A profound water-fall, amid impressive accompaniments and abysmal ravine, occurs on Glomack Water, 8 miles north-north-east of Shielhouse, or 5½ from Kintail Church. The descent of the fall is 350 feet, nearly all perpendicular, but split about the middle by a projection of rock; and the depth of the ravine at the abyss below is not less than 750 feet. The fall's volume, in times of drought, is too trivial to be striking; but the precipice, the ravine, and the overhanging heights are themselves so imposing as to repay well the fatigue of a visit. A guide is necessary to show the way from Loch Duich.

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SEVENTEENTH DIVISION.

SKYE AND THE OUTER HEBRIDES.

THIS Division comprehends all the Western Islands north of the latitude of Ardnamurchan Point. A few of the islands lie dispersedly north-west of Ardnamurchan; a grand group, comprising Skye and some islands near it, lies further north, interlocked with the mainland; a still larger group, comprising a multitude of islands in a compact band from south to north, lies considerably to the west; and a tiny group, comprising St. Kilda and three islets, lies in solitude upwards of 50 miles further west. More than half of all the attractions of the region exist in Skye. This island is 47 miles long from south-east to north-west, and from 7 to 25 miles broad; it suffers intersections by sea-lochs so deep and many as to possess no point further than 3¼ miles from some shore; it presents to the sea many a piece of imposing cliff, crag, and bold, high headland; it contains some tracts of arable plain, and extensive stretches of pastoral hill, but consists chiefly of high moors and soaring mountains,—the last arranged more in groups than in chains, and exhibiting much diversity of form and character; and it gives to observation such an assemblage of rocks, both in the number of their classes and in the curiosities of their superposition, as to be a museum of geology. But whatever is interesting in the other islands, as well as in Skye, we shall take care to notice.

CV.—FROM OBAN TO PORTREE.

Paragraph

By steamer. Same as **LXX.** to Ardnamurchan Point, 42 miles. Faskadale and Benhiland, right; **Muck**, left.....1297

Kinira Bay, and **Loch Moidart**, right, 57½ miles.....1290

Shona Island, in the mouth of Loch Moidart, right; **Loch Aylort**, 62 miles.....1291

Eigg, left.....1298

Rum, beyond Eigg, left.....1299

Paragraph

Arisaig, right, 67 miles 1292

Stream from Loch Morar, right; **Canna**, beyond Rum, 24 miles to the left.....1300

Cuchullin Mountains, 13 miles north-north-east of Rum.....1312

Sleat Point, left; Sound of Sleat, between Skye and the mainland, entered; **Loch Nevis**, right, 76½ miles.....1293

Armadale, left.....1301

Knoydart, right; Knock Castle, left; **Isle-Oronsay**, left, 85 miles.....1302

Paragraph

Loch Hourn and Benscreel, right.....1294

Scuir-na-Gour, left; **Glenelg**, right, 91 miles.....1295

Kyle-Rhea Strait, traversed.....1303

Bencallioch, left; **Lochalsh**, right.....1296

Balmacarra House, right; **Kyle-Akin**, left, 99 miles.....1304

Loch Carron, right.....1379

Applecross Sound, right;

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Paragraph
Pabba Island, right; Broadford Bay, traversed; Broadford Village, 106¾ miles.....1305
Pabba and Longa Islands, right; Scalpa, left....1306
Raasay, right.....1307
Loch Sligachan, left.....1314
Sound of Raasay, traversed; Ait-Suidh-Thuin Mountain, left; Portree, 127 miles.....1308

1297. **MUCK** island lies 6 miles north-west of Faskadale. It is about 2 miles long, less than a mile broad; and rises, in one point, to an altitude of about 600 feet. It consists of trap rock, and shows undulations of surface, occasioned by basaltic terraces. Its Gaelic name signifies "the island of swine." Its population in 1851 was 53.

1298. **EIGG** island lies 13 miles west of Arisaig. It measures 6½ miles in length, from 2 to 3 miles in breadth, and is partly low and flat, partly high. A promontory of it, upwards of 1½ mile in extent, exhibits columnar cliffs, almost equal in beauty to those of Staffa, and rises into a hill, called the Scuir of Eigg, 1340 feet in altitude, of peculiar shape, skirted with precipices, and terminating in a lofty columnar peak. Several Danish forts are seen on the island; and a cavern, with narrow entrance, occurs on the south, in which all the inhabitants at one time took refuge from the wrath of the laird of Macleod, and were smoked to death by his filling the entrance with fire. The population in 1851 was 461.

1299. **RUM** island lies 11¾ miles west of Sleat Point, and can be best reached from Armadale. Its length is 8 miles; its greatest breadth 7. Its surface is chiefly mountainous, rising in many parts abruptly from the sea, and attaining an altitude of nearly 2300 feet. Its rocks are traps, and yield great numbers of beautiful pitch-stones, very fine heliotropes, and pale onyx agates. The island was purchased, some years ago, by the Marquis of Salisbury, to be made a deer forest. Its population in 1851 was 162.

1300. **CANNA** island lies 3½ miles north-west of Rum, but is nearly joined on the east to the island of Sanda. The two islands, with adjacent stacks and skerries, form a group 4½ miles long and 2 miles broad. They consist of trap rocks, rise to altitudes of from 100 to 800 feet, and display fine cliffs, basaltic pillars, and natural towers. A hill on the west side of Canna is remarkably magnetic. The population in 1851 was 240.

1301. **ARMADALE CASTLE**, on the coast of Skye, 7 miles north-east of Sleat Point, the seat of Lord Macdonald, stands on a gentle slope, amid well-wooded grounds; is a Gothic edifice of 1815, after a design by Gillespie Graham; and contains an elegant portrait of Somerled, Lord of the Isles, in stained glass by Egginton of Birmingham. Knock Castle, 3 miles further up the sound, is a ruined ancient fortalice of the Barons of Sleat. Dunskaith Castle, on the shore of Loch Eishart, 6 miles west of Knock, is the ruin of another and larger fortalice of the same Barons, on the site of a more ancient fortalice, celebrated in tradition and song as the residence of "the King of the Isle of Mist."

1302. **ISLE-ORANSAY** has an excellent natural harbour, a post office under Broadford, and a small inn; and it is the landing-place for the nearest route, by walking and by boat, to the wonders of Loch Scavaig and the Cuchullins.

1303. **KYLE-RHEA** is a strait, one-third of a mile wide, swept by rapid tides, between the Sound of Sleat and Lochalsh. A ferry across it maintains much of the communication between Skye and the mainland, and has at each side a pretty good hostelry. The name Kyle-Rhea signifies "the king's strait," and is commemorative of King Haco of Norway's expedition in 1263.

1304. **KYLE-AKIN** is both a strait and a village. The strait, like Kyle-Rhea,

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serves for a main ferry, and got its name from Haco's expedition, but is wider and longer than Kyle-Rhea. The village stands on the Skye side, and contains about twenty good modern houses, a good inn, a post office under Lochalsh, and about 240 inhabitants. Castle Maoil, contiguous to the village, is the ruin of an ancient, strong, square fortalice, said to have been built by the wife of a Macdonald, the daughter of a Norwegian king, for the purpose of exacting tribute from all vessels passing through the strait.

1305. **BROADFORD** village stands at the head of a small bay, and contains a key post office, a good inn, a handsome parish church of 1841, and about 100 inhabitants. A cairn in its vicinity embosoms a curious sepulchral vault, in which two interesting Caledonian relics were found. Broadford Water, running 5 miles to the bay, contains plenty of trout, and is frequented by salmon.

1306. **SCALPA** island measures 4½ miles in length, and 2¾ miles in breadth; consists largely of a single verdant mountain; and contains vestiges of an ancient chapel, on the site of a Culdee cell. Its population in 1851 was 79. The sound between it and Skye, not wider in many parts than half a mile, is a grand centre of the herring fishery, and yields great quantities of oysters of bluish and blackish colours in both shell and fish.

1307. **RAASAY** island covers completely the sea-approaches to Portree, lies at distances of from 1 to 5 miles from Skye, extends 14 miles from south to north, and is commonly about 2 miles broad. It consists chiefly of ridgy hill, rising in many parts to altitudes of about 1000 feet above the level of the sea, and in the south-east to an altitude of about 1500 feet. Its west side and north end are predominantly moorish; but its east side and south end abound in picturesque features, and show curious mixtures of nature and art. Raassay House, near its south end, the seat of its proprietor, George Rainey, Esq., is a splendid modern edifice. Brochel Castle, on a ledgy rock, at the head of a small bay, near the middle of the east side, is a group of dilapidated strong buildings, perched on a position of such great strength as to be accessible only by a cut path, steep and rugged, and requiring the aid of the hands to climb it. The last occupant of the castle was a chief of the Macleods, in the time of James VI., bearing the soubriquet of "John the athletic." The population of the island in 1851 was 540. Two other islands, Fladda and Rona, lie immediately to the north; and one of them is crowned at its furthest extremity by a light-house.

1308. **PORTREE**, the capital of Skye, stands on an acclivity near the head of Loch Portree. The loch opens from the Sound of Raassay, and strikes fully 2 miles to the west. Grand cliffs guard its entrance, and are connected with reaches of magnificent coast scenery. Those on the north side are variously shattered, mural, and receding, and exhibit imposing diversity of feature and form; while those on the south side are pierced in the base with caverns, and pass upward into the Mountain of Bendeanavaig, which has a striking outline, and serves as a land-mark to mariners. Ait-Suidh-Thuin Mountain, or Fingal's Sitting-Place, at the loch's head—so named from a fancy that Fingal sat upon it surveying the athletic exploits of his heroes—rises from a broad base to an altitude of upwards of 2000 feet, and commands a gorgeous view of the northern Hebrides and the north-western Highlands.

Portree takes its name, which signifies "the king's harbour," from a visit made to it by James V. when on an excursion through the Hebrides. It was till recently a mere village, and is still a small place; but it possesses provincial importance. A mansion of Lord Macdonald, occupied by his factor, adjoins it; and several fine new villas are adja-

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cent. A wooded, craggy promontory, which projects from it into the loch, is crowned by a neat octagonal tower, built in 1834, and commanding a delightful view. The town contains a key post office, two banking offices, two excellent inns, a court house, a neat Parish Church, a handsome Gothic Free Church, and a United Presbyterian Church; and it affords as good facilities to tourists as the nature of the country will admit for visiting the numerous attractions of Skye.

CVI.—FROM BROADFORD TO DUNVEGAN.

Paragraph

The direct road to Sligachan Inn goes by the east coast, is only 15 miles, and may be all travelled by vehicle. The route which we shall trace strikes across to the west coast, makes a circuit round Strathaird, includes a detour to Loch Coruisk, amounts to 31 miles, and must be travelled round Strathaird by row-boat, and thence to Sligachan Inn on foot or on horseback. Row-boats can be hired on the spot at Torrin; but ponies must be pre-engaged at Sligachan, and sent off thence to wait at Camusunary. A guide is necessary for ascending Blabhein, or going amongst the Cuchullins, but may generally be found in the person of one of the boatmen. **Broadford** Water, begun to be followed up the right bank to the head 1305

Ben-na-Callioch Mountain, on the further side of the stream, right; Old Church of Strath, on the hither side, right; Kilchrist and Kilbride, left; Torrin Hamlet, on Loch Slappin, 5 miles. **Blabhein** Mountain, in front, and afterwards on the right.....1309

Loch Slappin, begun to be traversed downward to the mouth; Kilmaree Farm-house, right; **Strathaird Cave**, right.....1310

Strathaird Point, gone round; **Loch Scavaig**, begun to be traversed upward to the head....1311

Soa Island, left; Prince Charles's Cave, right; **Cuchullin Mountains**, left front.....1312

Camusunary landing-place, 14 miles. Detour, across the head of Loch Scavaig, and up the course of a small stream, to **Loch Coruisk**.....1313

Return from the detour to Camusunary, 22 miles. Streamlet of three miles, begun to be followed up to near the head; Blabhein, right; Loch-na-Creach and Loch-na-Nain, overhung by the Cuchullins, left; Sculrna-Gillean, left; **Glen Sligachan**, entered and begun to be followed down to the foot.....1314

Acreich and Marscow, right; mouth of Saatven Water, left; Glamaig, right; Sligachan Inn, 31 miles. Loch Sligachan, right; Saatven Water, left; Auchlean, right; Drynoch Water, begun to be followed down to near the mouth; stream from Loch Tall, crossed; Loch Harport-head, with Carbost Distillery on its further side, left; Brishmeall Mountain, beyond Loch Harport, left; Midal, right; Gester, left; Loch Struan, opening out to Loch Bracadale, left; **Bracadale** Church, 43½ miles.....1315

Struan Inn, passed; Ullinish and Ebost, left; Ose Water, crossed; Ose, right; Loch Caroy, left; Caroy Inn, passed; Vattan and Loch Roag, left; Benhallival, left; Church of Duirinish and head of Loch Follart, left; **Dunvegan Castle** and Inn, 56¼ miles.....1316

The tourist, instead of returning from Dunvegan to Sligachan, may go by Fairybridge, Cushletter, Tayinlone, and Skeabost, to Portree, distant from Dunvegan 22 miles.

1309. **BLABHEIN** Mountain occupies the upper part of the peninsula, between Loch Slappin and Loch Scavaig. It forms a stern, sharp, fantastic, pinnacled ridge, alike rude and grand, about 3000 feet high, and commands a glorious view. Its skirts, on Loch Slappin, terminate in cliffs, torn with fissures,

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and riddled with caves; its sides and shoulders exhibit a profusion of crags and clefts; and a pass in one of the lines of ascending it consists, for about 6 feet, of a summit-edge of rock scarcely more than a foot broad. No stranger should dream of climbing the mountain without a guide.

1310. **STRATHAIRD CAVE**, often called emphatically the Spar Cave, is situated on the west side of Loch Slappin, 2½ miles from Torrin. The approach to it lies through an ordinary fissure in a range of cliff, and is so steep and slippery as to require the aid of men and a rope. "The first entrance to the cave," says Sir Walter Scott, "is rude and unpromising; but the light of the torches with which we were provided was soon reflected from the roof, floor, and walls, which seem as if they were sheeted with marble, partly smooth, partly rough, seeming to be wrought into statuary. The floor forms a steep and difficult ascent, and might be fancifully compared to a sheet of water which, while it rushed whitening and foaming down a declivity, had been suddenly arrested by the spell of an enchanter. Upon attaining the summit of the ascent, the cave opens into a splendid gallery, adorned with the most dazzling crystallizations, and finally descends with rapidity to the brink of a pool of the most limpid water, about 4 or 5 yards broad. This pool, surrounded by the most fanciful mouldings in a substance resembling white marble, and distinguished by the depth and purity of its waters, might have been a bathing-grotto of a Naiad." But, since this description was penned, the splendours of the cave have been grievously dimmed with the torches, or destroyed by the depredations of crowds of visitors.

1311. **LOCH SCAVAIG** is 4¾ miles long, and from 4 miles to 1½ mile wide. Soa Island, at its mouth, measures 11 miles in circuit; rises from the sea in mural cliffs, 60 or 70 feet high; and ascends, with broken surface, to a total elevation of about 500 feet. The ground on the loch's flanks consists of bold, bare, brown, rocky hills, varied with projections and streaked with waterfalls; and a sky-line immediately beyond is formed by the dark, spiry, serrated summits of the Cuchullin Mountains. The scenery of the loch, as a whole, is strikingly solemn and grand. A cave near the middle of its east side was a retreat of Prince Charles Edward shortly before he escaped to France, and bears the name of Prince Charles's Cave.

1312. **THE CUCHULLIN MOUNTAINS** occupy an area of about 35 square miles; they rise from the shore north and west of Loch Scavaig, and extend inland to Glen-Sligachan; they consist chiefly of hypersthene rock, scarcely touched with any vegetation, and of dark, metallic aspect; they rise steeply in rugged masses, intersected by wild ravines, and terminate in peaks and pinnacles; and they attract powerfully rain-clouds from the ocean, and are often lashed with storms. Their scenery is the sternest and most impressive in the British isles. Their most conspicuous peaks are Scuir-na-Gillean in the north-east, Scuir-na-Banachtich in the central west, and Bruch-na-Frea in the north-west, computed to be respectively 3220, 3200, and 3180 feet high.

1313. **LOCH CORUISK** lies embosomed among the Cuchullin Mountains, at the distance of from 250 yards to 2¼ miles from the west side of the head of Loch Scavaig. The approach to it goes over rough ground up the course of a streamlet which carries off its superfluence; and a wild path, with the aid of a guide, can be taken from its head eastward to the head of Glen-Sligachan. The lake contains the scenery of the Cuchullins with harmonizing scenery of its own; and it interests the fancy as the theatre of Robert Bruce's encounter with Cormac Doil. No better description of it can be given than Sir Walter Scott's in his "Lord of the Isles:"—

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"Rarely human eye has known
A scene so stern as that dread lake,
With its dark ledge of barren stone.
Seems that primeval earthquake's sway
Hath rent a strange and shatter'd way
Through the rude bosom of the hill,
And that each naked precipice,
Sable ravine, and dark abyss,
Tells of the outrage still.
The wildest glen, but this, can show
Some touch of Nature's genial glow:
On high Benmore green mosses grow,
And heath-bells bud in deep Glencroe,
And copse on Cruachan-Ben;
But here, above, around, below,
On mountain or in glen,
Nor tree, nor shrub, nor plant, nor flower,
Nor aught of vegetative power,
The weary eye may ken.
For all is rocks at random thrown,—
Black waves, bare crags, and banks of stone,
As if were here denied
The summer sun, the spring's sweet dew,
That clothe with many a varied hue
The bleakest mountain side."

1314. **GLEN SLIGACHAN** descends 5 miles north-westward to the head of Loch Sligachan. It is all narrow—partly a gorge; and it shares, in a considerable degree, the scenery of the Cuchullins. Loch Sligachan goes 3½ miles north-eastward to the sea, with an extreme width of about half a mile. A good inn stands at its head; and another inn stands at the right side of its mouth, on the road to Broadford.

1315. **BRACADALE** Church is an edifice of 1831, and stands amid pleasing scenery. Loch Bracadale, extending 7½ miles south-westward from it to the sea, with a mean width of about 4 miles, ramifies into intricate outline, embosoms some islets, and is engirt with rich variety of ground. The tract along much of its east side falls sheer to the water in perpendicular cliffs, pierced with caverns; and terminates, at the mouth, in Talisker Head, the loftiest and boldest headland in Skye. Talisker Bay, 2 miles south of Talisker Head, looks into a fertile, sheltered, riant vale. Talisker House, the seat of Ewan Cameron, Esq., stands in this vale; and a curiously outlined lofty rock, behind the house, commands an extensive view. The coast from Talisker Bay to Loch Brittle, a distance of 8 miles, soars into cliffs, often about 700 feet high, streaked with cascades, which a high wind disperses into spray; and is confronted in some parts with high, insulated rocks, all more or less picturesque, some of them pierced with romantic natural arches. The coast on the west side of the lower part of Loch Bracadale, round Idrigil Point, and over 11 miles to the north, also rises to great elevations, displays remarkable formations of bare black basalt, and is much perforated, both below and above tide-mark, with large caverns. A cave near Idrigil Point was one of the prisons of the unfortunate Lady Grange, the victim of the rebellion plot of 1715. Three basaltic columns, a few hundred yards to the north, commonly designated Macleod's Maidens, rise vertically from the sea to heights of from 100 to 200 feet, and were compared by Sir Walter Scott to the Norwegian riders of the storm. A reach of several miles further north exhibits an almost endless diversity of natural Gothic arches, varying in elevation from 8 to 60 feet, some regular and symmetrical, others grotesque and fantastic. Benhallival, immediately inland, rises, with gradual and grassy ascent, to an altitude of about 1700 feet, and terminates in two broad, flat, tabular summits, popularly called Macleod's Tables. A Scandinavian dune, described by Dr. Johnson in his account of the Western Islands, occurs on the farm of Ulinish, a mile south-west of Bracadale Church; and some large sepulchral cairns are seen close to the road, on the farm of Feorlig, some miles further north-west, near the head of Loch Roag.

1316. **DUNVEGAN CASTLE**, the seat of Norman Macleod, Esq., the representative of the ancient chiefs of the Macleods, stands on a peninsulated rock near the head of Loch Dunvegan. Sir Walter Scott describes it, but incorrectly, in his Diary of 1814. It forms three sides of a hollow oblong, and presents a massive,

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castellated, imposing appearance. Part of it is said to have been built in the 9th century; another part, a very high tower, was built 400 years later; a third part, a long, low edifice, was built by Rory More, a famous knight of the times of James VI.; and the rest consists of modern reconstructions and additions. Two notable relics are preserved in it; the one "the fairy flag," said to have been taken by one of the Macleods from a Saracen chief at the Crusades; the other a large, ancient drinking-cup, the horn of Rory More, mentioned in one of the bacchanalian songs of Burns. Loch Dunvegan goes 7½ miles north-north-westward to the sea, with a mean width of about 2¼ miles; terminates on the south side at the lofty promontory of Dunvegan Head; and commands there, as well as at numerous vantage-grounds on its flanks, a fine distant view of the Outer Hebrides. Husabost House, near the middle of its south shore, is the seat of Nicol Martin, Esq., Borreraig Farm, beyond Husabost, contains the site of a famous ancient school of pipers. Galtrigil Farm, still further down the loch, contains a curious ancient stone, said to have been formerly traced with Runic sculptures, and believed by the peasantry to impart politeness to every man who sits upon it,—a rival to the celebrated Blarney stone of Ireland. The farm-house of Hummir, at the head of Loch Poltiel, 2½ miles south-west of Husabost, was for some time the residence of the author of the "Treatise on the Second Sight." Fasach House, on Loch Bay, 6 miles north of Dunvegan Castle, is the seat of Major Allan Macdonald; and Lyndale and Grishernish, on Loch Grishernish, some miles east of Fasach, are the seats of A. Macdonald, Esq., and Vice-Chancellor Sir John Stewart. An eminence of considerable height, at the head of Loch Grishernish, is crowned by a fine Scandinavian duñe, and commands an extensive view of the western parts of Skye and of the Outer Hebrides.

CVII.—FROM PORTREE ROUND TROTTERNISH.

Paragraph

Trotternish includes all the portion of Skye north and north-west of Portree. The nearest parts of it, on the east, as far as to Storr Hill, may be best visited, in successive excursions, by row-boat and on foot; the further parts, on the east, to Loch Staffin and Quiraing, may be visited separately by pony; and the parts in the north-west between Uig and Portree, may be travelled by chaise; or, if the reverse course be followed, the part also from Uig to Duntulm may be done by chaise. We shall trace the whole continuously by land, along the east and back by the west, in order that they may be understood in their consecutive order. Scorriebreck, right; road to Uig, left; **Prince Charles's Cave**, right 1317

Lochs Fad and Leathan, right.....1318

Storr Hill, left, 7 miles 1319

Rig, right; Leathalt Water, crossed; Lanfern, left; Rhu-na-Braddan, right; **Loch Miaghailt**, left.....1320

Craig-na-Feile, right; Kilmartin Water, crossed; Steinsholl, at the head of **Loch Staffin**, 18 miles.....1321

Road, by Quiraing, to Uig, left; Fladda Island, in Loch Staffin, right; **Quiraing**, left 1322

Altivaig Island, right; Aird Point and Trodda Island, right; Rhuhunish, right; **Duntulm Castle**, 25½ miles.....1323

Kilmuir Church, right; Loch Columbkill, right; road, by Quiraing, to Loch Staffin, left; **Uig**, 32½ miles.....1324

Vaternish Peninsula, on the further side of Loch Suisort, right; Caidreach House, on the hither side, right; Hinisdale Water, crossed; Kingsburgh, right; Schromstall Water, crossed; **Suisort**, 42 miles.....1325

Storr Hill, left; road to Dunvegan, right; Ait-Suidh-Thuin, right; **Portree**, 49 miles.....1326

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1317. **PRINCE CHARLES'S CAVE**, about 2 miles north of the mouth of Loch Portree, takes its name from having been a temporary residence of Prince Charles Edward. The adjacent farm of Scorriebreck also gave him shelter. The cave is approached by a few steep rough steps from the water's edge; has a picturesque entrance, festooned with plants and graced with architectural forms of rock; and displays, in the interior, some fine cream-coloured stalactites. The coast south and north of it, from Loch Portree to Rhu-na-Braddan, consists of cliffs, commonly about 700 feet high; rising so murally from the water, and so uninterruptedly, as to offer not one cove for a boat; appearing, at a little distance, like one unbroken stupendous wall; but comprising clefts, crags, shelves, and terraces, in romantic composition, crowned by a green bank, and overtopped about the centre by the splintery pinnacled peaks of Storr Hill.

1318. **LOCH FAD** and Loch Leathan, close by the road, 3 and 5 miles north of Portree, are pretty sheets of water, each about 2 miles in circuit, and well stored with fish. A streamlet, carrying off their superfluence to the north-east, goes over the sea-cliff, with a clear leap of about 300 feet, and describes a fine curve in the descent. A party may go by boat to the cascade, enjoy a grand view of the cliffs by the way, indulge in fishing at the adjacent rocky isle of Holm, land on a piece of neighbouring beach, climb the cliff, and go direct to the summit of Storr Hill, distant about 3 miles from the shore.

1319. **STORR HILL** has a ridgy form, and rises to the altitude of 2348 feet above the level of the sea. Its eastern shoulder falls almost perpendicularly to the depth of about 450 feet, then goes down in rapid declivity, and terminates in an avalanche of fallen rocks; its other shoulders have massive forms and almost geometrical outlines; and its top is a group of square, pointed, and shattered crags, looking in the distance like castles, towers, and pinnacles. One of the crags, about 160 feet high, elaborately torn and spiral, presents a considerable resemblance to Sir Walter Scott's monument in Edinburgh; and a salient portion of the adjacent rock, as seen from a certain stand-point, exhibits almost the outline of Sir Walter's bust. The summit of the Storr commands an extensive and very grand view.

1320. **LOCH MIAGHAILT**, close by the road, 2 miles south-east of Loch Staffin, is a sheet of fresh water about a mile in circuit. A streamlet from it first passes through a subterranean channel, and then leaps to the sea in a lofty cascade. The adjacent coast, and onward to Loch Staffin, makes a romantic display of chasms, caverns, and insulated stacks. One of the caverns, near Loch Staffin, shows considerable resemblance to the famous caves of Staffa, and bears the name of Uamh-an-Oir, or the Cave of Gold; and one of the stacks, near the cascade, looks like a statue in Highland costume, and bears the name of Craig-na-Feile, or the Rock of the Kilt.

1321. **LOCH STAFFIN**, or Altavaig Bay, has nearly a semicircular outline, and measures about 1¼ mile along the chord. Its shores and screens form a semi-amphitheatre, rising from beach or vale, through successive terraces, to elevations of from 1000 to 1500 feet; and they display basaltic colonnades, tier above tier, in a style of grand magnificence. The details of the colonnades bear no comparison to those of Staffa; but their magnitude, their relative positions, their semicircular sweep in receding tiers, produce a most imposing effect. The low, flat, small island of Altavaig, about 1½ mile to the north, was the site of an ancient chapel, and probably of a Culdee cell.

1322. **QUIRAING** is a wild, romantic rock-girt hollow, resembling a crater within the top of a hill. A horse-track, in direct line from Steinsholl to Uig, goes

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near it, and leads to the access at a point about 3 miles from Steinsholl. The hill in which the Quiraing occurs is about 1000 feet high, and falls precipitously to the north-east in rugged basalt. The inlet to the hollow is a steep, narrow passage, obstructed by debris, and overhung by an isolated, needle-shaped pinnacle. The hollow itself has the form of a bowl, with sides partly ribbed, partly cloven; and contains, in the bottom, an oblong, flat-topped mass, about 300 feet long, and 180 feet broad. The rocks which form the sides show varieties of figure, chiefly columnar and pyramidal; and the clefts amongst them permit glimpses of the surrounding country and the neighbouring sea.

1323. **DUNTULM CASTLE** stands on a lofty, mural sea-rock, and must have been impregnable both from sea and from land. It occupies the site of a Scandinavian fort, and was itself the strong family fortalice of the Macdonalds, descendants of the Lords of the Isles. It differed nothing from ordinary old fortalices of its class, and is now reduced to a fragment. A fleet of James V. called at it, in 1540, in the course of a progress for subduing the Western Islands; and a near relative of its proprietor, a few years later, was starved to death in its dungeon. Remains of several Scandinavian forts occur on the neighbouring coasts. Kilmuir churchyard, containing the ashes of Miss Flora Macdonald, the guide and protectress of Prince Charles Edward, is 2 miles south-south-west of Duntulm. Monkstadt House, an old edifice to which the Macdonalds removed after Duntulm Castle became ruinous, and which was the scene of a critical incident in the course of Miss Flora Macdonald's protection of the Prince, stands near a partially drained small lake, 2½ miles further on. The lake bears the name of Columbkill, and embosoms remains of an ancient chapel, probably the successor of a Culdee cell. Some fine basaltic columns, together with rock containing small nodules of Lydian stone, are in the neighbourhood.

1324. **UIG** village lies dispersedly round a circular, hill-screened bay, consists chiefly of small farm-houses, and contains a post office under Portree, and an inn. A streamlet, descending from the neighbourhood of Quiraing, and rushing down the hill to the bay at the village, makes a waterfall. Kingsburgh House, where Prince Charles Edward found some of the warmest hours of shelter in the course of his wanderings, and now the seat of Donald Macleod, Esq., is 6 miles to the south.

1325. **SNIZORT** Church, at the head of Loch Snizort, 4 miles south-west of Storr Hill, is a recently enlarged edifice of 1800. A previous church, in a state of ruin, an ancient cruciform edifice, stands on an islet in Snizort Water, 1¾ mile to the south. The hostelries of Snizort and Tayinlone, the houses of Skirinish, Tote, and Skeabost, and the cottage-ornee of Treasland, are in the neighbourhood. Snizort Water, descending 9 miles from the south, contains trout, and is frequented by salmon. Loch Snizort goes 13 miles north-northwestward to the sea, expands from a width of a few furlongs to a width of 7 miles, and has intricate ramifications and picturesque shores.

CVIII.—THE OUTER HEBRIDES.

Paragraph

The Outer Hebrides comprehend the great group of Long Island, and the tiny one of St. Kilda. Long Island has a length of 132 miles, and a mean breadth of about 10. Steamers from the Clyde and from Oban regularly communicate with it at Stornoway and Lochmaddy; and well-appointed small packets go across from Poolewe to Stornoway, and from Dunvegan to North and South Uist;

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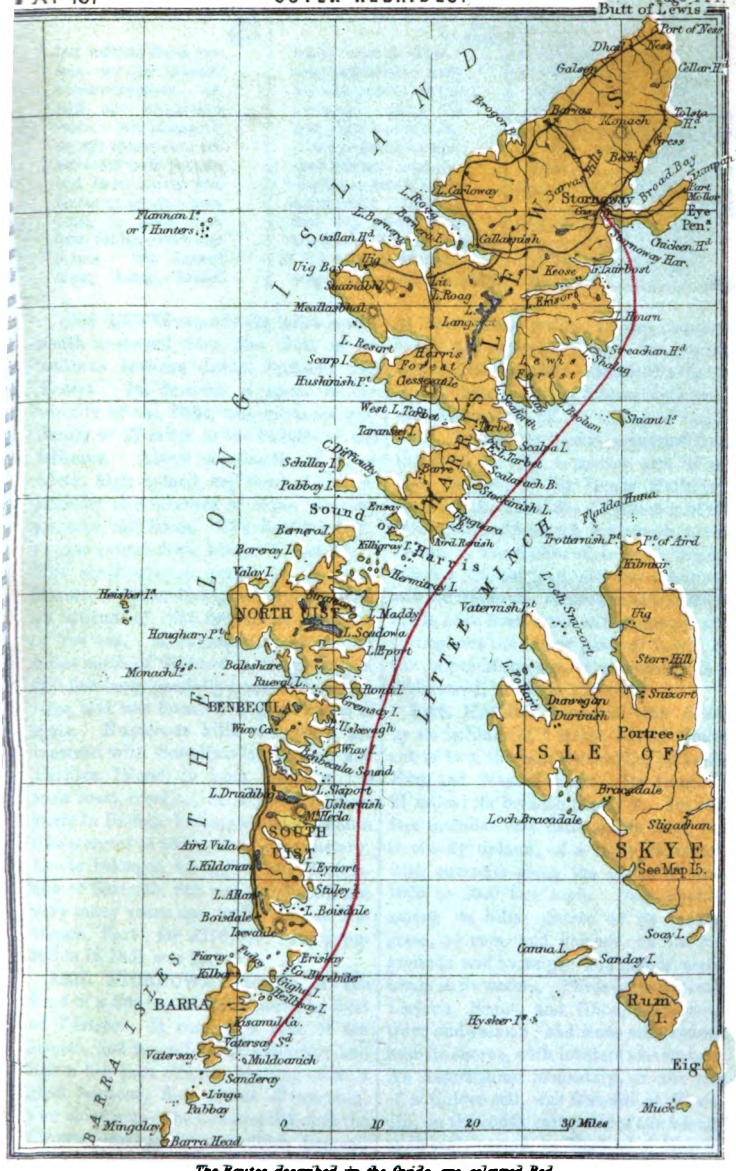
PART OF SEVENTEENTH DIVISION.

1 AP 16. OUTER HEBRIDES. Page 444.



The Routes described in the Guide are coloured Red.
The Tinted portion shews the extent of the Division.
The Map is divided into 10 Mile Squares.

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Paragraph

but neither these vessels, nor any internal communications, afford any continuous route. Few strangers, except sportsmen, are attracted to the islands; and these rarely find better conveyance from place to place than local fishing-boats and ponies. We cannot treat Long Island better than to draw a geographical line from the Butt, at its northern extremity, along its east coast, and to note, at the proper distances, such portions or places as possess any interest for tourists. Over the first 42½ miles from the Butt is **Lewis**.....1326

At 21½ miles is **Stornoway**.....1327

Paragraph

At 42½ miles, **Harris**.....1328

At 67½ miles, **North Uist**, with **Lochmaddy**.....1329

At 83½ miles, **Benbecula**.1330

At 91½ miles, **South Uist**.....1331

And at 117½ miles, **Barra**.....1332

And at 54½ miles west of the most westerly point of Harris is **St. Kilda**.....1333

1326. **LEWIS** extends 42½ miles south-south-westward from the Butt to an isthmus between Lochs Seaforth and Resort. Its breadth is small in the vicinity of the Butt, but increases gradually to 27 miles in the vicinity of the isthmus. About one-fourth of it is bleak, high upland, and most of the remainder is a mixture of moors, mosses, swamps, and lakes. The Butt is a bold, rugged promontory, about 70 feet high. The south-western peninsula, at Loch Resort, contains the highest ground, with an altitude of 1885 feet above the level of the sea. A cavern near Gress, 7½ miles north of Stornoway, is upwards of 600 feet long, partially hung with stalactites, and was formerly a great haunt of seals. Numerous hills and islets are crowned with Scandinavian dunes; and Bernera Island, in Loch Roag, on the west coast, contains the largest Druidical circle in Britain, looking at some distance like a crowd of tombstones in a cemetery. Lewis belonged for ages to the Mackenzies of Seaforth, but was purchased, not very many years ago, by Sir James Matheson, Bart., for £190,000. Its population in 1851 was 19,711.

1327. **STORNOWAY** stands at the head of a fine bay 65 miles north by west of Portree. It comprises nine or ten streets, and several small suburbs; and has a key post office, a banking office, a good harbour, four places of worship, two chief inns—the Commercial, and the Crown,—and an elegant edifice disposed in news-room, public library, masonic lodge, and assembly room. Its population in 1851 was 2391. Macleod's Castle, on the beach, now a fragmentary ruin, was dismantled by the troops of Cromwell. Stornoway Castle, separated from the town by only a narrow arm of the bay, the seat of Sir James Matheson, Bart., on the site of the old mansion of the Mackenzies of Seaforth, is a superb, recent edifice, in the Tudor style, with façades 153 and 170 feet long, and two towers 95 and 102 feet high. Improvements of many kinds have been made in Stornoway, and throughout the nearer parts of Lewis, by Sir James Matheson, at an expense, it is understood, of about £200,000.

1328. **HARRIS** connects with Lewis by an isthmus of 7 miles, but is almost cut in two, through the middle, by Lochs East and West Tarbert. Its length is 21 miles; its breadth nearly 7. Its surface includes very little arable land, but is chiefly upland, of a ridgy character, with summits along the centre of from 1000 to 2000 feet high. Deer abound among its hills; grouse on its moors; geese, plovers, and pigeons, on its low grounds and swamps; and fish of many kinds in its waters. Three of its streams, Lacksta, Scunt, and Obbe, teem with trout and salmon; and some sea-grounds near its shores, with lobsters and oysters. An Augustinian monastery, on the site of a Culdee cell, was founded at Rowadill, on the south-east point of the island, at an early period, by Macleod of Harris,

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and had a number of subordinate chapels throughout the northern parts of the Outer Hebrides; but only some uninteresting ruins of its church remain. Numerous islands lie around Harris, particularly on the south and on the west, but only a few of them are inhabited. The population of all, with Harris itself, in 1851 was 4250.

1329. **NORTH UIST** measures 13 miles from north to south, and 16½ from east to west. Its surface is an intricate assemblage of hill, sea-loch, moor, lake, marsh, and plain. Lochmaddy, in the northern part of its east side, possesses a water area of not more than 9½ miles; has an aggregate coast line, round isles and peninsulas, of about 200 miles; and forms quite a series of fine, safe, natural harbours. Two isolated rocks, of columnar basalt, near its mouth, rise to the height of about 100 feet, and serve as guides to mariners. A village of its own name, on one of its harbours, contains a key post office, an inn, and a court house. A sea cavern at Tighary Point, a short distance from the parish church, called Sloch-a-Chorry, or, "The Cave of the Kettle," has a vertical opening about 12 feet wide, and during the prevalence of a storm, discharges from this a stupendous jet d'eau, sometimes to the height of 200 feet. Another cavern, on the farm of Scolpeg, 3 miles from Tighary, possesses larger capacity and imposing grandeur. The island contains many tumuli, and many remains of Scandinavian forts. Its population in 1851 was 3302.

1330. **BENBECULA** has a roundish outline, and measures about 26 miles in circumference. It is all a net-work of land and water,—a low, flat labyrinth of peninsulas, bays, pastures, inlets, moors, lakes, fields, and marshes. "The sea here," says Dr. Macculloch, "is all islands, and the land all lakes. That which is not rock is sand; that which is not mud is bog; that which is not bog is lake; and that which is not lake is sea." Yet, though little better than a bit of wilderness half swamped in the ocean, Benbecula had once a nunnery, still has remains of an old baronial castle, and supports about 1720 inhabitants.

1331. **SOUTH UIST** extends 21 miles from north to south, and 8, at the broadest part, from east to west. Three groups of uplands fill most of its east side, separated from one another by deep sea-lochs; and Mount Hecla, the highest and most northerly, attains an altitude of 2940 feet above the level of the sea. A light-house on the seaward skirt of Mount Hecla shows a fixed red light, visible at the distance of 18 nautical miles; and a cave at Corodale, in the vicinity, called the Prince's Cave, was the abode of Prince Charles Edward for some days in the summer of 1746. A labyrinth of bog and water forms most of the west side of the island; and the mixture of marsh and mountain, inland solitude and engirdling sea, draws a wondrous variety of the feathered creation. The population in 1851 was 4006. Eriskay island, 1½ mile south of South Uist, and about 3 miles long, was the first Scottish ground on which Prince Charles Edward set foot in 1745, and contains the ruin of an old fortalice called Castle Stalker, of picturesque appearance, and serving as a landmark to mariners.

1332. **BARRA** is 9 miles long, and 5¾ miles broad. Its west side is fenced by huge, cavernous, fissured rocks; and its interior rises into roundish hills, pastoral to the top. The island has belonged from time immemorial to the Macneils. Barra Castle, at Eoligary, is a commodious mansion, built by the late proprietor. Kismull Castle, on a small rock in the middle of Kismull Bay, the ancient residence of the Macneils, all encompassed with deep water, is a kind of fort, with strong enclosing walls 60 feet high, and a strong, enclosed, overtopping keep. Upwards of twenty islands, nine of them inhabited, lie adjacent to Barra, or over 12 miles to the south; and both they and it contain numerous watch-

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towers, standing-stones, and other remains of the Scandinavian times. Barra Head, a promontory of Bernera, the most southerly of the islands, is crowned, at an elevation of 680 feet, by a lighthouse, showing an intermittent light. The population of the entire Barra group in 1851 was 1873.

1333. **ST. KILDA** is about 3 miles long, and 2 miles broad. Its coast consists of stupendous cliffs, soaring in one part to a height of about 1350 feet, and has but one landing-place, small and difficult. The interior is rocky, and tumulates into four summits. The only human abodes are an assemblage of huts beneath an acclivity, at the top of a gradual ascent, by a narrow passage, about a quarter of a mile from the shore. The inhabitants extract some scanty produce from the soil, but are mainly employed in catching birds on the sea-cliffs for sake of their feathers; and they pursue their avocation amid constant and appalling peril. Their number in 1851 was 110. Three islets lie near St. Kilda, but are not inhabitable.

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EIGHTEENTH DIVISION.

ROSS AND CROMARTY.

THE eastern portion of this district, to the extent of 28 miles by 12, is a Lowland tract, diversified by the Beauly Frith, the Mullbuy, the Cromarty Frith, and the Hill of Nigg. All the other portions, with trivial exceptions, are a Highland territory, on a mean basis of about 1500 feet of elevation above the level of the sea; their mountains rather in masses than in ranges, often of great bulk and altitude; their glens much occupied with lakes of high note for both scenery and sport.

CIX.—FROM INVERNESS TO CROMARTY.

Paragraph

By road, with special conveyance. The lands of Merkinch traversed; the **Beauly Frith** crossed at Kessock Ferry.....1334
Road to **Killearnan**, left.....1335
Ord Hill, right.....1336
Spur of the **Mullbuy** ridge traversed.....1337
Road to Dingwall, left...1350
Sloping hollow descended; Knockbain Church, left; **Munlochy**, 7 miles.....1338
Mullbuy ridge, left; direct road over the hill to Cromarty, left; Rosehaugh and Avoch House, left; **Avoch** Village, 8¾ miles.....1339
Fine view across the Moray Frith, right; **Fortrose**, 10½ miles.....1340
Chanonry Point and Ferry, right; **Fort George**, on the further side of the Frith, right.....1349
Rosemarkie passed through; a deep, alluvial gully ascended; direct but bad road, by the interesting coast of Eathie to Cromarty, right; road to **Resolis**, left.....1341
Poyntzfield House, left; picturesque reach of the **Cromarty Frith**, left.....1342
Cromarty, 21½ miles....1343

1334. **THE BEAULY FRITH**, the estuary of Beauly Water, extends 7 miles eastward, has an extreme width of 2 miles, and contracts at Kessock Ferry to a width of three quarters of a mile. The collision of currents at the ferry causes periodically an agitation of waters, which looks to be dangerous, but is really safe. The Moray Frith commences at the ferry; goes 7 miles north-eastward to Chanonry Point, with an extreme width of 4 miles; contracts at Chanonry Point to 1¼ mile; proceeds thence, in the same direction as before, with gradual expansion, 22 miles, to a line between Burghhead and Tarbatness; has there a width of 16 miles; opens thence into great gulf, filling all the north-east corner of Scotland, to a line between Kinnaird Head at Fraserburgh, and Duncansby Head at the entrance of the Pentland Frith; and has a final width along that line of nearly 80 miles. Beauly Water is formed by the confluence of the Farrar and the Glass; runs 10 miles north-eastward to the head of the Beauly Frith; makes splendid falls at Kilmorack; and

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abounds, below the falls, with sea-trout, grilse, and salmon. Kessock Ferry, besides being on the line of route to Cromarty, is on the line of the shortest route to Dingwall; and an inn at its north side supplies saddle-horses, gigs, and carriages. The view on the ferry along the two friths, between the wooded crags of Craig-phadric on the one hand, and the wooded crags of Ord Hill on the other, over rich, low country, to overhanging hills and distant mountains, is very fine.

1335. **KILLEARNAN** Church, on the Beauly Frith, 4½ miles west of Kessock Ferry, is an ancient, cruciform edifice, repeatedly altered and repaired. Redcastle, a little east of it, the seat of Henry J. Baillie, Esq., is an old structure, once a royal castle, and visited by Queen Mary, and now modernized. Allangrange House, still further east, stands near the site of an ancient chapel of the Knights Templars. Kilcoy Castle, a little west of Killearnan Church, the property of Sir Evan Mackenzie, Bart., is an old, ruinous, castellated mansion. A cairn, behind Kilcoy, encompassed with circles of standing-stones, is one of the largest antiquities of its class in the north of Scotland.

1336. **ORD HILL**, a high, round-topped eminence, immediately east of Kessock Ferry, is crowned by a strong, old, vitrified fort. A ridgy spur from its north side, called Drûmderfit, now strewn with cairns, was the scene, about the year 1400, of the destruction of an army of the Lord of the Isles. Their destroyers were the men of Inverness, who first made them drunk by smuggling ardent spirits into their camp, and then fell upon them stealthily under night with the sword.

1337. **THE MULLBUY**, a broad-based, softly outlined ridge of hill, extends 16 miles north-eastward, from the upper part of the Beauly Frith, in the vicinity of Kilcoy, to the lower part of the Cromarty Frith, in the vicinity of Cromarty. It forms the backbone of the peninsular district between the friths, called the Black Isle, and commands extensive views. The highest point of it has an elevation of 793 feet above the level of the sea.

1338. **MUNLOCHY** village stands at the head of a picturesque inlet of the Moray Frith, 2 miles long, and has a post office under Inverness. Belmaduthy House, in the southern vicinity, the seat of Sir Evan Mackenzie, Bart., is a splendid mansion. General Mackenzie, who fought and fell at Talavera, was connected with Belmaduthy. Rosehaugh House, north-east of Munlochy, the seat of Sir James J. R. Mackenzie, Bart., is a pleasing residence.

1339. **AVOCH** village stands on a small bay, with a charming view, and has a good pier, a post office under Inverness, an inn, three places of worship, and about 750 inhabitants. Avoch House, the seat of Alexander G. Mackenzie, Esq., and vestiges of three old fortalices, are in the neighbourhood. One of the fortalices, Avoch Castle, stood on a rocky mound at the shore, was the death-place of the Regent Sir Andrew de Moravia, belonged afterwards to the Earls of Ross, and passed eventually to the Crown.

1340. **FORTROSE**, a sea-port, watering-place, and royal burgh, stands on the Moray Frith, nearly opposite Fort George. A tongue of land runs out from it into the frith, and bears on the extremity a ferry station and a light-house. The adjacent beachès, the environs, and the views are delightful. The burgh comprises the two towns of Rosemarkie and Chanonry, which are about half a mile asunder, and were politically united in 1444. Rosemarkie was itself a royal burgh so early as the time of Alexander II. Chanonry was the seat of the bishopric of Ross, and long a place of high note and beauty. The castle or palace of the bishops and the greater part of the cathedral were destroyed by Cromwell, to furnish material for his fort at Inver-

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ness. The portions of the cathedral which remain consist of the chapter-house and the south aisle of the church, both nave and chancel. These are in the middle pointed style of architecture, pure and elaborate, and show that the edifice, when entire, must have been a splendid work of art. The burying-place of the Mackenzies of Seaforth, and two curious ancient monuments, one of them a canopied tomb of a Countess of Ross of the 14th century, are within the ruins. The burgh contains a key post office; a banking office; a public academy; five places of worship, three of them in modern Gothic; and three chief inns—the Royal, the Union, and Farmer's. It is governed by a provost, three bailies, and eleven councillors; and it unites with Inverness, Forres, and Nairn in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 1148. Bishop Lealey the historian, Dr. Gregory Mackenzie the biographer, and Sir George Mackenzie the statesman, resided in Fortrose; and Sir James Mackintosh, the historian and statesman, attended its academy.

1341. **RESOLIS** parish extends 8 miles along the right side of Cromarty Frith, to the vicinity of Cromarty; and contains the villages of Gordon's Mills and Jemima; the mansions of Poyntzfield and Newhall, Sir George Gun Munro, and Alexander N. Shaw, Esq.; the fragmentary ruin of Castle Craig, built by the Barons of Cromarty, afterwards inhabited by the Bishops of Ross; the interesting remains of Kirkmichael Church, graphically described by Hugh Miller; and numerous tumuli on the moors, the relics of sanguinary clan-fights.

1342. **CROMARTY FRITH**, the estuary of Conan Water, commences near Dingwall, and extends 20 miles north-eastward to the Moray Frith. It has generally a width of from 1½ to 2½ miles; but expands, in its lower part, to a width of 6 miles; then contracts at its mouth to about 1 mile; and terminates between two bold promontories, called the Sutors of Cromarty. The coast around its mouth, and for several miles toward Fortrose, presents interesting features of cave, cliff, and geognostic character, and is graphically described in the writings of Hugh Miller. The expanded reach within the mouth forms a noble natural harbour, with fine, well-sheltered anchoring-ground, and is the Portus Salutis of the ancients.

1343. **CROMARTY** is a sea-port and a parliamentary burgh. Its site is an alluvial promontory, projecting into Cromarty Frith. A hill behind it, called the Hill of Cromarty, commands a magnificent prospect, and was the scene of a victory of Sir William Wallace over the English. Cromarty House, in the eastern vicinity, the seat of George W. H. Ross, Esq., occupies the site of an ancient castle of the Earls of Ross. The town consists of close, irregular streets; but has a fine pier and light-house, a beautiful esplanade, and a good bathing beach; and contains a post office under Inverness, two banking offices, several inns, a monument to Hugh Miller, and three places of worship. It is governed by a provost, two bailies, and five councillors; and it unites with Tain and four other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 1988. Macbeth was Thane of Cromarty; and Sir Thomas Urquhart the genealogist, Dr. Robertson the linguist, and Hugh Miller the geologist, were natives.

CX.—FROM INVERNESS TO BONAR BRIDGE.

(ON THE WAY TO WICK.)

	Paragraph		Paragraph		Paragraph
By road, with public conveyance. Caledonian		Canal, crossed.....	1269	Frith, begun to be followed up to the head...	1334
		The coast of the Beauly			

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Paragraph
Clachnaharry, right...1344
Craig-Phadric, left....1270
Bunchrew, right; picturesque sweep of rugged, lofty heights, left; Phopachy, right; Redcastle, **Killearnan** Manse, and Kilcoy Castle, on the further side of the Frith, right.....1335
Wardlaw and Lovat, on the hither side, right.....1345
Road to Strathglass, left;
Beauly Water, crossed 1334
Beauly Village, 12½ miles.....1346
Moor of Ord, traversed 1347
Road to Killearnan, right; Kilchrist, right; road to Urray, left; Conan House, left; road to Munlochy and to Urquhart, right; Conan Bridge Village, passed; **Conan Water**, crossed.....1348
Brahan Castle, left.....1349
Roads to Straths Conan, Bran, and Garvie, left; Maryburgh Village, passed; **Dingwall**, 21½ miles.....1350
Strathpeffer, left.....1351
Coast of **Cromarty Frith**, begun to be followed down to Tarbat House.....1342
Tulloch Castle and Mountgerald, left; **Benwyvis**, 7½ miles to the left.....1352
Foulis Castle, left; **Evanton**, 27½ miles..1353
Sklach and Aultgrande Waters, crossed; Castle-Craig, on the further side of the frith, right; Novar House, left; Fyrish Hill, left; direct road by Stittenham Inn, 12 miles shorter than the post road, to Bonar Bridge, left; **Allness** Village, passed.....1354
Allness Water, crossed; nearest road to Tain, over tumulated ground, with extensive views, left; Roskeen Church, left; **Invergordon**, 34½ miles 1355
Saltburn Village, passed; **Nigg** Bay, right.....1356
Kinreive Hill, 5 miles to the left; Ballintrade Village, passed; **Tarbat** House, right.....1357
Road to **Fearn** and to **Tarbatness**, right.....1358, 1359
Balnagowan, left; Rorie Water, crossed; Logie-Easter Church, left; Benlochan, left; **Dornoch Frith**, in front 1360
Tain, 46½ miles.....1361
Tain Hill, left; Meikle Ferry, right; **Edderton** Church, right.....1362
Struie Hill, left; Fearn Water, crossed; Kincardine Church, left; **Bonar Bridge**, 60 miles.....1363

1344. **CLACHNAHARRY** village, at the mouth of the Caledonian Canal, about a mile from Inverness, is a straggling place, with about 300 inhabitants. Its name signifies "the Watchman's Stone," and is derived from adjacent rocks, where a sentinel always stood in the old times, to warn the townsmen of Inverness of the approach of any body of marauders. A neat pillar on the highest point of the rocks was erected by the late Mr. Duff of Muirtown, to commemorate a battle fought in the vicinity, in the 14th century, between the Munroes of Foulis and the clan Chattan. Bunchrew, on a wooded promontory, 2 miles to the west, now the seat of John Fraser, Esq., was formerly a residence of the famous Lord President Forbes; and Phopachy House, on another promontory further west, now the property of Lord Lovat, was formerly the seat of the ancestors of Fraser of Torbreck.

1345. **WARDLAW** Hill, near the head of the Beauly Frith, was for centuries the watch-post of the surrounding countries, crowned by an ancient church, and is now surmounted by a building called the Chapel, the burying-place of the Lovat family, and of other Frasers. The tract around it, comprising a rich strath with grandly wooded hill screens, is the Lovat country. Several mansions belonging to the Frasers, and the mansions of Achnagairn and Fingask, belonging to Donald Cameron and W. A. D, Inglis, Esqs., are on the south; and the mansions of Easter Moniack, J. B. Fraser, Esq.; and Wester Moniack, Lord Lovat, are on the west. A rocky peak overtopping the southern heights is crowned by an ancient fort, partly vitrified, and bears the name of Castle Spynie.

1346. **BEAULY** village, on Beauly Water, near the mouth, is an old place, much renovated, neat and clean, and contains a key post office, a banking office, a Roman Catholic Chapel, two inns, the

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Lovat Arms and the Caledonian, and about 1050 inhabitants. Remains of a priory stand in the village; and the site of Lovat Castle, the ancient fortalice of the Lovat family, is on the other side of the river, a little to the east. The priory was founded in 1230 for Cistercian monks; and the space within its ruins contains some curious, carved ancient monuments. The views in the neighbourhood, up Beauly Water, away to Benwyvis and the Strathfarrar Mountains, are magnificent.

1347. **THE MOOR OF ORD**, a flat sandy tract, traversed by the public road beyond Beauly, is the scene of great cattle markets. Two pillar-stones stand upon it, commemorative of an ancient clan fight; and a remarkable number of Druidical stones and Caledonian cairns are to the east. Kilchrist Chapel, a little north of the moor, now reduced to ruined walls, was the scene of a horrid massacre of an assembly of the Mackenzies, in the early part of the 17th century, by the Macdonells of Glengarry. Kinkell Castle, 3 miles north-north-east of Kilchrist, was a family fortalice of the Mackenzies of Gairloch, ancestors of Sir Kenneth S. Mackenzie, Bart.; and Ryefield Tower, further north, was the old seat of the barony of Ferintosh, the property of Forbes of Culloden. Ferintosh comprises 5973 acres, goes up the Mullbuy and 3 miles down the Cromarty Frith. A privilege was given to Lord President Forbes, after the rebellion of 1745, to distil whisky on this barony from grain of its own growth, free of duty; but the privilege was withdrawn in 1786, and compensated by a sum of about £20,000. Findon, on the Cromarty Frith, beyond Ferintosh, was formerly the property of Sir James J. R. Mackenzie, Bart., but now belongs to another gentleman of the same clan.

1348. **CONAN WATER** rises within 13 miles of the head of Loch Torridon, and runs 35 miles eastward to the head of Cromarty Frith. Its chief tributaries are the Fannich and the Garve on the left bank, and the Meig and the Orrin on the right. Three considerable lakes expand on its path, and several more send to it their superfluence. Trout, salmon, and other fish abound in it; and many pearl-mussels, with pearls of great beauty, are found. The upper basin is grandly Highland; while the lower is wide, open, ornate strath. Conan Bridge village, situated at the point where our route crosses the stream, has a post office under Dingwall, an inn, and about 350 inhabitants. A five-arched bridge here was built in 1809, at a cost of £6854. Conan House, in the southern vicinity of the village, is the seat of Sir Kenneth S. Mackenzie, Bart.

1349. **BRAHAN CASTLE**, on the left side of Conan Water, 1¾ mile above Conan Bridge, the seat of the Hon. Mrs. S. Mackenzie, was built in the early part of the 17th century, by the first Earl of Seaforth; is an imposing edifice, formerly castellated; and contains good portraits of Queen Mary, Lord Darnley, David Rizzio, and members of the Seaforth family. Urray Church stands opposite, on the other side of the Conan; Highfield House and Ord House, the seats of G. Gillanders and T. Mackenzie, Esqs., stand south-east and south of the church; and Fairbairn Tower, a ruined old baronial fortalice, stands 2½ miles to the west.

1350. **DINGWALL** is a small sea-port, a royal burgh, and the political capital of Ross-shire. It stands on low ground, amid charming environs, at the mouth of Peffer Burn, near the head of Cromarty Frith. It comprises a main street, about half a mile long, and a number of small lateral streets and lanes; has an old Town House, with a spire; a fine castellated suite of County Buildings; a Parish Church of 1801, with a steeple; a Free Church; an Episcopalian Church; an obelisk, 57 feet high, erected by the first Earl of Cromarty; and the fossé and foundations of an ancient castle, the chief residence of the Earls of Ross; and contains a key post office, three banking

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offices, and two chief inns, the Caledonian and the National. It is governed by a council of fifteen; and it unites with Tain and three other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 1990.

1351. **STRATHPEFFER** extends 4½ miles eastward from the skirts of Benwyvis to the vicinity of Dingwall. It was the scene of two sanguinary clan fights, in the latter part of the 15th century; the one between the Mackenzies and the Macdonalds of the Isles; the other between the Mackenzies and the Munroes of Ferindonald. Most of it belonged formerly to the Earls of Cromarty, and belongs now to the Marchioness of Stafford. Knockfarrel Hill, flanking its south side, rises with very steep ascent, and is crowned by a vitrified fort measuring about 420 feet by 120. Loch Ousie, among pine woods, high on the south side of Knockfarrel, is a charming small lake, with leafy islets and promontories. Castle Leod, at the head of Strathpeffer, built by Sir Rory Mackenzie of Kintail, long a chief seat of the Earls of Cromarty, now a seat of the Marchioness of Stafford, is a venerable and imposing edifice five storeys high. A spa, in the vicinity of Castle Leod, with a handsome pump-room, possesses high medicinal repute, and attracts many visitors. The neighbourhood of the spa contains a post office under Dingwall, two good inns, and a number of villas and neat lodging-houses, and runs a public coach several times a-day to Dingwall. Tulloch Castle, the seat of D. Davidson, Esq., stands amid well wooded grounds on the north side of the lower part of Strathpeffer; and Foulis Castle, the seat of Sir Charles Munro, Bart., the representative of the ancient chiefs of the Munroes, stands near the public road 3½ miles to the north.

1352. **BENWYVIS** rises from a wide base, with broad shoulders, to a spreading, lumpish outline. Its summit is 8 miles geographically north-west of Dingwall, has an altitude of 3426 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a most glorious view. The ascent of it is very tedious and fatiguing, much impeded by tracts of spongy moor, but can be greatly facilitated, over most of the distance, by the use of hill-bred ponies. The mountain's upper parts, even throughout the warmest summers, are almost always sheeted or flecked with snow. Its prevailing rock is slaty gneiss, much intersected with veins of hornblende and granite.

1353. **EVANTON** village is a neat modern place, with a post office under Inverness, an inn, and about 480 inhabitants. Balcony House, in the vicinity, a castellated edifice, was formerly a seat of the Earls of Ross, and is now the seat of Miss C. Munro. Kiltearn Church, adjacent, shows traces of a fine eastern window. Novar House, further north, the seat of H. A. J. Munro, Esq., is an elegant old mansion, and contains a choice collection of paintings. Aultgrande Burn, entering Cromarty Frith between Evanton and Novar, descends 7 miles south-eastward from Loch Glass, partly through a profound, narrow, shaggy chasm, seeming to have been formed by the stroke of an earthquake; and makes in its progress a romantic series of cataracts and cascades. Loch Glass is 5 miles long and 1 mile wide; contains an islet on which the chiefs of the Munro clan had long a summer-house; and affords good sport in large trout to anglers. Fyrish Hill, on the left side of Aultgrande Burn, behind Novar, is crowned by an artificial suite of lofty erect blocks of stone, in form of an Indian temple. The tract around Evanton and northward was the district of the clan Munro, and bears the name of Ferindonald, derived from one of their earliest chiefs, called Donald, who obtained a grant of the district from Malcolm II. The Munroes were much distinguished for promoting the Protestant Reformation, and for resisting the rebellions of 1715 and 1745.

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1354. **ALLNESS** village, on Allness Water, 4 miles north-east of Evanton, contains a post office under Inverness, two inns, and about 500 inhabitants. Allness Water descends 9 miles south-eastward from Loch Moir, and enters Cromarty Frith in the vicinity of the village. Loch Moir is 3 miles long, and about a mile wide; lies among pleasing Highland scenery; and, in common with Allness Water, is well stocked with trout. Ardross House, at the debouche from the loch's Highlands, 4½ miles north of Allness village, the seat of Alexander Matheson, Esq., is a large, recent, castellated edifice. Teaninich House, in the neighbourhood of Allness, is the seat of Stewart C. Munro, Esq. Rosskeen Church, 2 miles on the way to Invergordon, is a spacious building of 1832; and beside it are the walls of a very small, interesting, ancient chapel.

1355. **INVERGORDON** is a small seaport, with a good pier, a ferry station, and increasing trade; and has a post office under Inverness, two banking offices, an excellent inn, and a subscription library. Its population in 1851 was 998. Invergordon Castle, J. Macleod, Esq.; Kincraig, Major Mackenzie; Kindeace, C. Robertson, Esq.; and Newmore, F. Gillanders, Esq., are in the neighbourhood.

1356. **NIGG** Bay, a horn of Cromarty Frith extending 4½ miles north-north-eastward, and contracting from 4 miles to a point, is alternately covered and bare with the efflux of the tide, and contains extensive beds of mussels. Nigg Church, on its east shore, 3 miles north of Cromarty, is an edifice of 1626, frequently repaired. An ancient, sculptured, monumental stone, formerly situated near the gate of the burying-ground, but now placed against the gable of the church; and two other stones of similar character, but larger, situated at Shandwick and Hilton, 4½ and 6 miles to the north-north-east, compete in beauty and interest with the famous Sweno-stone at Forres. The Hill of Nigg, extending 5 miles along the coast from Shandwick to the mouth of Cromarty Frith, rises to altitudes of from 300 to 500 feet; commands magnificent views, and breaks to the shore, from its shoulders downward, in mural, fissured, cavernous cliffs. Some names and spots at the cliffs, or near them, point to memories of Norwegian invasion; and faint traces exist at their southern termination of a fort called Dunskeath Castle, built by William the Lion. Bayfield House and Shandwick House, adjacent to the Hill of Nigg, are the seats of R. Mitchell and Charles C. Ross, Esqs.

1357. **TARBAT** estate, on Nigg Bay, from 2¾ to 7 miles north-east of Invergordon, was the property of the Earls of Cromarty, and gave them the title of Viscount. Tarbat House, near its middle, the seat of the Marchioness of Stafford, adjoins the site of a grand, old, demolished castle of the Earls, and was built by the late Lord Macleod. Balnagowan House, the seat of Sir Charles Ross, Bart., 2 miles north-west of Tarbat House, stands amid romantic grounds, and is an imposing edifice, partly ancient, partly modern, chiefly in the old Scottish baronial style. Calrossie House, between Tarbat and Tain, is the seat of Rose Ross, Esq.

1358. **FEARN ABBEY**, 4 miles south-east of Tain, was founded for Augustinian monks, by the first Earl of Ross, in the reign of Alexander II. The original edifice stood 12 miles to the north-west, and is said to have been formed of mud. The subsequent edifice was built soon after the original one, in the early pointed style; and is now partly a mutilated ruin, with interesting features of window and tomb, and partly a reconstruction, used as a parish church. An ancient sculptured pillar stands near it. Patrick Hamilton, the famous martyr of the Reformation, was one of the abbots. Loch Slin, 2 miles to the north, is a sheet of fresh water 2¼ miles long and about half a mile broad. Lochslin Castle, on

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an eminence about a mile north-east of the loch, is a conspicuous ruin, at least 550 years old, comprising two towers joined at the corners, and three large turrets. Cadboll Castle, on the coast, 2¾ miles to the east, was a fortalice as old as Loch Slin Castle, or older, but has all disappeared except substructions. The circumjacent country bears the name of Easter Ross, and was the district of the clan Ross, and the scene of many struggles with the Norsemen, and many fights of the clans.

1359. **TARBATNESS**, the point of a long narrow peninsula separating the Moray and the Dornoch Friths, shows traces of a Roman structure built as a land-mark, and is crowned by a modern light-house with an intermittent light, visible at the distance of 18 nautical miles. Two spots in the neighbourhood show vestiges of a Roman camp and ruins of a feudal fortalice. Portmahomack village, on the Dornoch shore, 3¾ miles to the south-west, has a pier, two inns, and about 500 inhabitants. Tarbat church-yard, adjacent to the village, contains a beautiful piece of stonework, called the Dingwall's Tomb. Balone Castle, in the eastern vicinity, is a very large, dilapidated, old seat of successively the Earls of Ross and the Earls of Cromarty. Geanies House, 2½ miles to the south, is the residence of W. H. Murray, Esq.

1360. **DORNOCH FRITH**, the estuary of Oikell Water, extends 10 miles, with maximum width of 1¾ mile, east-south-eastward to Meikle Ferry, 4 miles above Tain; then suddenly expands, goes off 13 miles eastward and north-eastward to the ocean, and attains a final width of about 12 miles. Meikle Ferry was formerly the great line of communication between the shores, but is very troublesome, and now the road round by Bonar Bridge, though very circuitous, is generally preferred. A shoal, or broad bar across the frith, called the Geyzen Briggs, 3 miles below Tain, occasions sometimes a tumultuous roar of breakers, and greatly obstructs navigation.

1361. **TAIN** is a market town and a royal burgh. It stands chiefly on part of a long, sweeping, natural terrace, about a fourth of a mile from the Dornoch Frith. Its environs are a pleasing series of fore-shore, down, terrace, slope, and hill. A small, simple, ruined chapel of the 13th century, stands on the plain below, famous in old times for the privilege of sanctuary, and notable for the flight to it of the family of Robert Bruce, and for a bare-foot pilgrimage to it of James V. A collegiate church stands in the centre of the town, a fine specimen of middle-pointed Gothic, founded in 1471 for a provost and eleven prebendaries, used till 1815 as a parish church, and still entire. The town contains many substantial modern houses, and has a pleasant appearance. The Town and County House is a neat edifice of 1825, adjoined to an ancient five-spired tower. The Academy is a handsome building of 1812, with an extensive playground. The Poor-House is a high-roofed structure, with Tudor features, and contains accommodation for 174 persons. The Parish Church is a spacious square pile of 1815, with towers at the four corners. The town contains a key post office, two banking offices, a public reading-room, a mechanics' institution, and two chief inns—the Balnagowan Arms and the Royal. It is governed by a provost, three bailies, and eleven councillors; and it unites with Dingwall and four other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 2588.

1362. **EDDERTON** old Church, 5 miles west-north-west of Tain, is an edifice of 1743; and Edderton new Church, half a mile further west, is an elegant recent building. Two sculptured Scandinavian monuments stand near the old church, the one in the church-yard, the other behind the school-house, the latter an obelisk 10 feet high, supposed to mark the grave of a

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vanquished sea king. The hills in the neighbourhood, ranging in altitude from 600 to 1300 feet above the level of the sea, are crowned with numerous dilapidated Scandinavian dunes, and command extensive views. Kincardine hamlet, on the shore, 2 miles south-south-east of Bonar Bridge, has a small harbour and a parish church. The members of the Ross clan are strong in Kincardine parish and adjacent tracts; and one of them, Ross of Pitcalnie, claims to be the representative of the ancient chiefs. One place in the parish was the scene of a sharp fight in the 14th century, between the Mackays and the Macleods; and another was the scene of the final battle of the Marquis of Montrose. Ardgay Inn, midway between Kincardine and Bonar Bridge, supplies gigs and horses.

1363. **BONAR BRIDGE** bestrides a strait of the Dornoch Frith, on a line of road formed in 1812, and is a strong, handsome structure, with an iron arch of 150 feet in span, and two stone arches of 50 and 60 feet, built after a design by Mr. Telford, at a cost of £13,971. A village bearing its name stands at its north end, and contains a post office under Tain, a banking office, an inn, and about 250 inhabitants.

CXI.—FROM BEAULY TO SHIELHOUSE.

By road for vehicle, up the Beauly and the Glass to the head of Loch Affrick; and by footpath, through Beallach Pass, from Loch Affrick to Shielhouse. Roads go up both sides of the stream to Bridge of Struy; the northern one, which we follow, striking direct from Beauly; the southern one, deflecting from the Inverness road opposite Wardlaw.

Beauly Water, begun to be followed up, 1334

Phoinas, on the further side of the Beauly, left; **Kilmorack** Church, right; Kilmorack Falls, left, ...1364

Beaufort Castle, Kiltarlity Church, and Glenconvinth, on the further side of the Beauly, left.....1365

The Drhuim, traversed 1366

Teanassie Burn, crossed; **Ellan-Aigas**, left 1367

Crask of Aigas Inn, 6 miles. Eskadale House, on the further side of the Beauly, left; **Erchless Castle**, on the hither side, left 1368

Farrar Water, crossed, with **Glenstrathfarrar** to the right....1369

Bridge of Struy Inn, 10 miles. **Strathglass**, begun to be traversed upward 1370

Crochiel, on the further side of the Glass, left; Cairnoch, right; Invercannich, 17½ miles. Cannich Water crossed, with **Glencannich** to the right.....1371

Fasnakyle, twenty miles. Road to **Glenurquhart**, left.....1273

Geusachan Burn and Knockfin left; **Strathaffrick**, begun to be followed up to the head.....1372

Chisholm's Pass traversed; Beneveian Loch, and Corrigoe Mountains, left; Mamsoul Mountain, right; Loch Affrick, left; Annamulloch, thirty-five miles. Footpath to Falls of Glomach and Glenelchaig, right; Benattow, left; Scuirna-Cairan, right; Crowe Burn, followed down 2½ miles to Kintail Bay, right; Kintail Church and Loch Duich-head, right; Shielhouse, 52 miles...1296

1364. **KILMORACK**, about 2½ miles from Beauly, is the scene of picturesque falls on the Beauly river. The falls are remarkable, not for the depth of their descent, but for the volume of their water, and for the beauty of their bed and screens. The stream comes slowly to the brink of a precipice of 15 feet; falls sheer into a stupendous caldron; goes gently out, and proceeds slowly through a chasm between cliffs; then suddenly expands into a semicircular basin; then rushes furiously down a rugged descent, in a series of cataracts. The banks, throughout the scene, consist variously of lofty rocks, green accli-

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vities and hanging woods; and one spot on the crest of a cliff is crowned by a handsome summer-house, commanding an advantageous view. Salmon, in flooded states of the stream, attempt to leap the falls; and many of them are caught on hooks or spears, or on pendent branches of the trees, in the act of leaping. The church and burying-ground of Kilmorack on the left side, and the ruined old church and ancient burying-ground of Kiltarlity on the right side, contribute features to the scenery of the falls.

1365. **BEAUFORT CASTLE**, a small, plain, oldish edifice, the seat of Lord Lovat, occupies the site of an ancient fortalice, on the right side of the Beauly, adjacent to Kilmorack Falls. The ancient fortalice belonged originally to the Bissets, but passed, in the 13th century, to the Frasers, who came from Tweeddale; and it appears in record so early as the time of Alexander I., sustained a siege by the English army in 1303, suffered seizure and damage from Oliver Cromwell, and was razed to the ground after the battle of Culloden. Belladrum House, the seat of Mr. Merry, 1¼ mile south-east of Beaufort, is a splendid modern mansion. Glenconvinth, striking southward from Belladrum House to the hills, derives its name from an ancient nunnery, whose foundations are still visible, and takes up a road toward Urquhart on Loch Ness.

1366. **THE DRHUIM** is a narrow, romantic, wooded reach of the Beauly's vale, 2½ miles long, from Kilmorack to Ellan-Aigas. The stream, while traversing it, makes a series of cascades over shelving masses of red sandstone; and in one part, about the middle, near the mouth of the picturesque burn of Teanassie, plunges through a rocky passage beset in the channel by high, pyramidal rocks. The margins of the stream throughout the Drhuim are beautifully lined with oaks, birches, and alders. The breadth of vale, including both banks, is less than one-fourth of a mile; and the mountain acclivities on both sides are somewhat steep and rocky, and well feathered with birch and pine. A vitrified fort, called Dunfin, crowns a high conical mound, rising from a cliff on the south side; and a chain of ancient fortifications, within sight of one another goes upward thence into Glen Strathfarrar and Strathaffrick.

1367. **ELLAN-AIGAS** is a wooded, insulated hill, about three-fourths of a mile long, encompassed by the Beauly, immediately above the Drhuim. It was the retreat of Lord Lovat after the denunciation of his clan by Government in 1697; and it is now occupied by a handsome villa, which was the summer retreat of the late Sir Robert Peel. Aigas House, a property of Chisholm of Chisholm; Eskadale House, a property of Lord Lovat; and a Roman Catholic Chapel, built by Lord Lovat, are near.

1368. **ERCHLESS CASTLE**, the seat of Chisholm of Chisholm, below the confluence of the Farrar and the Glass, is a stately, modernized old tower. A fine park, with a wreath of hills, surrounds it; and Benevachart Mountain, with an altitude of upwards of 3000 feet, rises immediately to the north-west. Loch Bruiach, 3½ miles south-south-east of Erchless Castle, measuring about 3 miles in circuit, contains plenty of very fine char and seven varieties of trout, many of them large. Loch Garbhreachd, a small lake about a quarter of a mile west of Loch Bruiach, also affords excellent sport; and Loch Neattie, about 1¼ mile further off, contains abundance of pike.

1369. **GLEN STRATHFARRAR** strikes nearly due west from Erchless Castle, and brings down Farrar Water from a point within 6 miles of the head of Loch Carron. A carriage-road ascends it 13 miles, to the foot of Loch Monar; and a footpath leads thence, over a wild, high mountain pass, to Loch Carron and Loch Alsh. The glen, for 10 miles from the foot, is a chain of circular, meadowy spaces, flanked by bold acclivities, rocky,

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wooded, intricate, and mountainous, and displays a large aggregate and high variety of picturesque feature. Lochs Banchran and Miulie occupy two of the circular spaces; and the latter, 10 miles from Erchless Castle, contains an islet to which Lord Lovat retired after the battle of Culloden. A shooting lodge of the present Lord Lovat stands on Loch Miulie; and Monar House, the property of Captain White, stands 5 miles further up, at the foot of Loch Monar. This loch commences beyond a winding gorge with remnants of an ancient pine forest, has a length of 5 miles, and is overhung by steep, wild, Alpine heights. Scuir-na-Lapich, a peaked mountain nearly as high as Ben-nevis, soars at its south side, separating it from Glencannich; Craigmon and Scuir-na-Vertach flank it on the north; and a stupendous heaving mass, called Rynchan, scored on the sides with gullies, and flattened a-top into tableau, spreads away to the west, and commands a great, wild, Highland view from sea to sea. The waters of Glen Strathfarrar all afford much sport to anglers, and those of Loch Monar are in pre-eminent repute.

1370. **STRATHGLASS** is commonly taken to include the vale of the Beauly as well as that of the Glass; but restricted to the latter, with a little addition upward to the natural ingress to Strathaffrick beyond Fasnakyle, it measures about 11 miles. It is mainly pastoral, a green glen fringed with birches, and simply pleasing. The Glass goes sluggishly through it, and has no great fame for trout. A stream which comes down to it at Fasnakyle, the shooting-quarters of Colonel Inge, displays some striking scenery, is all very rapid, and makes, for 4 miles, a continuous series of cataracts and cascades. Knockfin, or Fingal's Fort, a high, bold crag, overhanging this stream, and figuring conspicuously through most of Strathglass, is crowned by a double concentric circle of ancient thick walls. Geusachan House, adjacent, is the seat of Mr. Marjoribanks. A bridle road leads from the lower part of Strathglass, at Mid Crochiel, to Glenurquhart; and another road leads from its head at Fasnakyle divergently to Glenurquhart and Glenmoriston.

1371. **GLENCANNICH** strikes 17 miles westward from Invercannich village, and takes up a footpath to a desert mountain pass, neither pleasant nor always safe, toward the Falls of Glomach and the north-east horn of Lochalsh. The glen commences with brief rocky ascent, then goes off to the head in a single reach, with tame features of watery bottom and sloping, grassy mountain sides. A lake 6½ miles long, called variously Loch Molardich and Loch Longart, lies in the upper part; and other lochs and tarns lie further down.

1372. **STRATHAFFRICK** is entered, above Fasnakyle, through a romantic gorge called Chisholm's Pass. The ascent to the pass commands a fine vista view of Strathglass, and overlooks a wooded, rocky, impetuous reach of Affrick Water, with several cascades from 10 to 30 feet in fall; and the pass itself exhibits a wealth and multitude of feature combining the characters of Rothiemurchus, Killiecrankie, and the Trosachs. Loch Beneveian, immediately beyond, 5 miles long and about a mile broad, is flanked by steep, high, massive mountains, and looks up to a near sky-line of grander character on the west. Loch Affrick, similar in size to Lock Beneveian, and separated from it by a rocky ridge, is margined variously with crag and meadow, and overhung by mountains in such diversity of shape, costume, height, and distance, as to form a glorious picture. Mamsoul, on the north side, 3862 feet high, is believed to retain more perennial snow than any other mountain in Britain, offers large scope to the botanist, and commands an extensive and very imposing view. A romantic shooting-lodge of Chisholm of Chisholm stands on Loch Affrick.

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CXII.—FROM DINGWALL TO POOLEWE.

Paragraph

By road, with public conveyance. **Strathpeffer**, begun to be followed up for 4 miles ..1351
Tulloch Castle, right; Knockfarrer, left; **Benwyvis**, right.....1352
Castle-Leod and Strathpeffer Spa, right; Loch Ousie, left; Coul, right; junction of road from Beauly, left; **Contin**, 7 miles.....1373
Rasay Water, crossed by a handsome bridge; Loch Achiltie, and road to Strathconan, left; Rogie Falls and **Loch Garve**, right....1374
Road to Ullapool, right; **Loch Luichart**, followed up from foot to head, left.....1375
Benlla, right; Kinloch-Luichart, 20½ miles. Fannich Water, crossed; Fannich Forest, right; **Strathbran**, begun to be followed up from foot to head...1376
Loch Hular, left; Auchnanullt Inn passed; Beneigen, right; Scuir-Vullin, left; Auchnasheen, 30½ miles. Road to **Loch Carron**, left.....1379
Loch Roshk, left; Benfin and Craigroy, right; Benlair, 5 miles to the left; road to **Torridon**, left 1381
Glenlogan, right; Kinlochewe Inn, 42½ miles. **Loch Maree**, begun to be followed down the left bank from head to foot.....1377
Slievegach and Bentuak, on the further side of the loch, right; Benfile, left; Gruidie Water, crossed at Bridge of Gruidie; Letterewe and Benlarig, on the further side of the loch, right; Slatadale, 54½ miles. Road to **Gairloch**, left.....1382
Benlair, on the further side of the loch, right; Craigtolly, left; Tolly, at the foot of Loch Maree, passed; Ewe Water, begun to be followed down the left bank; **Poolewe**, 60½ miles.....1378

1373. **CONTIN** Church and Inn stand on Rasay Water, a little above its influx to the Conan. Coul, the seat of Sir William Mackenzie, Bart., a handsome edifice of 1821, stands a little to the east. Rasay Water issues from Loch Garve, and has a total south-south-easterly run of 5 miles. Its waters have a dark colour, occasioning it to be often called the Black Water; and they contain dark-coloured salmon, and afford prime rod-fishing. A cascade, called the Falls of Rogie, occurs on the Rasay, a little below Loch Garve, amid rich accompaniments, presenting considerable resemblance to the famous Falls of Tivoli in Italy. Loch Achiltie, a limpid sheet of water about two miles in circuit, a short distance north-west of Contin Inn, exhibits picturesque features of islet, promontory, and encincturing screen, and abounds in trout and char; and Tor Achiltie, overhanging it, is a beautiful, flowing, wooded hill, with an uncommon number of species of plants. Conan Water, issuing from Loch Luichart, 5 miles north-west of Contin, forms for upwards of a mile from the lake a dashing series of cataracts, overhung by bold, rocky heights, upwards of 1600 feet in altitude, called Scuir-Maxy; and afterwards lingers in pools, which afford good scope for salmon angling. Meig Water, coming 16 miles from the west to the Conan, 2 miles below Loch Luichart, also makes a cascade, and then presents an excellent salmon-cast.

1374. **LOCH GARVE** is a pleasing, open sheet of water 1½ mile long, margined with meadows and with wood, and contains pike and trout of superior size and quality, but extremely shy. Garve Inn, a commodious and comfortable house, stands about a mile beyond the loch's head. The road to Ullapool deflects half a mile further on; traverses a high, bare, dreary region, called Diriemore; and is travelled thrice a-week by a mail car.

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The distance from Dingwall to Ullapool is 46 miles.

1375. **LOCH LUICHART** extends 6 miles south-eastward; has pretty shores, enlivened with a handsome shooting lodge of Lord Ashburton; is screened by rocky heights and massive braes; and contains great store of delicious trout, from half a pound to a pound in weight. A picturesque gorge beyond its head conducts the public road into Strathbran; and a stream there comes impetuously down 5 miles south-eastward from Loch Fannich. This lake lies embosomed among mountains called Fannich Forest; has a length, east-south-eastward, of 7½ miles; and contains great plenty of trout, chiefly small, but some very large.

1376. **STRATHBRAN** is the upper reach of the vale of Conan, here called the Sheen, and extends about 14 miles from east to west. Its bottom is meadowy; its skirts display fine sweeps of natural terrace; its northern screens rise, in long green ascents, to the summits of Beneigen and Benfin, overhanging Loch Fannich; and its southern screens consist mainly of the mountain ridge of Scuir-Vullin, terminating in three rocky peaks, at an altitude of about 2500 feet above the level of the sea. Loch Hular, in the lower part of the strath, contains pike and large yellow trout; Loch Roshk, at its head, is a splendid fishing water, little frequented by anglers; and Loch Ledgowan, a little south-west of the head, on the road to Loch Carron, contains pike and trout of from 3 to 10 pounds.

1377. **LOCH MAREE** commences 6 miles north-west of the head of Loch Roshk, and extends north-westward to within 1¼ mile of Poolewe. Its length is 18 miles; its breadth varies from 2 or 3 furlongs to 2½ miles, and is greatest at the middle; and its depth, over the most part, is about 60 fathoms. Its scenery includes a thousand points of romantic brilliance, and presents a gallery of grandeur, force, savageness, and majesty unexcelled by anything in Scotland. Soft features are awanting, even wood is scarce; but all the elements of power are multitudinous and strong. Twenty-four islets, low, rocky, and desolate, lie in the central reach. A chain of baylets, overhung by cliffs, runs along the right shore. A range of mountains rises sheer from the cliffs, and soars aloft like a rampart, bare and hard, to dissevered shoulders and a flowing summit-line, with altitudes apparently of from 3000 to 4000 feet above the level of the sea. A contracted reach, 2½ miles long, forms the throat of the lake, with craggy, splintered, pinnacled, intricate, copse-clad shores, of similar character to the flanks of the Trosachs. A spacious sweep of mountains, in form of an amphitheatre, curves round all the left side, range behind range, with multitude of breaks and tops, in rich variety of shape and summit. Benfile, at the south-east end of this sweep, soars, from a stately base, into two sharp, lofty peaks of snow-white quartz, and makes a dazzling appearance under a play of sunshine. Slievegach, on the opposite shore, rises abruptly in stupendous mass, on one side from the water, on another from a profound, solitary, lateral glen; goes grandly up, in long ribs and a shattered roundish head, to the highest altitude over the lake; and commands a most imposing view over much of the Western Highlands and away to the Outer Hebrides. Benlair, on the same shore, near the foot, dips romantic skirts into the lake; ascends with broad, solid, graceful mass; and recedes toward the summit in a series of shell-shaped corries. One of the islets in the lake, called Ellan-Maree, contains a curious ancient burying-ground, and was the site either of a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, or of a Culdee cell founded by Maree, or of both; and another, called Ellan-Rorymore, contains vestiges of a subterranean circular structure, similar to a Scandinavian dune, and was inhabited by John Roy, the ancestor of the Mackenzies of Gairloch.

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The lake contains salmon, trout, and char; and the river Ewe, which carries off its superfluence to the sea at Poolewe, abounds with salmon of prime size and quality, and is excelled by no stream on the west coast for angling. Persons who prefer sailing down the lake to travelling along its shores, may generally obtain either a two-oared or a four-oared boat at its head. Loch Tolly, a small sheet of water near the left side of the foot of Loch Maree, was the site of a castle of the Macleods, the scene of a murder which led to their expulsion by the Mackenzies.

1378. **POOLEWE** contains a post office under Dingwall, an inn, a parish church, and about 200 inhabitants; and is a weekly packet station for Stornoway. Loch Finn, 4 miles east-north-east of it, a curving sheet of fresh water 5 miles long, is overhung by a semicircular sweep of stupendous precipices, at the ends of a convergent series of mountain ranges. See 1383.

CXIII.—FROM KYLE-AKIN TO LOCHINVER.

Paragraph

By steamer, on the way from Glasgow and Oban. **Loch Carron**, right.....1379
Pabba Island and Broadford Bay, left.....1305
Croulin Islands, right; **Scalpa Island**, left....1306
Raasay, left.....1307
Applecross Bay, right, 12½ miles.....1380
Brochel Castle, on Raasay, left; Benclachan, right; **Storr Hill**, in Skye, 10 miles to the left.....1319
Rona Island and Lighthouse, left; Fernamore Point, right; **Loch Torridon**, 25 miles...1381
Rhuruaig, right; **Loch Staffin**, in Skye, 11½ miles to the left.....1321
Carr Point, right; **Gairloch**, right, 33 miles 1382
Longa Island and Rhubane, right; **Harris**, 29 miles to the left.....1328
Benbrack and Rhurea, right; **Loch Ewe**, right, 48 miles.....1383
Lewis, 22 miles to the left.....1326
Greenstone Point, right; **Loch Greinord**, right.....1384
Loch Broom, right, 57 miles.....1385
Summer Isles, right; Rhucoygach, right; **Lochinver**, 75 miles.....1423

1379. **LOCH CARRON** opens a little north of Kyle-Akin; goes 7 miles north-eastward, with a mean width of 3 miles; divides suddenly into two horns; then goes 8 miles further north-eastward, on the southern horn, with a mean width of less than a mile. Its appearance, from most points of view, is that of a fresh-water lake embosomed in hills, and horizoned half round by considerable mountains. Carron Water descends 14 miles south-westward to its head, along a glen of some interest; and is well frequented with salmon and with large sea trout. Janetown village, on the north side of the loch, 3 miles from the head, stands on the line of communication between Skye and Dingwall, 26 miles north-east of Kyle-Akin, 25 south-west of the junction with the Poolewe road at Auchnasheen; and contains a post office of the name of Loch Carron under Dingwall, a good inn, and about 520 inhabitants. A Scandinavian dune crowns a rising ground behind the village; and Strome Castle, a ruined ancient fortalice of the Macdonells of Glengarry, stands 4 miles further down the loch. The road from Janetown to Applecross goes westward, through a picturesque defile to Courthill, at the head of the north horn of Loch Carron; then ascends, by cork-screw traverses, a steep mountain corry to the height of about 1500 feet, overhung by stupendous precipices, and commanding a view of similar stern, savage, sublime character to that of Glencoe.

1380. **APPLECROSS** Bay laps a small warm vale at the base of sandstone mountains upwards of 2000 feet high. The

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vale lies like an oasis in a desert; commands thrilling views of the mountain heights above it, and of the peaks of Skye across the sea; and contains a proprietorial mansion, a small inn, and a parish church. A Culdee cell was founded here in the 7th century, and gave an abbot to Bangor in Ireland; a Romish church succeeded it in the middle ages, and was long in repute as a sanctuary for criminals; and a very ancient small obelisk, with curious sculptures, still stands in the church-yard.

1381. **LOCH TORRIDON** penetrates 13 miles to the east-south-east, and is 4 miles wide at the mouth, and 1½ mile at the head, but forms three successive basins, separated from one another by narrow straits. Long low headlands flank its entrance; crags and shattered cliffs line its further shores; and prodigious acclivities, mural, shelving, and recessed, tier above tier, ascending in one part to an altitude of 3015 feet above the level of the sea, stand around its upper parts. The scenery possesses no beauty, but displays immense force and surpassing grandeur. Shieldag village, with a post office under Dingwall, a small inn, a parish church, and about 200 inhabitants, stands beneath stupendous cliffs, on the shore of the middle basin; and Torridon House, at a point of road going into communication with the Poolewe and Dingwall road at Kinlochewe, stands at the head of the upper basin.

1382. **GAIRLOCH** is 4 miles long, and about 2 miles wide. A piece of ornate vale at its head, backed by a wooded cliff, and overlooked by loftier heights, contains a post office under Dingwall, a small inn, a parish church, and the mansion of Flowerdale, a seat of Sir Kenneth S. Mackenzie, Bart. Good roads go hence to Poolewe and to Dingwall.

1383. **LOCHEWE** penetrates 7 miles south-eastward to Poolewe, and has an extreme width of 3½ miles. It appears to have at one time gone further inland, into fusion with Loch Maree. A pretty cultivated island, 1¾ mile long, lies in its centre. Rocky shores go round it; and bare, broken, longish ridges rise on its flanks. A beautiful little bay occurs at Altbea, near the middle of its north-east side; and a good road comes down to this from Poolewe, and passes on to the head of Loch Greinord. See 1378.

1384. **LOCH GREINORD** measures 6½ miles across the entrance, goes 7 miles to the south-south-east, and contracts slowly to a roundish head. Its upper part contains an inhabited island 1½ mile long. Its shores display a picturesque series of baylets and small promontories. Its screens rise into numerous rocky hillocks. A stream comes 10 miles down to it, along a mountain glen, expanding at one part into a considerable lake, and is well frequented by salmon, grilse, and sea-trout.

1385. **LOCH BROOM**, in a large sense, includes Loch Greinord, measures 12 miles across the entrance, goes 7 miles east-south-eastward with very little diminution of width, and then forks into Little Loch Broom and Loch Broom proper; the former penetrating 8½ miles east-south-eastward, with a mean breadth of about a mile; the latter penetrating 15½ miles in the same direction, first with a mean width of 3½ miles, next in a similar strip to Little Loch Broom. Its scenery is magnificent. Numerous islands lie sprinkled on its bosom. Rocky promontories and sweeps of wood diversify its shores. A brupt lofty mountains, with sharp features, sudden flexures, and bold arrangements, form its cincture. Benmore of Coigach, one of the most remarkable mountains in the Highlands, with peculiar tints and a very striking contour, occupies the central portion of the north flank. A fine wooded glen, traversed by a stream with beautiful cascades at Strone, and overhung on the north by Bendearig, 3551 feet high, goes off from the head. An-

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other glen, with picturesque features, and containing Lochs Achall and Damph, and the Marquis of Stafford's shooting lodge of Rhidoroch, goes eastward from Ullapool. Inverlael House, Lochbroom Church, and Mr. D. Davidson's shooting lodge of Inverbroom, stand at the mouth of the former glen. Ullapool, on the north side of the loch, 7½ miles from the head, is a neat village, with a post office under Dingwall, a good inn, two places of worship, and about 780 inhabitants; and it has communication by steamer with Glasgow and Stornoway, and is connected by good roads with Poolewe, Dingwall, Bonar Bridge, and Lochinver.

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NINETEENTH DIVISION.

SUTHERLAND AND CAITHNESS.

THIS district, except for 30, miles from the head of the Dornoch Frith to the Atlantic, is all engirt by the sea. Three-fourths of it are mountainous, with probably a mean elevation of about 1500 feet above the level of the sea, but possessing numerous summits of from 2000 to 3431 feet of altitude; while the other fourth, in the north-east, constituting most of Caithness, is chiefly low, and either flat or but slightly undulated. Much of the interior, among the mountains, displays fine features of glen and lake; much of the western portion exhibits more intricacy of Alpine landscape, with sharp breaks of rock and water, than any other tract in the kingdom; and nearly all the coast, in much variety of style, but principally bold and romantic, is picturesque.

CXIV.—FROM BONAR BRIDGE TO WICK.

Paragraph

Continuous with **CX.** By road, with public conveyance all along the coast. The **Dornoch Frith,** begun to be followed down to the vicinity of Dornoch.....1360
Migdale Hill, left; **Creich** Church, left...1386
Dun-Creich, right; Struie Hill, on the further side of the frith, right; Spinningdale, on the hither side, right; Ospisdale, left; Melkie Ferry, right; **Skibo Castle,** right...1387
Clashmore Inn, 10½ miles. Evelix Water, crossed; road to **Dornoch,** right.....1388
Trentham, left; Skelbo, right; Bentarvie, left; **Loch Fleet,** crossed on a grand arch-pierced mound.....1389
Kirkton, passed; Benvragie, left; **Golspie,** 24½ miles.....1390
Golspie Burn, crossed; **Dunrobin Castle,** right.....1391
Benhorn, left; **Brora** Village and Water.....1392
Glaslochin, right; Clyne Church, left; Bensmearale, left; **Loth** Glen and Church.....1393
Ben-a-Veallich, left; Portgower Village, passed; **Helmsdale,** 41¼ miles.....1394
Morven hills, left front; **Ord of Caithness,** passed over.....1395
Knockbrae, left; Achnacraig, right; **Berriedale,** 51 miles.....1396
Langwell and Berriedale Waters, crossed; Newport, right; Borgue, right; Dunbeath Castle, right; Dunbeath Water, crossed; Knockinnan, left; **Latheron,** 61 miles.....1397
Road to Thurso, left; Forse Castle, right; Swiney Inn, passed; Lybster, right; Bencheilt, left; Melkle Clyth, right; Ulbster House, right; Yarrow Hill, left; Sarclet, right; Hemprigga Loch, left; **Wick** Castle, right; Wick, 78¼ miles.....1398

1386. **CREICH** Church, 2½ miles south-east of Bonar Bridge, is an edifice of 1790. Dun-Creich Hill, in the south-eastern vicinity of the church, projecting into the frith, is crowned by a notable vitrified fort. Drinleah to the north-west, near Bonar Bridge, was the scene, about the year 1100, of a great discom-

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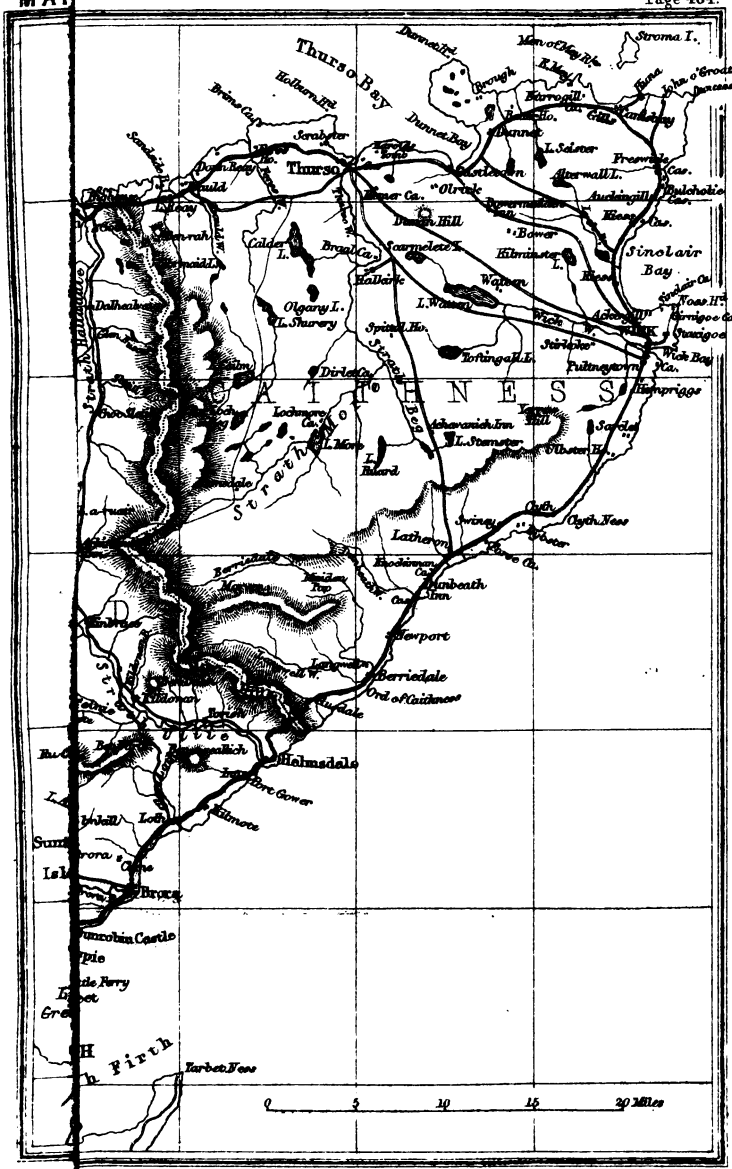

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fiture of the Danes, whence they fled past Dun-Creich, to their ships at the Meikle Ferry; and it retains an extraordinary number of tumuli, believed to be memorials of the battle. Spinningdale, 2 miles east of Creich Church, is a ruined village, built in the latter part of last century as a seat of cotton manufacture, and destroyed by fire in 1809. Ospisdale House, a little further east, is the seat of Daniel Gilchrist, Esq. An ancient pillar, 9¼ feet high, at the road side, in the vicinity of Ospisdale, is said to be monumental of a Danish chief of the name of Hospis, who fell here in battle.

1387. **SKIBO CASTLE**, in the south-western vicinity of Clashmore Inn, is a charming residence, the seat of George Dempster, Esq. An ancient edifice of the same name, demolished in last century, was the residence of the Bishops of Sutherland and Caithness, and the place of the Marquis of Montrose's confinement after his capture in Assynt. Evelix Water, crossed by the road a little beyond Clashmore Inn, has a run of 13 miles south-eastward and southward, along a fine vale between wooded banks, to the Dornoch Frith below the Meikle Ferry, and abounds with trout and salmon.

1388. **DORNOCH** stands on the coast, about a mile east of the public road at Evelix Water. It possesses only the bulk of a village, but is a royal burgh, and the political capital of Sutherlandshire; and was, in old times, the seat of the diocese of Sutherland and Caithness. A stone cross stands near it, commemorative of a defeat of the Danes in 1259. The contiguous coast is a reach of downs, anciently covered by the sea, and now primely suited to golfing. The streets of the town are spacious, regular, and well kept. The County Buildings are a neat, large, modern pile, adjoined to a fine, lofty, ancient tower, which belonged to the Episcopal Palace. The Parish Church, formerly the Cathedral, is a cruciform structure, in early Gothic, with short, thick tower, and stunted spire, built in 1223–1260, and restored, at a cost of £6000, in 1837. The south transept contains the ashes of sixteen Earls of Sutherland; and the chancel was fitted up, at the restoration of the church, into the burying-place of the Dukes, and contains a full-length statue of the late Duke by Chantrey. The town has a post office under Inverness, a banking office, a news-room, a public library, and a good hotel—the Sutherland Arms. It is governed by a provost, two bailies, and eight councillors; and it unites with Tain and four other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 599.

1389. **LOCH FLEET** is a tidal lagoon, 4½ miles long, and about a mile wide. A mound, with the public road, crosses the lagoon near the middle, 2985 feet long, fitted with arches and sluices for the water-way, and was constructed in 1816, at a cost of £12,500. Fleet Water descends 11 miles south-eastward, to the head of the lagoon, and is frequented by sea-trout, grilse, and salmon. Hills of from 800 to 900 feet of elevation flank the course of the stream, and show numerous tumuli, traces of camps, and Scandinavian forts. A neck of water 1½ mile long goes from the lagoon to the sea, contains a fine salmon cast, and is crossed by a line of communication called the Little Ferry. Skelbo Castle, on the south side of the lagoon, immediately above the neck, is the ruin of the ancient seat of the Lords Duffus. An action was fought in 1746, on the north side of the Little Ferry, between the Jacobites and the militia.

1390. **GOLSPIE** village has a key post office, two banking offices, a subscription library, two places of worship, and a very commodious and romantically situated hotel and posting establishment—the Sutherland Arms. Its population is about 520. Rhives House, in the

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northern vicinity, is the residence of the Duke of Sutherland's factor. A picturesque glen, traversed by a burn, immediately to the north-east, embosoms a pretty waterfall, and is traced with winding walks. Benvragie, overhanging the left side of the glen, and 1282 feet high, is crowned by a colossal statue of the late Duke of Sutherland, after a design by Chantrey.

1391. **DUNROBIN CASTLE**, the chief Scottish seat of the Duke of Sutherland, stands on a sea-terrace 2 miles north-east of Golspie. The terrace is lined with a rampart 300 feet long, terminating in bastions. The castle was founded in 1097, by the second Earl of Sutherland; forms a compact square of building, 100 feet each way, and 80 feet high; comprises a plain but interesting castellated structure of 1275, and a large, splendid pile, in mixedly French, German, and Scottish styles, of 1847; and makes a grand display of towers, turrets, and pinnacles, with a main-entrance tower 28 feet square, and upwards of 100 feet high. One suite of apartments was designed in expectation of a visit from the Queen, and is fitted in a manner of very princely magnificence. The surrounding grounds exhibit many beauties, and contain two Scandinavian dunes. The earldom of Sutherland dates from the 11th century, and the dukedom from 1833. The Duke is proprietor of about seven-eighths of Sutherlandshire, and has made vast improvements.

1392. **BRORA** village, on the coast, 4½ miles north-east of Golspie, has a post office under that place, a small harbour, and about 130 inhabitants. The tract around it presents a very rich study to geologists. Brora Water rises among high mountains; runs 23 miles south-eastward, along a picturesque glen, to the sea at Brora village; receives, at 15½ miles, from another glen, the tribute of Black Water; expands afterwards into Loch Brora, 4 miles long, and from 2 to 5 furlongs wide; and is one of the best angling streams in Scotland, rich in common trout, and well frequented by sea-trout, grilse, and salmon. Loch Brora displays great features of rock and wood, and looks, in most views, to be a chain of three lakes. Carrol Rock, overhanging the upper part of its right side, is a sheer precipice of nearly 400 feet. Kilcolmkill House, on the left side, opposite Carrol Rock, occupies the site of a Culdee cell, and was a seat of a branch of the Gordons, related to the noble families of Aboyne and Sutherland. A romantic cascade occurs at Kilcolmkill; another on Black Water, near the influx to the Brora; a third on a small burn near Clyne Manse, 1¾ mile north-west of Brora village. Castle-Cole, in a very strong situation on Black Water, 2 miles above Kilcolmkill, is a remarkable Scandinavian fort, with uncemented walls 11 feet thick.

1393. **LOTH** Church, 5½ miles north-north-east of Brora, is a very handsome edifice of 1838. Steep hills, in its neighbourhood, rise to altitudes of 1923 and 1936 feet, and are cloven by picturesque ravines. Portgower village, 3¼ miles to the north-east, has an inn, a small harbour, and about 240 inhabitants.

1394. **HELMSDALE** village, at the mouth of Helmsdale Water, has a post office under Golspie, a banking office, a harbour, a good inn, two places of worship, and about 550 inhabitants. Helmsdale Castle, adjoining it, now a romantic ruin, was a hunting-seat of the Earls of Sutherland, and the scene of the poisoning of the eleventh Earl and his Countess. Helmsdale Water descends 26 miles south-eastward; rises and runs among high, bare uplands; brings off the superfluence of several high-lying lakes; receives the tribute of numerous mountain torrents; and is famed for the productiveness of its salmon fishings. Several of the mountains which flank it are studded with Scandinavian remains; and several of the lakes in its upper basin contain trout and char. A good

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road goes up its glen from Helmsdale to Farr, but passes, for two-thirds of the distance, through uninhabited tracts.

1395. **THE ORD OF CAITHNESS**, on the coast, between Helmsdale and Berriedale, is the abrupt, broad, lofty commencement of a long chain of mountains on the mutual border of Sutherland and Caithness. The old road over it traversed the crest of stupendous precipices, most appalling to both man and beast; and even the present road rises to an elevation of about 1200 feet, and has very steep gradients. The adjacent mountains, called the Morven Hills and the Paps, are dissevered by profound ravines, soar to great altitudes, and command very extensive and magnificent views.

1396. **BERRIEDALE** village, in a romantic gorge, on the coast, at the north base of the Ord, contains a post office under Golspie, an inn, and two places of worship, and gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Caithness. A ruined old baronial fortalice adjoins it on the south; and Langwell House, the property of the Duke of Portland, stands near, on the west. Langwell and Berriedale Waters descend from the mountains, 12 and 14 miles, to a confluence in the vicinity of the village; traverse highly picturesque vales; and are frequented by sea-trout, grilse, and very fine salmon. The country beyond becomes flat and tame; but the coast is a continuous line of cliffs from 100 to 300 feet high, often pierced with caves, and confronted by high, isolated, tower-like rocks. Dunbeath Castle, the seat of Thomson Sinclair, Esq., on a projecting piece of cliff, 5 miles north-north-east of Berriedale, is partly a recent handsome mansion, partly an ancient baronial fortalice, which was captured and garrisoned, in 1650, by the Marquis of Montrose. Dunbeath village, in the northern neighbourhood of the castle, is a small, ancient place, and has a post office under Golspie, and an inn. Dunbeath Water, running 7 miles east-south-eastward to the sea at the village, is visited by sea-trout and salmon.

1397. **LATHERON** Church is an edifice of 1734, enlarged in 1822. Latheron House and Latheronwheel House, in its neighbourhood, are the seats of Donald Gunn, Esq., and the late Hon. Robert Dunbar; and Forse, Swiney, Lybster, Ulbster, Thrumster, and Hempriggs mansions, at successive distances onward to the vicinity of Wick, are the seats or property of George Sutherland, Esq., Major-General Gordon, T. F. Sinclair, Esq., Sir George Sinclair, Bart., R. Innes, Esq., and Sir James Dunbar, Bart. Several ruined feudal fortalices, as those of Latheron, Forse, Swiney, Clyth, and Auld Wick, stand on the picturesque cliffy coast; and numerous remains of the Celts and the Scandinavians occur along the seaboard. The road to Thurso from the south deflects at Latheron; has an inn at Achbreanich, 6 miles from Latheron, and 24 from Thurso; and commands a fine view of the mountain range which separates Sutherland from Caithness. Halkirk parish, an extensive tract lying chiefly west of the central parts of the Thurso road, contains the mansions of Westerdale and Brawell, the latter a fine edifice of 1857, in the old Scottish baronial style; and the ancient castles of Dirlet, Lochmore, Achnavarn, and Braal—the last a singular structure of the times immediately following the Scandinavian, quadrangular, large, and very strong. Watten parish, extending eastward from Halkirk to within 4½ miles of Wick, contains the excellent trouting-lake of Watten, 3 miles long, and 1½ mile wide; the mansions of Toftingall and Strath; and numerous remains of Pictish houses.

1398. **WICK** is a seaport, a parliamentary burgh, and the political capital of Caithness. It stands on both sides of Wick Water, at the head of a bay, 1½ mile long, and 5 furlongs wide. Its environs are low and flat, but borrow interest from numerous features of the

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coast, both natural and artificial, and from the inland mansions of Rosebank, Stirkoke, Bilbster, and others. Wick Water descends 10 miles eastward from Loch Watten, but is a sluggish stream, with little attraction to either the sight-seer or the angler. The portion of the town on the north bank comprises Wick proper and Louisburgh, the former ancient, the latter modern, but both dingy and irregular; while the portion on the south bank bears the name of Pulteney-town, and is all modern, regular, and pleasant. The Town and County Hall is crowned by a cupolar belfry; the Parish Church is a modern Gothic edifice, with a spire; and the roofless aisle of a previous church is an interesting piece of architecture. The harbour possesses much capacity, and has undergone great, recent, costly improvement. The chief industry is the business of an extensive fishery; and this controls most of both the commerce and the manufactures. The town has a key post office, four banking offices, two public news-rooms, eleven places of worship, and three chief inns—the Caledonian, the Wellington, and Kelly's. It is governed by a provost, three bailies, and eleven councillors; and it unites with Tain and four other burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 6722.

CXV.—FROM WICK TO TONGUE.

Paragraph

By road, all along the coast, with special conveyance to Thurso, and public conveyance thence to Tongue. The direct road to Thurso, through Watten, is 13½ miles shorter than the one we trace, and is travelled by public coach, but possesses little interest. Staxigoe fishing village, **Noss Head**, Girnigoe Castle, Sinclair Castle, and Ackergill Castle, right...1399

Riess Lodge, right; shore of Sinclair Bay begun to be curved round for 7½ miles; Riess Village, passed; Wester Water, crossed; Wester Loch, left; Keiss Village, passed; Keiss House and Castle, right; Auchingill Village, passed; Bulcholie Castle, right; **Freswick**, eleven miles.....1400

Skirsa Head, and Wart Hill, right; John o' Groat's House and **Duncansby Head**, 2½ and 4 miles to the right.....1401

The **Pentland Frith**, approached, and begun to be followed to the west.....1402

Houna, 16 miles. Grand views of Orkney, here and onward, right; Canisbay Church, right; Brabstermire, left; Gills Village, passed through; **Barrogill Castle**, a mile to the right.....1403

Mey Village, passed through; Loch Mey, right; Ratter Burn, crossed; Barrack Hill, left; Corsback Burn, crossed; Dunnet Head, right; **Dunnet** Village, 26 miles.....1404

Head of Dunnet Bay, curved round; Hornack, left; **Castleton**, 29 miles.....1405

Road through Bower to Wick, left; Olrick Church, right; Olrick Hill, left; Murkle Bay, right; Hemar Castle, left; Harold's Tomb and Thurso Castle, right; Thurso Water, crossed; **Thurso**, 34½ miles.....1406

Scrabster Road and Holburn Head, right; Knock-na-Fedagh, left; Forss House and Brim's Ness, right; Forss Water, crossed; St. Mary's Chapel, right; Castle-Downreay, right; Isauld Burn, crossed; **Reay**, 46½ miles.....1407

Benrah, left; Sandside House, right; Bighouse, right; Halladale Water, crossed with Strath-Halladale to the left; **Melvich**, 54½ miles.....1408

Portskerry, right; Benroy, left; **Strathy**, 58½ miles.....1409

Strathy Water, crossed; Strathy Head, right; Bengriam, 15 miles to the left; Armadale Water, crossed; Benvaddu, 13 miles to the left; Kirktomie, right; **Farr**, 66½ miles.....1410

Naver Water, crossed, with Strathnaver to the left; Benarmine and Benclybric, at the head of Strathnaver, left;

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Paragraph	Paragraph	Paragraph
Benstomino, 6½ miles to the left; Borgie Water, crossed; **Torrisdale** Bay, right.....1411	Ellan-na-Naoimh and Ellan-na-Roan, right; Benhiel and Benloyal, 7½ miles to the left;	Kyle of Tongue and Tongue House, right; **Tongue**, 78½ miles.....1412

1399. **NOSS HEAD**, at the south side of the mouth of Sinclair Bay, 3 miles north-east of Wick, is a bold, rocky promontory, crowned by a light-house showing a revolving light, visible at the distance of 15 nautical miles. Sinclair Bay has a half-moon form, on a chord of 6 miles; is lined, except in the vicinity of Noss Head, by low, sandy shore; and has often lured ships to destruction by being mistaken for the eastern entrance of the Pentland Frith. Castles Girnigoe and Sinclair, on a peninsular rock, a little west of Noss Head, are the grim ruins of the chief ancient baronial stronghold of the Sinclairs, Earls of Caithness. Ackergill Castle, on a sea-rock near the road, 1½ mile further west, the seat of Sir George Dunbar, Bart., is partly an ancient, strong, three-storey, square tower, 65 feet high and 45 feet wide, partly a recent, large, castellated mansion. Keiss House, on the north-west coast of Sinclair Bay, is the seat of Kenneth Macleay, Esq.; and Keiss Castle, adjacent, is the remnant of a small old feudal fortalice. The earldom of Caithness having been conveyed by the Crown, in 1675, to Campbell of Glenorchy, afterwards Earl of Breadalbane, a claim to it was defiantly made by George Sinclair of Keiss, and led to a notable encounter. The Campbells, to the number of about 700, came north from Argyleshire to achieve a triumph; and the Sinclairs, disdaining to stop them among the mountains, and imagining they would be an easy prey, met them in an open tract 2 miles west of Wick, and sustained a terrific overthrow. This event was the occasion of the well-known musical airs, "The Campbells are coming," and "The Braes of Glenorchy."

1400. **FRESWICK** township stands on a small, pleasant, low-shored bay, and has about 420 inhabitants. Freswick House, in its vicinity, is the property of T. Sinclair, Esq. Bulcholie Castle, on a high, peninsulated sea-rock, a little to the south-south-east, is the ruin of a very ancient fortalice, said by Pennant to have been inhabited in the 12th century by a Danish nobleman. Wart Hill, 2 miles north of Freswick, was anciently surmounted by a watch-tower.

1401. **DUNCANSBY HEAD**, the Berubium of Ptolemy, at the north-eastern extremity of the Scottish continent, is a bold, grand, circular promontory, about 2 miles in circumference. Its precipitous faces are gashed with ravines, one of them spanned by a natural bridge; and its summit bears remains of an ancient watch-tower, and commands a magnificent view. Two insulated rocks in its vicinity, called the Stacks of Duncansby, shoot up from the sea like great towers, and have a fantastic outline. John o' Groat's House, 1½ mile to the west, was a structure of the early part of the 16th century, built by a Dutch settler of the name of John de Grot, and notable for a whimsical contrivance to prevent family strife; but is now represented by only some substructions on a small green knoll. Houna, on the coast, 1½ mile further west, is the ferry station to Orkney, and has a post office under Wick, and an inn.

1402. **THE PENTLAND FRITH** separates Continental Scotland from Orkney, and connects the German Ocean with the Atlantic. It is about 17 miles long, and from 6 to 8 miles wide. Its tides are rapid, obstructed, and eddying, and draw largely on the experience, vigilance, and skill of the navigator. A group of islets and rocks, called the Pentland Skerries, lies near the middle of the east end of the Frith; and the largest islet is crowned with two light-house

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showing two fixed lights 100 feet apart, respectively 140 and 170 feet high, visible at the distances of 16 and 18 nautical miles. Stroma, or "the island in the current," lies in the Frith, 2 miles north of Houna, measures 7 miles in circuit, and has about 212 inhabitants.

1403. **BARROGILL CASTLE**, on the coast, 5 miles west of Houna, the seat of the Earl of Caithness, has undergone great modern additions, and is an elegant residence. Ratter House, 3½ miles to the west of it, is the property of George Traill, Esq.; and Barroch House, 7¾ miles to the south, is the seat of Sir John Sinclair, Bart. Remarkable improvements have been made, in recent years, on the estates of these proprietors, and on that of Mr. Smith of Olrick. The views over the Pentland Frith in the vicinity of Barrogill, and all elsewhere between Houna and Thurso, are grand.

1404. **DUNNET** village is a small place, with a post office under Thurso, a good inn, and a parish church. A hilly promontory, 3½ miles long and 2½ miles broad, goes northward from the vicinity of the village, and terminates in Dunnet Head, the most northerly land of the Scottish continent. The sea faces of the promontory all round are broken rocks from 100 to 400 feet high; and the Head is crowned by a light-house with fixed light, visible at the distance of 23 nautical miles. Some caves occur on the sea faces; and two subterranean Picts' houses occur in a green mound at Ham, near the north-east point of the isthmus. A large bay, bearing the name of Dunnet, strikes south-eastward from the western side of the isthmus, and is bounded on the further side by Holburn Head, beyond Thurso.

1405. **CASTLETON** village, near the head of Dunnet Bay, contains a post office under Thurso, carries on extensive exportation of paving flag, and has about 500 inhabitants. Olrick Church, in its southern vicinity, is a handsome edifice of 1841, after a design by David Cousin of Edinburgh. Olrick House, near the church, is the seat of James Smith, Esq. Olrick Hill, a little to the south-west, has an altitude of 453 feet, shows vestiges of an ancient watch-tower, and commands a very extensive view. Murkle House, on the coast, 2 miles north-north-west of Olrick Hill, is the property of Sir John Gordon Sinclair, Bart. A place on Murkle estate, near the mansion, was the scene of a famous battle between two Scandinavian Earls; and another place on it, washed by the burn of Closters, was the site of a nunnery. A road goes direct from Castleton to Wick, and has an inn, 4 miles distant, at Bowermadden. A rude round tower and a large standing-stone, called Bower Tower and Stone Lud, belonging to the Scandinavian times, occur a little south of Bowermadden; and the former crowns a ridgy eminence, and commands an extensive view.

1406. **THURSO** is a market town and a sea-port. It stands at the influx of Thurso Water to a south-western off-set of Dunnet Bay. The tract around it is prevailingly low, but commands superb views of the neighbouring coasts and of the Orkney Islands. Holburn Head, 2¼ miles to the north, displays magnificent cliff scenery; and the Clett Rock, standing detached from the Head, rises about 400 feet out of the sea, and makes a grand appearance in a storm. Thurso Water descends 27 miles, from the Paps of Caithness; brings off the superfluence of at least twenty lakes, all well stocked with trout, and one of them with char; and is one of the earliest and best salmon streams in Scotland. Thurso Castle, a venerable old edifice, in the eastern vicinity of the town, is the seat of Sir George Sinclair, Bart., redolent with the memory of the statist and agricultural improver, Sir John Sinclair; and associated in literature with the names of Lady Colquhoun and Misses Hannah and Catherine Sinclair. Harold's Tomb, a little further east, is a striking monumental structure, erected by Sir

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John Sinclair over the grave of a famous Earl of Caithness, who was slain in battle in 1190. The Palace, about half a mile west of the town, is the vestige of an ancient strong residence of the Bishops of Caithness. Forss House, 3½ miles further west, is the seat of James Sinclair, Esq. The main body of the town is old, irregular, and dingy; but a considerable extension is modern and handsome. The Parish Church is a large fine edifice of 1832, with a tower; and another church is an elegant structure of 1860, with a spire. Sir John Sinclair's Monument is a statue of the size of life, on a pedestal 10 feet high. The town has a key post office, three banking offices, six places of worship, and two chief inns—the Caledonian and the Dunbar. Its population in 1851 was 2908.

1407. **REAY** village has a post office under Thurso, two places of worship, and about 110 inhabitants; and gives the peerage title of Baron to the family of Mackay. The scenery around it, with the rock-screened bay of Sandside in front and a sweep of round-topped hills behind, is sequestered and picturesque. Benrah Hill, in the southern vicinity, has an altitude of 780 feet, and is pierced with a curious cave. Sandside House, in the north-western vicinity, is the seat of Donald Macdonald, Esq.; and Castle Downreay, 3 miles to the north-east, is the ruin of an ancient seat of the Mackays. Lochs Scirach, Shurery, and Cailm, from 3¾ to 9 miles south-south-east of Reay, abound with trout; and Forss Water, carrying off the superfluence of two of them to the sea near Forss House, midway between Reay and Thurso, is well frequented by sea-trout and grilse.

1408. **MELVICH** village, on the left side of the mouth of Halladale Water, at the head of a small bay, is a small, scattered place, with a post office under Thurso, and a good inn. Bighouse mansion, on the other side of the stream, was formerly the seat of an old branch of the Mackays, and is now the property of the Duke of Sutherland. Halladale Water rises among high mountains, runs northward along a hill-screened vale, and has a total course of 16 miles. Its current, till within 3 miles of the mouth, is rapid; but it then becomes slow, and forms a chain of very fine angling pools, well stocked with salmon.

1409. **STRATHY** village, at the mouth of Strathy Water and head of Strathy Bay, contains two places of worship and a neat, small inn. Strathy Water descends 14 miles along a hill-screened vale, and is frequented by many sea-trout, and by a few grilse and salmon. Strathy Head, at the west side of the bay, 3 miles north of the village, commands a view from Dunnet Head to Cape Wrath. The coast around and westward consists of mural or projecting rocks, from 20 to 200 feet high, torn by fissures and pierced with caves.

1410. **FARR**, at the right side of the mouth of Naver Water, is a locality with a post office under Thurso, a comfortable inn, a Parish Church, and a Free Church. Several Scandinavian dunes occur along the course of Naver Water; a monumental stone, very ancient, 12 feet long, with hieroglyphic carvings, occurs in the parish church-yard; an assemblage of tumuli, believed to be commemorative of a battle with the Danes, occurs half a mile to the east; and the ruins of an ancient castle, supposed to have been the seat of the ancestors of Lord Reay, stand on a small peninsula a mile to the north. Naver Water issues from Loch Naver, runs 16 miles northward along a fine strath, now nearly all pastoral, but formerly occupied by about 1200 inhabitants; and is one of the earliest and most productive salmon streams in the North of Scotland. See 1416.

1411. **TORRISDALE** Bay, 2 miles west of Farr, is an inlet at the mouth of Borgie Water. Ellan-na-Naoimh, an islet a little north-west of the bay, has remains of an ancient chapel and cemetery, and is so tunnelled and perforated

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as, in certain states of the tide and the wind, to make a jet d'eau, 30 feet high, and to emit a detonating sound like the firing of cannon. Ellan-na-Roan, a larger islet, and inhabited, a little further west, is girt with high, precipitous, deeply-fissured rocks, which occasion furious whistling in high winds; and shows, on the north side, a noble natural arch, 150 feet high and 70 feet wide. Borgie Water issues from Loch Loyal, forms expansions called Lochs Craggie and Slam, and runs 7 miles north-north-eastward thence to Torrisdale Bay. Its waters abound with trout, and are well frequented by grilse and salmon; and those of Lochs Craggie and Slam contain also large yellow trout, large pike, char, and salmo ferox. See 1417.

1412. **TONGUE** village, or Kirkiboll, stands on the right side of the Kyle of Tongue, 2¾ miles from the head; and contains a post office under Lairg, and a commodious inn. The Kyle is a sea loch 8 miles long, striking to the south-south-west, 1½ mile in mean width, holding in its mouth a group of small, low, rabbit islands, and hung round by grand scenery, with the magnificent mountains, Benhope and Benloyal, at the head. Tongue House, on a spit of land at the foot of a high, craggy hill, about a mile below the village, is a plain old mansion, formerly the seat of Lord Reay, now the property of the Duke of Sutherland. Castle Varrich, on a small promontory above the village, is the shell of an old square feudal keep. See 1417.

CXVI.—FROM BONAR BRIDGE TO TONGUE.

Paragraph

By road, with mail gig. The upper reach of the **Dornoch Frith**, begun to be followed up to the head.....1360

Tulloch Moor, with many cairns and tumuli, right; Portinlick Ferry, left; Balblair, right; **Oikell Water**, followed up for a mile 1418

Shin Water, begun to be followed up to Lairg.....1413

Bridge of Shin, 5 miles. Road to Assynt, left; Achinduich, passed; Achany House, on the further side of the Shin, left; ford on the Shin, with road on the further side from Bridge of Shin, left; **Lairg**, 11 miles.....1414

Road through Strathfleet to Dornoch, right; Loch Shin begun to be followed up for 2 miles; Savalmore, right; road to Laxford, left; Tirry Water, begun to be followed up the right bank to the head; Dalcork, left; an extensive tract of high uninhabited upland, begun to be traversed; Rhian, right; Lord Reay's Green Table, left; the Pass of Crask, traversed; Strathvagastie, begun to be followed down to the foot; **Benclybric**, right.....1415

Benhee, 8 miles to the left; head of **Loch Naver**, right.....1416

Aultnaharra Inn, 32 miles. Road down Strathnaver to Farr, right; road, through Strathmore, to Duirness, left; left side of **Loch Loyal**, begun to be followed down to near the foot.....1417

Benloyal and Benhiel, left; Benstomino, on the further side of Loch Loyal, right; Benhope, 7½ miles to the left; Kyle of Tongue, left front; **Tongue** village, 50 miles.....1412

1413. **SHIN WATER** issues from Loch Shin, and runs 7 miles southward to the Oikell, a mile below Bridge of Shin. Its vale is a narrow strip between heathy slopes, and contains the wooded grounds of Achany House, a seat of Sir James Matheson, Bart. A fall of 8 feet, called the Linn of Shin, occurs near the head, and is leaped by many salmon. The stream abounds with trout, and has high repute among salmon-anglers. Loch Shin is 18 miles in length, less than a mile in mean width, and extends from north-west to

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south-east. Its shores are tame; its screens, mere sloping hills; its general scenery, without any force of character, either highland or lowland. The hollow in which it lies is prolonged north-westward by a chain of lakes to the coast at Laxford; and some mountains on the water-shed, including Benmore-Assynt and Benhee, make interesting views. Loch Shin is rich in common trout, common salmon, and the ferox; and both the streams which fall into it and the lakes toward Laxford afford excellent sport.

1414. **LAIRG** village has a key post office, an excellent new inn, a Parish Church of 1846, and a Free Church. Much of the country for many miles around it, east, west, and north, particularly in the direction of our present route, is a Highland wilderness. The two small lakes, Craggie and Doulas, a short distance to the east, the property of Sir James Matheson, Bart., are famous for the fine shape and peerless flavour of their trout, weighing from one to three pounds. The ascent of the road up Strathtirry gives an impressive view of an Alpine panorama, with the Ross mountains in the south, Benmore-Assynt in the west, Benhee and Benhope in the north-west, and Benloyal and Benclybric in the north.

1415. **BENCLYBRIC** is situated exactly in the centre of Sutherland; and it rises, with conical outline, to the altitude of 3164 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a striking prospect from the German Ocean to the Atlantic, and from the Ross Mountains to Orkney. A cavern in it, at Carnavaddy, was the retreat of a notable bandit in last century, who made great havoc among the neighbouring deer and cattle.

1416. **LOCH NAVER** extends 7 miles north-eastward, with a mean width of 1½ mile, and is in some parts 30 fathoms deep. Its shores are variously sandy, rocky, and wooded; its screens rise variously into crags, hills, and the mighty Benclybric; and its scenery, as beheld from many points, includes a grand skyline of distant mountains. An islet in it is crowned by remains of a Scandinavian tower. Its waters abound with trout, grilse, and salmon; and, together with those of its feeding-streams, are in high repute among anglers. Aultnaharra Inn stands contiguous to its head, and is large and comfortable. Vagastie and Mudale Waters descend respectively 7 miles northward and 5 miles eastward to the loch in the vicinity of the inn; and the latter brings down the superfluence of Loch Meadie, a lake 3½ miles long. The road to Duirness goes up the Mudale, and leads, at 10 miles from Aultnaharra, to a fine waterfall, to a large Scandinavian tower called Dornadilla, and to Aultnacaillich, the birthplace of the Gaelic poet Donn, the Burns of the North. Mallert Water joins Naver Water immediately on its efflux from Loch Naver, and brings down the superfluence of Loch Corr, a lake 5 miles long, overhung on the north-west side by Benclybric, on the other side by Benarmine. See 1410.

1417. **LOCH LOYAL** extends 5 miles from south to north, and is upwards of a mile wide. Its waters abound with trout, char, ferox, and salmon. Its bosom is gemmed with two islets, and skimmed by wild fowl; its banks are green and riant; and its screens consist of Benstomino, Benhiel, and Benloyal. The last is one of the most picturesque mountains in the Highlands. It spreads 2 miles westward from the mid-shore of the lake, stands across the head of the strath of Tongue, rises to the altitude of 2508 feet above the level of the sea, curves gracefully upward from rounded loins to splintered towering summit, and, as seen from the north, presents an outline of near resemblance to the Royal Arms. See 1411.

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CXVII.—FROM BONAR BRIDGE TO LOCHINVER.

Paragraph

By road, with mail gig. Same as **CXVI.** to Bridge of Shin, 5 miles. **Shin Water,** crossed.....1413

Oikell Water, begun to be followed up to the vicinity of its head.....1418

Inveran township, passed; battlefield of defeat of the Marquis of Montrose, on the further side of the Oikell, left; craggy heights flanking the vale of the Oikell, right; **Rosehall,** right.. 1419

Achness, right; Cassley Water, crossed at Cassley Bridge, 13 miles. Castle-na-Coir, left; Tutumtavach, right; Beneoin, right; Langwall, on the further side of the Oikell, left

Paragraph

Oikell Water, crossed at **Oikell Bridge,** 20 miles.....1420

Road, by Lochs Damph and Achall, to Ullapool, left; Lubcroy, right; fine view up Strathoikell to Benmore-Assynt, right front; Cromalt Hills, left; Lochs Craggie and Ellag, left; Loch Ailsh, right; sudden and grand view of high conical mountains to the west, left; **Loch Boarlan,** left.....1421

Road, by Elphin and Knockan, to Ullapool, left; Ledmore and Ledbeg, left; Glenassynt, begun to be traversed from head to foot; Loch Awe, left;

Paragraph

Benmore-Assynt, right; Canisp Mountain, left; Innisnadamff Inn, 38 miles. Right side of **Loch Assynt,** begun to be followed down from head to foot.....1422

Eddrachalda House and Ardvrock Castle, left; Bennie and Glasven Mountains, right; road to Duirness, right; tumultuous torrent, crossed; Quinag Mountain, right; intricate assemblage of rocky hillocks, right and left; Inver Water, begun to be followed down from head to foot; Sullven Mountain, left; **Lochinver,** 52 miles.....1423

1418. **OIKELL WATER** rises at the south skirt of Benmore-Assynt, and runs 23 miles, first south-eastward, next east-south-eastward, to the head of the Dornoch Frith or Kyle of Sutherland. Its chief tributaries are the Cassley and the Shin. Its basin, down to the vicinity of Oikell Bridge, is a mountain wilderness, relieved by some interesting scenic features; but afterwards becomes a vale, screened with variety of heights, and embellished in some parts with wood and culture. Its waters are tidal, and can be navigated by boats to the influx of the Cassley; and they abound with salmon up to a fall above Oikell Bridge, and with good trout many miles higher, and are famous among anglers.

1419. **ROSEHALL HOUSE,** 1½ mile east of Cassley Bridge, was the property of the late Lord Ashburton, and now belongs to Sir James Matheson, Bart. Castle-na-Coir, on a meadow above the mouth of the Cassley, is the shell of an old feudal fortalice. Cassley Water descends 15 miles south-south-eastward from the north-eastern vicinity of Benmore-Assynt, and affords excellent angling for trout and grilse. A fall of about 9 feet occurs on the Oikell nearly a mile above the Cassley, but is leaped by many salmon. Tutumtavach Burn tumbles headlong into the vale 2 miles further up; and an unenclosed old cemetery, and the scene of a fierce fight in the 15th century between the Macleods of Lewis and the men of Sutherland, occur near the burn's mouth.

1420. **OIKELL BRIDGE** is a locality with a recently built inn. A road goes westward from it, through the shelving vale of Glenenic, and past the picturesque lakes of Damph and Achall, altogether 21 miles, to Ullapool. A fall occurs on the Oikell, about 100 yards above Oikell Bridge, over a rugged channel, between

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precipitous banks, comprising a series of cataracts and a concluding leap. The course of the road for 8 miles onward is a gradual ascent up open heights, and commands fine views, first northward to Benmore-Assynt, next westward to a grand group of seven conically peaked mountains. Two small lakes near it, at 5 and 6 miles from Oikell Bridge, Lochs Craggie and Ellag, are notable, the former for leeches, the latter for wild swans.

1421. **LOCH BOARLAN**, 1¾ mile long, contiguous to the road, 10 miles from Oikell Bridge, is the uppermost of a chain of lakes—Urigill, Cama, Veyattie, and Fewn—extending 12 miles west-north-westward to the efflux of Kirkaig Water, 3 miles south-south-east of Lochinver. All the lakes contain large, splendid trout, and are suitable for trolling; and Kirkaig Water, running 3 miles from the lowest of them to the sea, though soon making a considerable fall, and afterwards rocky and impetuous, contains a succession of fine salmon pools, and has been known to yield a yellow trout of 15¾ pounds. A small inn stands on Loch Boarlan, and is a resort of anglers. Loch Ailsh, a wild mountain lake of 4½ miles in circuit, near the source of the Oikell, lies 2¾ miles to the east. The effluence from Loch Boarlan, followed by the public road, goes for upwards of a mile down a very picturesque ravine, and is then joined, at Ledmore, by a streamlet from the north, which is so curiously flanked as to appear to be running up hill. A road 16 miles long strikes off at Ledmore, and goes south-westward, past Lochs Cama and Veyattie, and through the high district of Elphin, to Ullapool. Quarries of beautiful marble, both variegated and snow-white, occur a little north, at Ledbeg. Glen-Assynt, commencing a short distance further on, and taking down the public road 5 miles, to the head of Loch Assynt, embosoms a picturesque, isleted sheet of water, called Loch Awe, containing fine, large, red-fleshed trout; and is flanked by massive, rounded, romantic mountains, whose tops are flecked with bare white rocks, and their sides seamed with the courses of leaping rills.

1422. **LOCH ASSYNT** is 6¾ miles long, a mile wide at the widest, and in many parts more than 100 fathoms deep. It first goes 1½ mile to the north-west; next makes a long reach to the west-north-west; next strikes suddenly to the south-west. Its shores are intricated with numerous baylets and promontories, and extensively covered with coppice; and its flanks comprise crags and mountains much diversified in height, contour, and arrangement, and displaying a rich aggregate of picturesque character. Benmore-Assynt, 4½ miles east-south-east of the head, rises to the altitude of 3281 feet above the level of the sea, and is one of the grandest mountains in the Highlands; Canisp, culminating 3 miles from the middle of the south side, towers nobly above the surrounding heights; and Quinag, along the lower part of the north side, is a lofty ridge, of peculiar and most romantic form, shooting in one part into a pinnacle, and breaking down in another in stupendous precipices. A streamlet coming westward to Loch Assynt, about a mile from the head, runs for a considerable distance through a natural tunnel; and another coming southward, 1½ mile further down, wells into the view of a spectator on the public road from an orifice far up the side of a mountain, and rushes headlong down a rocky rut to the foot. The lakelet Mulach Corrie, 2½ miles east of the head of Loch Assynt, sending down to it the rivulet Traligill, contains the gillarroo, or gizzard-trout of Sir W. Jardine; Loch Assynt itself contains sea-trout, salmo ferox, common salmon, and great plenty of well-sized, red-fleshed, common trout; and Loch Letteressie, separated by only a few yards from the foot of Loch Assynt, and connected with several trouting lake-

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lets and tarns beyond, contains yellow trout and the ferox. A good inn stands at Innisnadamff, at the head of Loch Assynt. A parish church with a burying-ground, containing the ashes of ancient chiefs of the Macleods, stands a little further down. Eddrachalda, the shell of a mansion of the Mackenzies, successors of the Macleods, built about the beginning of last century, and soon destroyed by fire, stands about 1½ mile below the inn. And Ardvrock Castle, the ruined ancient residence of the Macleods, notable as the place of the Marquis of Montrose's confinement, after his capture in the neighbourhood in 1650, stands on a pretty little peninsula a little below Eddrachalda.

1423. **LOCHINVER** village stands at the influx of Inver Water to the head of Loch Inver, and has a post office under Golspie, an excellent inn, a pier, an occasional residence of the Duke of Sutherland, and about 120 inhabitants. Inver Water issues from Loch Assynt, makes a westerly run of 5 miles, and contains great store of trout and salmon. Loch Inver is a sea-inlet, 3 miles long and 1½ mile broad, and affords good natural harbourage. All desirable facilities to sportsmen can be obtained at the inn. The surrounding scenery comprehends prospects inland to Benmore-Assynt, seaward to Lewis, and presents a remarkable mixture of conflicting characters—close view and perspective, isolation and grouping, intricacy and power. A striking peculiarity is hit off as follows by Dr. Macculloch: "Round about are three or four mountains which seem as if they had tumbled down from the clouds, having nothing to do with the country or each other, either in shape, materials, position, or character, and which look very much as if they were wondering how they got there." Suilven, the nearest and most remarkable of the mountains, culminating 3½ miles east-south-east of the village, rises from a rugged tableau of about 900 feet in elevation, to an altitude of 2396 feet above the level of the sea, and shows an outline, from many points of view, closely similar to that of a sugar loaf. Several caves and some natural arches occur on the neighbouring coast; an intricate tract of hillocks and hollows, the former commanding grand views, many of the latter occupied by pretty lakelets and tarns, lies all between the sea and the Quinag Mountain; and a peninsular offset from this terminates in the bold headland of Rhustore, 9 miles north-north-west of Lochinver, and is confronted there by an insulated towering sea-rock, about 250 feet high, so curiously outlined as to look in the distance like a large ship under studding-sails.

CXVIII.—FROM LOCHINVER TO TONGUE.

Paragraph

A road, without any public conveyance, goes along the coast 12 miles to Oldney; and a boat may be taken thence 9 miles up Kyle-Skou to Unapool Inn, or 8½ miles across the mouth of the Kyle to Badcall. Another road, which is the one we shall trace, travelled by mail-gig as far as to Scourie, goes

Paragraph

round the east skirt of Quinag Mountain, and passes Unapool and Badcall. Same as **CXVII.** reversely to a point on Loch Assynt about a mile below Ardvrock Castle, 11 miles. Road to Bonar Bridge, right; steep ascent northward between Glasven Mountain on the right, and

Paragraph

Quinag Mountain on the left; magnificent view, at the summit of the ascent, of the island-studded coast, left front; Unapool Inn, 20 miles. **Kyle-Skou,** crossed by ferry.....1424

Grand view of the Quinag Mountain in the rear; Kylestrome, passed; Benstrome, right; wildly tumulated coun-

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Paragraph

try, right and left; series of windings through narrow defiles, traversed; romantic small glen, with impetuous torrent to Calava Bay, crossed; Benanskaird, right; **Badcall,** with Edderachillis Church, passed.....1425

Isleted intricate coast, left; Benstack, 6½ miles to the right; **Scourie,** 31 miles.....1426

Glenstack, right; **Handa** Island, left.....1427

Several rocky defiles traversed; road to Bonar Bridge, right; **Laxford Water** crossed at Laxford Bridge, 38 miles.....1428

Arkle Mountain, right; face of a steep, craggy height, traversed; series of rugged, narrow passes gone through; Foinaven Mountain, right; **Inchard Water,** crossed.....1429

Rhiconich Inn, 43 miles. Achrisgill Water, begun to be followed up to the head; high, exposed, wild tract of Gualin, traversed; Benfinn left; Bensplonna, right; Grudie Water, followed down and crossed; east side of the Kyle of Duirness begun to be followed down; Mealmeanach upland, right; Keoldale Farm and Ferry, left; Durin Inn and **Duirness** Church, 57 miles.....1430

Way to **Cape Wrath,** left.....1431

Farout Head, left front; the coast followed 4 miles eastward, with **Smoo Cave** and Hoan Island near on the left.....1432

The shore of **Loch Eriboll,** followed up all the west side, round the head, and half way down the east side, but passing a ferry for foot passengers which cuts off 10½ miles of the circuit round the loch.....1433

Road to Bonar Bridge, from a point 3 miles down the east side of the loch, right; Heulim Inn, at the middle of the east side of the loch, 64 miles. Hope Water, crossed by carriage ferry-boat; Benhope, 6 miles to the right; Benhutick, 5 miles to the left; high, moorish tableau of the Moin, traversed; grand view of Strathtongue, in front; Kyle of Tongue, crossed by ferry; road to Thurso, left; **Tongue,** 76¾ miles.....1412

1424. **KYLE-SKOU** opens from a spacious semicircular bay of the sea, strikes 5 miles eastward, with an extreme width of about a mile, then divides into two horns, Lochs Coul and Dhu, each about 3 miles long. Its cincture is broken, diversified, elaborate, and forms a gallery of landscape. The shores and flanks occur in such combinations, here compressed and there open, as to present both superb close scenes and brilliant great reaches. The Quinag Mountain overhangs all the south side in stupendous mass, arranged in two parts at right angles to each other, and falling sheer from the summit in ribbed precipices. Lochs Coul and Dhu have great depth, and occupy profound, savage, romantic glens. A waterfall of uncommon leap occurs on one side of Glencoul, in the course of a torrent down a rock of about 700 feet in height. The Kyle is periodically all alive with shoals of herrings, and with a fleet of fishing-boats; and a stream which falls into the head of Loch Dhu affords excellent rod-fishing for sea-trout and grilse. Unapool Inn, on the south side of the Kyle, is a resort of anglers, and supplies boats for exploring the lochs. A tall storehouse, said to be upwards of two centuries old, stands on the north side, opposite the inn; and a remarkable Scandinavian dune, constructed with intermixture of human bones, stands toward the mouth, on a piece of rock which is alternately peninsula and islet.

1425. **BADCALL** Bay, 8½ miles northwest of Kyle-Skou Ferry, opens behind a picturesque and numerous group of small islands, and forms a well-sheltered inlet about 1½ mile long. A large establishment for curing salmon, and the parish church of Edderachillis, stand at its head. Badcall Water, coming 6 miles to it from the east, brings down the superfluence of a chain of small lakes which contain char. The surrounding country, upward from Kyle-Skou, far inland, and away to the north, is a won-

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derful assemblage of crags, hills, defiles, tarns, glens, and mountains, offering many a striking subject to the sketcher, and affording good sport, in its numerous waters, to the angler.

1426. **SCOURIE** village stands at the head of a small bay, environed by a rugged, rocky amphitheatre, overlooked in the distance by the pyramidal top of Stack Mountain; and contains a post office under Lairg, a good small inn, and about 110 inhabitants. A branch of the Mackays, in the 16th century, took the designation of the Mackays of Scourie; and one of them was the famous General Mackay who commanded the royal army at the battle of Killiecrankie, and had for some time the prospect of being made Earl of Scourie. The lakes Badnabait and Badendarroch, contiguous to the road on the way to Laxford Bridge, contain small yellow trout.

1427. **HANDA** island, 2½ miles north-west of Scourie, is proximately circular, with a diameter of about 1½ mile. It consists of sandstone in highly inclined strata, presents a rapid slope toward the mainland, and breaks sheer down in tremendous precipices toward the sea. Its cliffs, to an extent of about 2 miles, are from 500 to 700 feet high; and they possess strong features of ledge and fissure, and form a more imposing scene than almost anything else of their kind in the three kingdoms. Their cracks and shelves also are laden with sea-fowl, and their summit commands a most gorgeous view of the romantic coast and lofty sea-board from Rhustore to the promontory beyond Loch Inchard.

1428. **LOCH LAXFORD** opens from the sea with a width of 1½ mile, and strikes 5½ miles to the south-east. Its outline suffers bold breaks by projecting rocky heights, and is very irregular. The scenery around it, with the pyramidal mountain, Stack, 5 miles to the south-east, the isolated, tapering mountain of Arkle 2½ miles to the east-north-east, and the massive, ridgy Foinaven, 3015 feet high, beyond Arkle, is very grand. Laxford Water comes 3 miles down from the northern vicinity of the Stack Mountain to the head of Loch Laxford, and is crossed by a large strong bridge, with the public road, a little above its mouth. Loch Stack, a picturesque sheet of water, overhung by the Stack Mountain, extends 3 miles south-eastward from the efflux of the stream; Lochs More and Merkland, after brief intervals, extend aggregately 8 miles further in the same direction; and the latter terminates within a brief distance of the head of Loch Shin. A road goes up from Laxford Bridge, along the whole chain of the lakes, toward Lairg. Laxford Water is in pre-eminent repute as a salmon stream; Loch Stack is famous for sea-trout, and contains also large yellow trout, char, salmo ferox, and common salmon; and Lochs More and Merkland contain large common trout and the ferox.

1429. **LOCH INCHARD** is a sea inlet, penetrating 5 miles to the south-east, less than a mile wide at the mouth, narrow in the interior, and somewhat bleak, yet comparatively well inhabited round the shores. Kinloch-Bervie, with a post office under Lairg, and two places of worship, stands on the lower part of its right side; and Rhiconich Inn stands on the public road at its head. Inchard Water, an impetuous stream of about 2 miles, descends to it at the inn from the south-east, and leads up to a chain of small lakes, between the Arkle and the Foinaven Mountains, containing good store of sea-trout, loch-trout, grilse, and salmon. Achrisgill Water, a leaping stream of about 4 miles, descends to the same vicinity from the north-east, down a narrow, heathy vale, and takes up the public road past several small lakes containing yellow trout. The tract between Rhiconich Inn and Laxford Bridge displays excessive ruggedness, and gives passage to the road chiefly through narrow defiles; while the tract to the north, be-

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tween the Achrisgill vale and the Kyle of Duirness, is either tableau or valley, open and exposed.

1430. **DUIRNESS** Church stands at the head of a small bay of the Kyle of Duirness, occupies the site of a cell of the monastery of Dornoch, and is itself an edifice of 1619. The church-yard contains a neat monument over the ashes of the Gaelic poet Donn. Balnakiel House, an adjacent old mansion, was first the summer residence of the Bishops of Sutherland and Caithness, and next a seat of the Lords Reay. A post office under Lairg, and the excellent inn of Durin, stand a short distance to the east. Poul-a-ghloup Cavern, comprising a deep, large, vertical cavity, and a long, natural tunnel, swept by a roaring surge, is on the shore three-fourths of a mile to the west. Farout Head terminates a green narrow peninsula of 2½ miles to the north-north-west, flanks the east side of the entrance of the Kyle of Duirness, is faced with cliffs from 300 to 400 feet high, and commands a brilliant view from Cape Wrath to Whiten Head. The Kyle of Duirness goes 6½ miles southward from the sea, has a mean width of about 7 furlongs, and is left nearly bare at ebb tide. Dinard or Grudie Water descends 8 miles northward to the Kyle's head from Loch Dinard; runs impetuously between very rugged banks, overhung midway by Benspionna, 2566 feet high; and is in good repute among rod-fishers as a salmon stream. Loch Dinard lies at the east skirt of Foinaven, measures 3 miles in circuit, affords good sport to anglers, and is overlooked by a cave which served as a sporting lodge to the Lords Reay. Two small lakes near Durin Inn—Lochs Borralie and Crosbole—are good fishing waters, and the former contains char.

1431. **CAPE WRATH**, at the north-western extremity of the Scottish continent, 10 miles west-north-west of Duirness Church, consists of granitic gneiss, and stands boldly up, in pyramidal mass, to the altitude of about 300 feet above the level of the sea. A lighthouse is situated on it, built in 1828, at a cost of £14,000, showing a revolving light every two minutes, alternately red and white, visible at the distance of 25 nautical miles; and commands a magnificent view of the coast of Sutherland and of the circumjacent seas to Orkney and Lewis. Rocky islets lie adjacent; a stack stands up with outline similar to that of a large ship under full sail; a reef of fissured and orificed rocks projects from the cape's base; the reaches of contiguous coast soar aloft in broken, torn, cavernous cliffs to altitudes of from 250 to 600 feet; the sea-way all below is a perpetual surge of rapid current and whirling eddy; and the entire scenery, even in calm weather, but pre-eminently in a storm, makes a strong and permanent impression on the memory of every beholder. The best approach for tourists is by boat from Duirness, but the trip always requires good nerve and much caution. Stack-a-Chlo, near the coast, 2½ miles east-south-east of the cape, is an insulated sea-pillar, of regularly stratified red sandstone, about 200 feet high, but looks dwarfed to insignificance by the altitude and vastness of the neighbouring cliffs. All the tract around the cape southward to the sources of Achrisgill Water, and eastward to the Kyle of Duirness, is rugged upland; and it contains numerous summits from 950 to 1591 feet high.

1432. **SMOO CAVE** occurs in limestone rock, at the head of a narrow sea-inlet, about a mile east of Durin Inn. It includes three compartments, and possesses peculiar characters. The entrance is 53 feet high, and shows features of Gothic arch, high entablature, and spreading pillar. The first compartment is 200 feet long and 110 feet wide, has a vaulted roof with cupolar opening to the outer air, and gives a loud, repeating echo. The second compartment enters from the west side of the first, by an

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opening 20 feet high and 8 feet wide, partly blocked by rocky ledge; is 70 feet long and 30 feet wide; has a high arched roof, with vertical aperture; is occupied over all the bottom by a deep pool; and receives a fine waterfall of 80 feet in leap from the ingress of a contiguous burn. The third compartment enters behind the waterfall by a small, difficult opening; is 120 feet long, 8 feet wide, from 40 to 12 feet high, and partly occupied by a pool; and cannot be seen without the aid of candle or torch. A small boat, brought specially to the spot, is necessary for visiting the inner compartments, and one can generally be obtained at the neighbouring inlet.

1433. **LOCH ERIBOLL** opens from the sea between Rispond Point and Whiten Head, penetrates 11 miles to the south-south-west, contracts in width from 2¾ miles to a mile, has mostly a depth of from 60 to 15 fathoms, and is one of the finest natural harbours in the world. A ferry for foot passengers crosses it about the middle, and Heulim Inn stands at the east side of the ferry. Rispond Point, and the tract around it, show a romantic assemblage of naked rocks. The road up all the west side commands a series of striking views. Strathbeg, bringing down a streamlet of 6½ miles to the head, displays an amphitheatre of steep, massive mountains, arranged in sweeps like Alpine bastions. Craignefielin, beyond the mouth of the strath, is a stupendous crag overhanging the road. Hope Water, entering the east side of the loch 2 miles below Heulim Inn, and crossed by the line of the public road, brings down the superfluence of the long, lonely Loch Hope, lying immediately above, and affords an imposing vista view of the noble mountain mass of Benhope, culminating 6½ miles south of the road with an altitude of 3061 feet above the level of the sea. A series of most picturesque caves and natural arches occurs between Hope Water mouth and Whiten Head, but can be approached only by boat. Sir Walter Scott visited these in 1814, and thought them as admirable as the Cave of Smoo; and Dr. Macculloch pronounced them "the most extensive and extraordinary on any part of the Scottish coast." Whiten Head is a fractional projection of a promontory 5 miles wide and 1345 feet high, and it displays cliffs, fissures, stacks, and altitudes similar to those of Cape Wrath. Hope Water, with Loch Hope, affords good rod-fishing for sea-trout, grilse, and salmon; and the road from it over the *Moin* gives a grand view of Straths Hope and Tongue.

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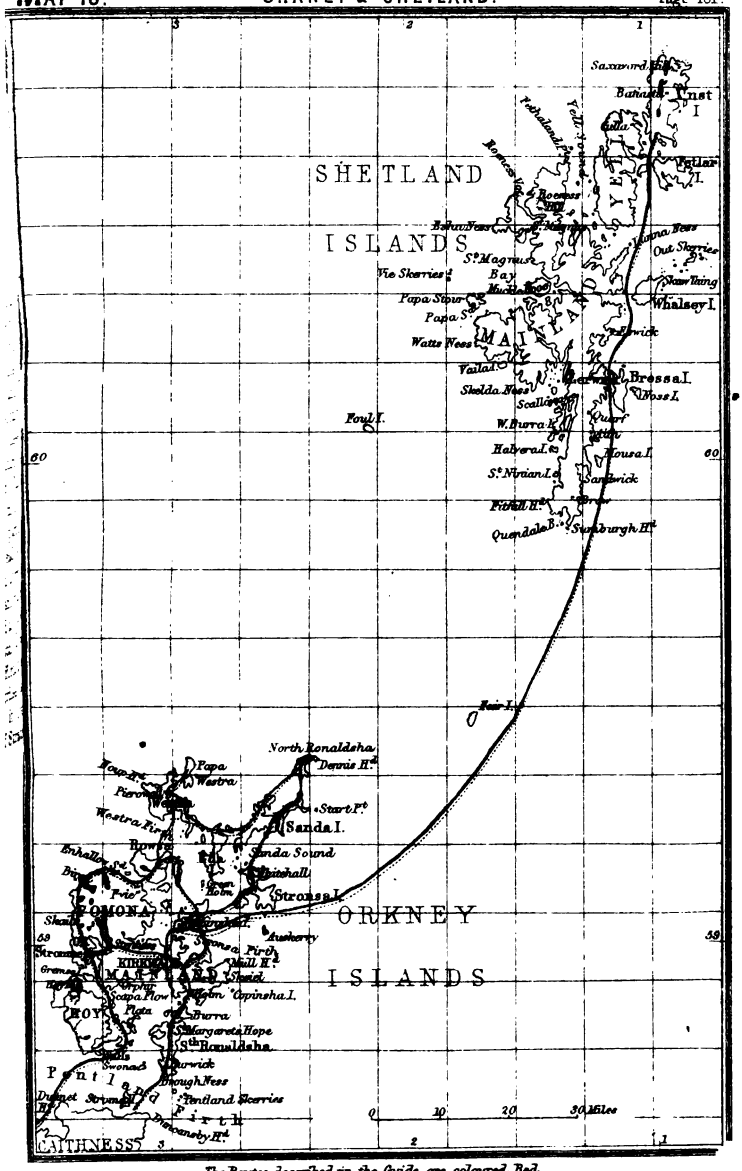
MAP FOR TWENTIETH DIVISION.

MAP 18. ORKNEY & SHETLAND. Page 461.



The Routes described in the Guide are coloured Red.
The Tinted portion shews the extent of the Division.
The Map is divided into 10 Mile Squares.

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TWENTIETH DIVISION.

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND.

ORKNEY and SHETLAND are two archipelagoes, with the status of a county. Orkney lies immediately north of the Pentland Frith; and comprises a main island called Pomona, 28 other inhabited islands, 38 pastoral isles, and a great number of skerries. Its length northward is 37 miles; its greatest breadth, 27. Its grouping is so far compact that the amount of intersecting sea is not much greater than the amount of land. The part in the south-west, forming the northern portion of Hoy Island, is grandly hilly; the parts thence, through the interior, are variously hill, tumulation, slope, and plain; and the parts in the east and the north-east are all undulating or flat, with few points as high as 100 feet above the level of the sea. Shetland includes two small islands lying far detached, but otherwise forms a strictly compact group. This commences 48 miles north-east of the northern extremity of Orkney, and extends 70 miles in a direction north by east, with a breadth varying from 3½ miles to 28. Its chief island bears the name of Mainland, and comprehends about one-half of the entire area, but is so often and deeply intersected by sea-lochs as to be little else than a chain of peninsulas. The island next in size is Yell; the next, Unst; and 27 more are inhabited, 70 pastoral. The coasts are prevailingly bold and rocky, much flanked by skerries and stacks, and mostly cut into intricate shores; while the interior parts are extensively moorish or mossy, generally rolled or flattened into low hills, and almost everywhere bleak and tame. We cannot track regular routes over either archipelago, but shall treat Orkney in three quasi-routes, and Shetland in one.

CXIX.—SOUTHERN ORKNEY.

Paragraph

This comprehends the islands lying south of Pomona. Two lines lie across it from the Scottish continent; the one, by regular ferries, and over intervening lands, from Houna to Kirkwall, amounting to 28 miles; the other, by special boat, from Thurso to Stromness, amounting to 29 miles; and the two may be connected, by public conveyance, inland through Pomona, from Kirkwall to Stromness. The line from Houna crosses the Pentland Frith by a ferry of 7 miles.....1402

Then goes through the islands of South Ronaldshay and Burray,.....1434, 1435

Then crosses Holm Sound, off the north-eastern wing of Scalpa Flow, to Holm in Pomona. The line from Thurso, if taken directly, goes along all the west coast of Hoy; but if taken in a safer manner, though with some circuitousness, it crosses the Pentland Frith in a north-easterly direc-

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Paragraph
tion, goes round the south and east sides of Walls.....1436
Paragraph
And passes the western side of Scalpa Flow, with Hoy on the left...1437
Paragraph
And Flota, Pharay, and Cava on the right.....1438

1434. **SOUTH RONALDSHAY** extends 8 miles from south to north, and has an area of 18 square miles. Its surface is prevailingly low and level, with large proportion of arable land, but rises in some parts to a height of nearly 300 feet. Two headlands of it on the east, and one on the west, exhibit cliffs 250 feet high. A small bay on the north, called St. Margaret's Hope, is a fine natural harbour for small vessels; and a village of the same name, at the bay's head, has a post office under Kirkwall, a good inn, and about 260 inhabitants. An inn stands also in the south, at the ferry to Houna. The island contains some Druidical stones, a number of large Scandinavian dunes, and ruins or vestiges of seven ancient chapels; and it was the place where Olave of Norway thrust nominal Christianity on the pagan Earl of Orkney at the point of the sword. Its population in 1851 was 2465.

1435. **BURRAY** lies a mile north of South Ronaldshay, extends 4½ miles from east to west, and contains about 560 inhabitants. Holm Sound, along its north side, separating it from Pomona, is 2 miles wide. Scalpa Flow, a small sea, engirt by South Ronaldshay and Burray on the east, by Pomona on the north, by Hoy and Walls on the west, receives from the Atlantic tidal currents of similar rapidity to those of the Pentland Frith, but is nearly tranquil in the centre and in the east.

1436. **WALLS** is alternately a peninsula and an island, 5 miles long east-north-eastward, and 1½ mile broad. The isthmus of it lies at the west end, joins on to Hoy, and is overflown for days together at the highest spring tides. A natural harbour, called Longhope, lies along all the north side, enjoys perfect shelter from every wind, and, during the war with Buonaparte, was a rendezvous for vessels waiting for convoy. Two martello towers and a battery stand at the harbour's mouth; and a light-house, built in 1858, stands on Candick Head, at the south-east extremity of Walls. Traces of ancient fortifications occur at Snelsetter, 3 miles west of the light-house; and Melsetter House, the seat of John George Heddle, Esq., stands on the north side of the head of Longhope. The population of Walls in 1851, together with the southern half of Hoy, was 1226.

1437. **HOY** extends 11 miles north-north-westward, and has a mean breadth of about 4½ miles. Its northern half is chiefly occupied by steep, creviced hills, rising to altitudes of 1407 and 1556 feet. The highest point, called Wart Hill, occurs 1½ mile from the eastern shore, and 2¾ miles from the northern extremity, and commands a very extensive and magnificent view. The west coast of the hill district is nearly all a series of cliffs and shelving precipices, from 500 to 900 feet high, with forms like stupendous masonry, and of most impressive scenic power. An isolated rock, called the Old Man of Hoy, large and high, of columnar outline, with arches through the base, starts from the sea adjacent to the cliffs, 3¾ miles south-west of the summit of Wart Hill, and is so conspicuous as to arrest the eye of an observer on the coast of Caithness. An echoing rock, of uncommon sharpness, correctness, and volume, occurs at the meadow of Kame, 4 miles north-east of the Old Man. A block of sandstone, called the Dwarfie Stone, 28 feet long and 14 feet broad, hollowed by art at one end, probably used in remote times as a heathen altar, but popularly associated with feats

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of supernatural power on the part of some ancient Scandinavian, lies 2 miles south-east of the top of Wart Hill. The rocks of Hoy range through many varieties of the sedimentary and the eruptive, and possess much interest for geologists. Hoy Sound, separating Hoy from Pomona, has a length of 7 miles, a mean breadth of 2, and is swept by very rapid currents. Graemsay Island, lying in the Sound half a mile south of Stromness, measures 5 miles in circuit, and is crowned by two light-houses, with respectively red and white fixed lights, 115 and 55 feet high. The population of Graemsay and of the northern half of Hoy, in 1851, was 615.

1438. **FLOTA** lies off the mouth of Longhope Harbour, measures 3½ miles by 3, presents some cliffs to the sea, and contains some low moors well plenished with game. It was the residence of the ancient historian sent from the Court of Norway to collect information respecting Scotland, and gave name to his work, the "Codex Flotticensis," whence modern writers, through Torfaeus, have drawn many of their materials on the ancient condition of the country. The population of Flota in 1851 was 389.

CXX.—CENTRAL ORKNEY.

Paragraph

A steamer, starting from Granton, goes up the east coast of Scotland once a-week to **Kirkwall**.....1439

This town is the grand centre for all Orkney. Excursions may be made from it in every direction; and the line we shall here draw is a sort of circuit round Pomona and the adjacent north-eastern islands. A mail-gig runs from Kirkwall to Stromness; but the progress elsewhere must, according to circumstances, be either by special vehicle, on horseback, on foot, or by boat. Road to **Orphir**, left.....1440

Caldate, left; Benibuster, right; Kellylang Hills, left; Firth Bay, with Grimbister and Damsay Islands, right; Firth Church, left; roads to Evie and Haray, right; **Stenness** Loch and Standing-Stones, right.....1441

Road across the neck of Stenness Loch, by Brogar Bridge to Sandwick, right; Anderswick and Wart Hill, left; road from Orphir, left; effluence from Stenness Loch, crossed by Bridge of Waith; grand view of the tract around Stromness, in front; Hoy Sound, left; Korston, left; **Stromness**, 15 miles..1442

Turn to the north;—Black-Craigs, left; west end of Stenness Loch, right; **Sandwick** parish, entered at mill-dam of Voy, 19 miles.....1443

Lingafiold Hill, left; road from Brogar Bridge, right; Althstown, right; Loch of Clumly, right; Loch of Skaill, left; North Dyke, right; Sandwick Church, left; Marwick township passed; **Birsay** Loch, right; Birsay Church, 27 miles.....1444

Brough of Birsay, left; Ingsay, right; Costahead, left; Swona Loch, right; Enhallow Island, left; **Evie** Church, 34 miles.....1445

Turn to the east;—Enhallow Sound, crossed; **Rousay** Island, crossed.....1446

Howa Sound, crossed; **Egilshay** Island, 41 miles.....1447

Turn to the south;—north end of Stronsay Frith, crossed, with Wire and Gairsay Islands to the right; **Shapinshay** Island, crossed to Elwick, 48 miles.....1448

String Sound crossed, with Hackness on the left, and Eller-Holm on the right, to **St. Andrews**, 52 miles....1449

Deerness, beyond Deer Sound, left; Inganess Bay, right; Wideford Hill, left; Kirkwall, 57 miles.

1439. **KIRKWALL** is a sea-port and a royal burgh. It stands on a narrow part of Pomona, at the head of a bay which opens to the north. It is nearly a mile long, but consists chiefly of one street. Some of its houses are old,

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dingy, and of Flemish character, while others are modern, neat, and English. The Town Hall is a pleasant edifice with piazzas. The Cathedral, founded in 1138, and enlarged or altered at several periods, is a well-preserved, very conspicuous, cruciform pile, 226 feet by 56, in a mixed style of Norman and Gothic, surmounted at the centre by a tower 133 feet high. The general design of the edifice is striking, and some of the details are superb. An elegant spire formerly rose from the tower, but was destroyed by lightning in 1670, and has been succeeded by a plain pyramidal roof. The King's Castle, opposite the Cathedral, is a large ruin with very thick walls, and was anciently a strong fort. The Earl's Palace, also a ruin, exhibits hanging turrets, projecting windows, and other bold features of a splendid castellated mansion of 1607. The Bishop's Palace, likewise a ruin, was probably built in or before the 13th century, and retains a handsome tower. The town has a key post office, a good inn, several good lodging houses, three banking offices, and five places of worship. It is governed by a provost, 4 bailies, and 7 councillors, and it unites with the Wick burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Its population in 1851 was 3451. The mound and ditches of a fort, constructed by the soldiers of Cromwell, are seen on the east side of the bay; and two interesting Picts' houses occur respectively at Quanterness, 2 miles to the north-west, and on the hill of Wideford, 2 miles to the south-south-east.

1440. **ORPHIR** parish, extending 7 miles along the coast between Kirkwall and Stromness, displays a series of hills and vales—the former commanding fine views; and contains a post office under Kirkwall, two places of worship, and about 1160 inhabitants. Swanbister Tower, a fragmentary ruin on its coast, 6½ miles south-west of Kirkwall, is the remnant of a magnificent palace of Earl Paul II.; and Clairstran Hall, a modern mansion, on the coast 5 miles further west, was the residence of the late Lord Armadale.

1441. **STENNESS** Loch is 5½ miles long from north to south, and in some parts 1¾ mile wide, but is nearly cut in two by a peninsula at Brogar Bridge; and it communicates by a short, narrow run, with the tidal currents of Hoy Sound. Two standing-stones, 17 feet high, and a prostrate one, upwards of 18 feet long, remains of a great Druidical semicircle, occur on the left side of the loch, near the road, in the vicinity of Brogar Bridge; and sixteen standing-stones, from 3 to 14½ feet high, seventeen fragments, each less than 3 feet, and traces of an encompassing ditch 1071 feet in circumference, occur on the peninsula about a mile to the north-west. The house of Turmiston, whence "the pirate" of Sir Walter Scott's novel, is represented as beholding the sea-fight which ended in the destruction of his vessel, stands a short distance east of Brogar Bridge; and the field of the skirmish of Summersdale, fought in 1529 between the followers of the Earl of Caithness and the men of Orkney, still marked by several tumuli, lies further to the south.

1442. **STROMNESS** stands along the west side of a beautiful bay, 2¼ miles inward from the western entrance of the Sound of Hoy. The ground behind it is high and picturesque. A view on the shore, a mile to the west across the sound, is filled with magnificent forms of the heights of Hoy. A point about half a mile further west surveys, on a precipice called the Kame of Hoy, a colossal natural simulacrum of Sir Walter Scott. The coast further west, and for miles along the western shore toward the north, consists of precipices from 100 to 500 feet high, of similar grandeur to those of Hoy. Breckness House, built in 1633 by the last Bishop of Orkney, stands near the entrance of Hoy Sound; and the ruin of the ancient

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Church of Cairston, accompanied by a burying-ground, with remains of an old monastery, stands midway thence to Stromness. The town is nearly a mile long, but very irregularly built. It has an excellent natural harbour, with some good artificial appliances, and contains a post office under Kirkwall, two banking offices, a public library, a museum, three places of worship, and two inns, the Commercial and the Mason's Arms. Its population in 1851 was 2055. Gow, or Smith, "the pirate" of Sir Walter Scott's novel, belonged to Stromness; and George Stewart, "the Torquil" of Lord Byron's "Island," lived in one of the first mortar-built houses of the town, still called the White House. The rocks in the vicinity possess intense interest for geologists, and have become well known to fame through Hugh Miller's "Asterolepis of Stromness."

1443. **SANDWICK** parish, commencing 4 miles north of Stromness, and measuring 6 miles by 4¼, contains a number of curiosities, both natural and artificial. All its coast, except at the small bay of Skaill, 7½ miles north by west of Stromness, consists of cliffs, rising at the highest to about 200 feet, perforated with numerous caves, and much flanked by insulated pillars. The Hole of Row, through a peninsular crag, off the south side of Skaill Bay, is a high natural arch between two trap dikes. A detached rock near the Row, estimated to weigh about 24 tons, is known to have been carried a considerable distance by the sea. Some weathered strata near Skaill look somewhat as if they had been carved by art, and were thought by some observers in last century to be part of an artificial pavement. Numerous tumuli, several of which were opened by Sir Joseph Banks and other antiquaries, and found to contain urns, sarcophagi, and human remains, occur a little west of the road, about 5 miles north of Stromness; a vitrified cairn occurs about 100 yards further north, on the top of Lingafiold; and a remarkable cromlech, called the Stones of Via, occurs about 500 yards further north, toward the Loch of Clumly. A fragment of a great ancient stone circle, 2400 feet in circumference, occurs about 500 yards east of the top of Vestrafiold, some distance north-east of Skaill; and a quarry, with detached blocks of stone similar in shape and size to the standing-stones of Stenness, occurs about 60 yards nearer the hill's top. Sandwick contains also other Druidical monuments, very many ancient tumuli, and five Scandinavian dunes. Its population in 1851 was 1107.

1444. **BIRSAY** Palace, near the sea, 12 miles north of Stromness, is the magnificent ruin of the residence of the Earls and Bishops of Orkney. The palace was erected at different times; greatly enlarged by the illegitimate brother of Queen Mary, and by his son; and was modelled after Holyrood House in Edinburgh, and formed a hollow quadrangle, 158 feet by 100. The Brough of Birsay, half a mile west of the palace, a piece of high ground, doubtfully island or peninsula, appears to have been a rock fortification, and shows vestiges of an ancient chapel. Birsay parish contains numerous standing-stones and Picts' houses. Its population in 1851 was 2499. A road, 17 miles long, goes direct from Birsay Church through the centre of Pomona to Kirkwall. Costa Head, at the northern extremity of Pomona, 3½ miles north-east of Birsay Church, presents to the sea a face of high, precipitous rock. Swona Loch, 5 miles in circuit, on the south side of the road, opposite Costa Head, abounds with excellent trout.

1445. **EVIE** Church, on the coast, 5 miles south-east of Costa Head, is a commodious modern edifice. A road of 14 miles goes direct from it to Kirkwall, but leads through a dreary district. Burgar House, a modern mansion, the seat of Mr. Gordon, stands 2 miles north

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of the church; and nine Scandinavian dunes stand at intervals along the coast. The parents of Ralph and Ebenezer Erskine were married at Evie Church; and the mother was a native of Evie parish.

1446. **ROUSAY** island measures 4 miles by 3, and rises into the form of a massive, truncated cone. It contains a post office under Kirkwall, a tolerable inn, the mansions of Westness and Westside, three places of worship, a Norwegian camp, Scandinavian dunes, standing-stones, and tumuli. Its population in 1851 was 937

1447. **EGILSHAY** island measures 3¾ miles in length from north to south, and about a mile in breadth. It was the scene of the murder of St. Magnus; and it contains an ancient small Gothic church, dedicated to him, with vaulted choir and pyramidal steeple. Wire island, 1½ mile south-west of Egilshay, and not so large, contains ruins of a church and vestiges of a fortification. Gairsay island, 1½ mile south of Wire, consists chiefly of a conical hill, and has on the south shore remains of a fine old mansion, the seat of Sir William Craigie. Egilshay contains about 192 inhabitants; Wire, about 62; Gairsay, about 41.

1448. **SHAPINSHAY** island measures 5 miles by 4¼. Much of it was well improved by the late Colonel Balfour and his son. The Wart Hill, in its centre, commands a map-like view of great part of Orkney. Elwick Bay, on its south side, forms a fine natural harbour, screened across the mouth by the green islet of Ellerholm; and is overlooked by a pleasant modern village. The island contains a post office under Kirkwall, three places of worship, Mr. Balfour's splendid modern mansion of Cliffdale, the ruined old mansion of How, an ancient broad standing-stone 12 feet high, a huge prostrate block called the Black Stone of Odin, a series of littoral Scandinavian dunes, and a spot on the west shore said to have been fatal to one of the ships of Agricola in his voyage round Britain, and bearing the name of Grucula. The population of Shapinshay in 1851 was 899.

1449. **ST. ANDREWS** is a peninsular tract, 5 miles by 2, lying between the elongated bays of Inganess and Deer. Two parts of its coast are picturesque reaches of cliff, 95 and 175 feet high; and at one of them is a sea-bottomed cavern, called the Gloup, 80 feet long and 56 feet wide. Sir James Sinclair, the natural son of the Earl of Orkney, in the time of James V., threw himself into this cavern and perished. Deerness, another peninsula, on the east side of Deer Bay, nearly as large as St. Andrews, and the most easterly portion of Pomona, abounds with sea-fowl, and contains several tumuli. Tankerness, the seat of Mr. Baikie, stands in St. Andrews. The population of the two peninsulas in 1851 was 2638.

CXXI.—NORTHERN ORKNEY.

Paragraph

This comprehends the islands lying north-east of Westray and Stronsay Fritha. These friths form a continuous sound, from 3¾ to 7½ miles wide. The islands are less compact than the other Orkneys, and generally have elongated forms or peninsular offsets. The circuit through them may commence from Rousay and terminate in Shapinshay, and must be a series of boating and walking. Sail from Rousay northward to Tuquoy in **Westray**, 8 miles...1450 Walk northward, through Westray, to the village of Pierowall, 12 miles. Sail north-eastward to **Papa-Westray**.....1451 And back to Pierowall, 20 miles. Walk south-eastward, through Westray, to Rapness, 28 miles. Sail east-south-eastward to Cuthesvoe in **Eday**,

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Paragraph
31 miles.....1452
Walk eastward, across Eday, to Calf Sound. 33 miles. Sail eastward to Pool or Heckiabor in **Sanday**, 36 miles.....1453
Walk north-north-eastward, through Sanday, to Savil, 44 miles. Sail north-north-eastward to the south end of **North Ronaldshay**, 51 miles.....1454

Paragraph
Walk, through North Ronaldshay, north-eastward to the lighthouse, and thence southward to Bridesness, 57 miles. Sail southward to Start in Sanday, 64 miles. Walk south-westward, through the plain of Fidge in Sanday, to Kettletoft, 71 miles. Sail south-south-westward to Papa Sound in **Stronsay**, 78 miles.....1455
Walk south-south-westward, through Stronsay, to Lamb Head, 84 miles. Sail westward to Ghoe of **Shapinshay**, 91 miles.....1448
Walk southward, through Shapinshay, to Elwick; and sail south-westward thence to **Kirkwall**, 102½ miles.....1439

1450. **WESTRAY** is 9½ miles long, from north-west to south-east, but consists of a central portion 3½ miles each way, and two narrow peninsulas. Its north-western part comprises a range of hills, culminating at an altitude of 652 feet above the level of the sea, and falling sheer to the water in deep, fissured, cavernous cliffs. Some of the breaks in the cliffs are intricate, and have vertical apertures, producing grand jets d'eau at high tide, during tempests; and one, at the northern boundary of the lands of Akerness, displays phenomena similar to those of the Bullers of Buchan. A small cave near the south-eastern extremity, at Rapness, called the Gentlemen's Cave, was the retreat of several fugitive Jacobites for some months in 1745. Pierowall Bay, in the north-east, is an excellent natural harbour for small vessels; and Pierowall village, at its head, contains an inn. Cleat House, adjacent to the village, is the seat of the late James Stewart, Esq.; and Nothland Castle, on an eminence a little to the west, is the ruin of a strong, stately Gothic edifice, in form of a hollow quadrangle, popularly said to have been built for Queen Mary and the Earl of Bothwell, but probably built much earlier by a Bishop of Orkney. The island contains a number of standing-stones, Picts' houses, and very ancient graves. Its population in 1851 was 2088.

1451. **PAPA-WESTRAY** is 3½ miles long from north to south, and about a mile broad. Its northern extremity forms a bold, lofty headland, called the Mull of Papa, well known to mariners; and is pierced with a cavern, in form of a rotunda, from 48 to 60 feet wide, and upwards of 70 feet high. Holm Island, adjacent to the middle of the east side, appears at times to be almost clothed with sea-fowl. Papa-Westray was the scene of the death of Ronald, Earl of Orkney, by the hand of Thorsin, Earl of Caithness; and it contains a remarkably large Pict's house, three vitrified cairns, two ruined ancient churches, and Mr. Traill's mansion of Holland. Its population in 1851 was 371.

1452. **EDAY** is 7½ miles long from north to south, and from half a mile to 3 miles broad. It contains much turbary, and supplies most of Northern Orkney with peat fuel. A mansion, a village, and salt pans, were erected on it in the 17th century, by Lord Kinclaven, but have all disappeared. The pirate Gow, the hero of Sir Walter Scott's novel, made a descent on it in 1725, but was resisted and slain. The island contains a standing-stone 16 feet high, a number of tumuli, and remains of several Picts' houses; and it has a small inn at Calf Sound. Its population in 1851 was 947.

1453. **SANDAY** comprises five peninsulas radiating from a centre, and is 12 miles long from north-east to south-west,

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but does not comprehend an area of more than 19 square miles. A comfortable inn stands on it at Castle Hill; a mansion of George Traill, Esq. at Tresness; a light-house at Start Point, showing a fixed light, visible at the distance of 15 nautical miles; upwards of 20 vitrified cairns, at Elsness, supposed by Dr. Hibbert to have been signal stations of the Norsemen for communicating with their fleets; and ruins of one or two ancient chapels, and remains of several Scandinavian dunes, in other parts. The population in 1851 was 2004.

1454. **NORTH RONALDSHAY** is 3½ miles long, and upwards of a mile broad. A light-house stands on its northern extremity, with a flashing light visible at the distance of 15 nautical miles. Several tumuli occur; and one of these, on being opened some years ago, was found to contain a square chamber, with a human skeleton in an erect posture. The population in 1851 was 526.

1455. **STRONSAY** measures 7¼ miles by 6¼, but is so indented by bays as to comprehend an area of only about 13 square miles. It carries on great trade in the curing of herrings, and has a village and a pier. Several Picts' houses occur on it; and one of these at Lamb Head is large, contains several apartments, and adjoins a rude mound 90 feet broad and 800 feet long, running into the sea, and believed to be the remains of an ancient pier. The population in 1851 was 1176.

CXXII.—SHETLAND.

Paragraph

A steamer, starting from Granton, and calling at Aberdeen and Kirkwall, arrives weekly at Lerwick. This place is the centre for all Shetland; but sometimes a landing can be made at Sumburgh Head, and regular progress pursued toward the north. The usual mode of travelling is by pony over land, and by local fishing-boat over water. No route for all Shetland, or for successive great sections of it, can be drawn; but the main points of interest, in an order from south to north, may be so noted, with relative distances, as to afford sufficient direction to tourists. At 28 miles east-north-east of North Ronaldshay is **Fair Isle**.....1456

At 48 miles north-east of North Ronaldshay is the commencement of Mainland of Shetland in **Sumburgh Head**.....1457

At 13 miles from Sumburgh Head, off the east side of Mainland, is **Mousa** Island.....1458

At 23 miles, off the same side, is **Bressay** Island.....1459

At 26 miles, immediately east of Bressay, is **Noss** Island.....1460

At the same distance, on Mainland, opposite the middle of Bressay, is **Lerwick**.....1461

At 6 miles west-south-west of Lerwick, on the west side of Mainland, is **Scalloway**....1462

At 3½ miles north-west of Lerwick, on Mainland, is **Tingwall**.....1463

At from 10 to 20 miles west-north-west of Lerwick, on Mainland, are **Sandsting** and Walls.....1464

And, immediately north of these, are the Islands of Meikle Roe, Vementry, and Papa-Stour, with St. Magnus' Bay. At 14 miles west-south-west of the nearest part of Walls is **Foula** Island.....1465

At 11 and 14 miles north of Lerwick, on the east coast of Mainland, are **Brough** and Nesting..1466

At 15¾ miles north-north-east of Lerwick is **Whalsay** Island.....1467

And at 3½ miles north-east of Whalsay, are the Out Skerries. At from 19½ miles to 35½ miles north-north-west of Lerwick, comprising the northern part of Mainland, is **Northmaven**.....1468

At 28 miles north of Lerwick is the Island of **Yell**.....1469

At 34½ miles the Island of Fetlar; and at 39½ miles the Island of **Unst**.....1470

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1456. **FAIR ISLE** is upwards of 3 miles long, and nearly 2 miles broad. Its coast is accessible at only one point, and rises elsewhere into three lofty promontories. Its inhabitants are maintained principally by fishing. The Duke of Medina Sidonia, the admiral of the Spanish Armada, when fleeing before the English squadron in 1588, was wrecked on Fair Isle; and he did not make his escape from it till most of his crew had been murdered. Its population in 1851 was 280.

1457. **SUMBURGH HEAD**, at the southern extremity of Mainland of Shetland, is a bold, lofty promontory. A light-house stands on it, showing a fixed light, visible at the distance of 22 nautical miles. A collision of tidal currents, called the Roost of Sumburgh, occurs immediately to the south, always strong even in the calmest weather, and terribly tumultuous in storms. Fitful Head, a loftier promontory, and as bold, is 5 miles to the north-west; and St. Ronan's Isle, once the site of a chapel dedicated to St. Ninian, is 4 miles further north.

1458. **MOUSA** island lies near Mainland, and is about 2 miles long, and 1 mile broad. A Scandinavian round tower here is perhaps the most perfect antiquity of its class in Europe. Its height is 42 feet; its diameter, without walls, is about 50 feet—within walls, about 20 feet; its outline contracts somewhat in the manner of the waist of a well-formed human figure; its walls are double and concentric, each about 5 feet thick, with a winding passage between them; and the entrance to it is a low, narrow doorway, followed by a low, narrow passage, 15 feet long, such as to admit only one person at a time, and him on all-fours. The inhabitants of the island once, in the times of the Earls of Orkney, obtained protection within the tower from a sudden invasion.

1459. **BRESSAY** island extends 7 miles from south to north, and is from 2 to 3 miles broad. The coast is rocky; in some parts high; in the south pierced with natural arches, and a large boat-cave. The Ord is a reclining, rocky headland, upwards of 500 feet high, inhabited by eagles; and the Beacon Hill is a heathy, sombre, cone-shaped eminence, 724 feet high. An ancient standing-stone serves as a land-mark to mariners; and there are substructions of Scandinavian buildings, and fragments of two ancient churches. The population of Bressay in 1851 was 885. The sound between it and Mainland is a capacious, well-sheltered, natural harbour, the harbour of Lerwick, the rendezvous of the whale ships, and a grand centre of the herring fishery.

1460. **NOSS** island lies less than a quarter of a mile east of Bressay, and measures about 5½ miles in circuit. A headland of it on the east, called the Noop, or Hang-cliff, soars almost murally to the height of nearly 500 feet. A tabular islet on the south-east, called the Holm of Noss, with perpendicular faces about 160 feet high, is separated from a precipice of Noss of similar height by a channel-chasm 240 feet wide, and has a communication from cliff to cliff across the chasm, consisting of a cradle made to slide upon ropes, and fitted to convey a man with a sheep.

1461. **LERWICK** comprises a chief street extending along the shore, and several diverging lanes. The houses are well built, but most irregularly arranged; and the roadways are laid with flags, and suited only to pedestrians and ponies. There are five places of worship, and one secular public building, variously town-house, court-house, prison, and masonic lodge; and this building and the parish church are ornamental. The citadel, in the southern environs, called Fort Charlotte, was constructed by Oliver Cromwell; reconstructed by Charles II.; demolished in 1673 by a Dutch frigate; and rebuilt in 1781, with armature of 12 guns. Gremista, a seat

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of Sir Arthur Nicolson, Bart., and several fine villas, are in the neighbourhood. The population of the town in 1851 was 2904.

1462. **SCALLOWAY** village stands on a fine semicircular bay, makes a pleasant appearance, and contains a handsome Parish Church, an Independent Chapel, and about 410 inhabitants. Scalloway Castle, situated to the east of it, and towering above it, is the ruin of a palace built in 1600, by Patrick, Earl of Orkney—quadrangular, three storeys high, surmounted at the angles by neat small turrets.

1463. **TINGWALL** vale was the seat of supreme administration over Shetland during the times of the Danish rule. An islet in Tingwall Loch, called Lawting, was the place where the grand foud held his court; an ancient, neighbouring church, superseded by a modern one of 1788, possessed the privilege of sanctuary; and a hill at a little distance was the place where persons condemned to death, and who could not escape to the church, were executed. Numerous tumuli and remains of ancient chapels occur within Tingwall parish; and many stone axes and flint arrow-heads have been found.

1464. **SANDSTING** parish contains the post office of Garderhouse, three mansions, three places of worship, three or four Scandinavian dunes, several standing-stones, a number of tumuli, and several old burying-grounds. Walls parish shows reaches of rocky coast, from 50 to 100 feet high; includes the island and mansion of Vaila, besides other islands; and contains the post office stations of Walls and Sannes, four parochial churches, and six other places of worship. Papa-Stour island, belonging to Walls, and lying in the south side of the mouth of the large bay of St. Magnus, displays magnificent coast scenery of crags, caverns, and stacks; and was a northern centre of the early Culdees—the Iona of Shetland.

1465. **FOULA** island is about 3 miles long and 1½ mile broad. It consists of five conical hills rising steeply from the water, the loftiest to the height of about 1300 feet. The cliffs present a sublime appearance, and are crowded with seafowl. There is only one landing-place, and this is much frequented as a fishing station. Foula can be easily seen on a clear day from Orkney; and, as tested by the language of Tacitus in speaking of Agricola, it presents better claims than any other land to be considered the Ultima Thule of the ancients. Its population in 1851 was 240.

1466. **BROUGH** vale contains Brough Lodge, a seat of Sir Arthur Nicolson, Bart.; and the remains of the old mansion of a branch of the Sinclair family, who settled here in the time of James VI., and lived in great splendour. Nesting House, 3 miles north-west of Brough, was the scene of the murder of a clergyman who had provoked the popular wrath by pampering the avarice and oppression of Patrick, Earl of Orkney. Lunna House, 8 miles north of Nesting, is the seat of Robert Bell, Esq. The reach of sea adjacent to Lunna is famous fishing ground.

1467. **WHALSAY** island is 5 miles long north-eastward, and about 2 miles broad. Its rocks are so magnetic as to affect considerably the compass of passing vessels. Its surface, though uneven, has been dressed by culture into neatness and fertility. A mansion on it, the seat of its proprietor, William Bruce, Esq., is a handsome modern edifice, built at a cost of £20,000. The population in 1851 was 679. The Out Skerries, a cluster of islets 3½ miles to the north-east, are an extensive seat of deep-sea fishing.

1468. **NORTHMAVEN** parish, measuring 16 miles by 8, comprehends all the northern portion of Mainland, and a number of islets. An isthmus at its south-eastern extremity, about 100 yards wide, mostly overflown by spring tides, forms its only connection with the rest

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of Mainland. Rona Hill, toward the north-west, rises to the altitude of 1447 feet above the level of the sea, is crowned by an ancient circular watch-tower, and commands a view of nearly all Shetland. A series of crags, skerries, and stacks, forms or engirdles most of the coast, and presents many a romantic scene. A range of lofty cliffs, fissured, broken, and cavernous, stretches along all the west, and in one part is perforated through the base with two natural tunnels, about 250 feet long, leading to two vast vertical apertures called the Holes of Scraada. Two isolated rocks in the south-west, Osse-Skerry and Dore-Holm, exhibit grand, natural arches—in the latter case 54 feet high. Hillswick village, on a creek opposite Dore-Holm, contains a post office under Lerwick, the parish church, and about 220 inhabitants. The population of Northmaven in 1851 was 2534.

1469. YELL is 19 miles long from south to north, and 7½ miles broad. It contains the post offices of Burravoe and East Yell, several good residences, four places of worship, eight Scandinavian dunes, and ruins or vestiges of twenty ancient chapels. Its surface rises slowly to altitudes of from 200 to 400 feet, and is tame and moorish. The seas around it are whirling and tumultuous, yet afford excellent fishing, and are occasionally frequented by vast shoals of what the natives call the cawing whale—the *Delphinus deductor*. Its population in 1851 was 2696. Fetlar, 3 miles to the east, is 3½ miles long and 2 miles broad, presents an interesting study to geologists, and contains a seat of Sir Arthur Nicolson, Bart., three places of worship, and about 660 inhabitants.

1470. UNST extends 11½ miles north-north-eastward, and is about 3½ miles broad. The coast is all a series of headlands, bays, promontories, and inlets. The headlands, especially in the west and the north, are rocky, mural, and lofty. Saxaforth Hill, the highest ground, rises boldly from the sea, at the middle of the north coast, to the altitude of 938 feet; forms a land-mark to mariners so far off as 40 miles; and is penetrated through the base by a grand natural boat-tunnel to the extent of about 300 feet. Rare or valuable minerals are plentiful; and chromate of iron is a considerable article of commerce. A lighthouse, showing a fixed white light, visible at the distance of 19 nautical miles, stands on the Flugga, in the extreme north. Uyeasound village, a neat, small, modern place, with a post office, stands in the south. Belmont, the handsome seat of Thomas C. M. Cameron, Esq., is in the neighbourhood of the village; and Bunness, the seat of T. Edmonston, Esq., where the philosophers Biot and Kater conducted their experiments on the pendulum in 1817–18, is near the head of Balta Sound, in the east. Unst contains five places of worship, numerous tumuli, a chain of Scandinavian dunes, and ruins or vestiges of upwards of twenty ancient chapels. Its population in 1851 was 2961.

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INDEX.

Abbethune, 390.
Abbey, Edinburgh, 100.
Abbey, Haddingtonshire, 16.
Abbey Church, Paisley, 206.
Abbeycraig, 344.
Abbeygreen, 175.
Abbeyhill, Edinburgh, 100.
Abbey St. Bathans, 4.
Abbotsford, 56, 57.
Abbotsford Place, Glasgow, 196.
Abbotshall, 362.
Abbots' Isle, 270.
Abbotsrule, 75.
Abbots' Tower, 231.
Abden House, 361.
Abdie, 352.
Aberairder, 433.
Aberarder Glen, 392, 399.
Aberargie, 355.
Abercairney, 332.
Aberchalder House, 430.
Aberchirder, 412.
Abercorn, 134.
Abercorn Street, Glasgow, 190.
Abercromby Place, Edinburgh, 123.
Aberdeen, 392–395.
Aberdeen Cathedral, 395.
Aberdeenshire, xi.
Aberdour, 356, 410.
Aberdour House, 356.
Aberfeldy, 311.
Aberfoyle, 139, 146, 320.
Abergeldie Castle, 399.
Aberiachan, 427.
Aberiachan Burn, 428.
Aberlady Bay, 103.
Aberlady Village, 103.
Aberlour, 426.
Aberlour Burn, 426.
Aberlour House, 426.
Abernethy, 355, 425.
Aberuchill Castle, 324.
Aberuthven, 328.
Abington, 25.
Aboyne, 397.
Aboyne Castle, 397.
Academy Street, Inverness, 420.
Achahoish, 284.
Achalean, 270.
Achalick, 259.
Achallader Castle, 301.
Achany House, 472.
Acharn, 309.
Achbreanich Inn, 467.
Achindarroch, 276, 277.
Achinduich, 472.
Achinduin Castle, 287.
Achindune Castle, 426.
Achlyne, 308.
Achnacarry House, 431.
Achnacraig, 287, 464.
Achnacroish, 287.
Achnadavel, 432.
Achnagairn, 451.
Achnagall, 422.
Achnavarn Castle, 467.
Achness, 474.
Achrisgill Water, 478.
Ackergill Castle, 469.
Acreich, 439.
Adam Square, Edinburgh, 118.
Adamton, 218.
Add Water, 276.
Administration of Scotland, xix.
Advocates' Close, Edinburgh, 113.
Advocates' Hall, Aberdeen, 393.
Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, 111, 118.
Ae Water, 40.
Affleck Castle, 389.
Affrick Water, 458.
Afton Lodge, 225.
Afton Water, 226.
Agricultural Museum, Edinburgh, 121, 122.
Agriculture of Scotland, xv.
Aigas House, 451.
Aikenhead, 229.
Aiket Castle, 221.
Ailsa Craig, 267.
Aird Point, 442.
Airdit, 365.
Airdrie, 160.
Airdrie House, 160, 370.
Airds, 297.
Airdsmoss, 225.
Airleywight, 335.
Airlie, 380.
Airlie Castle, 380.
Airntully, 376.
Airth, 138.
Airth Castle, 138.
Airthrey, 318.
Airthrey Castle, 318.
Airthrey Well-house, 318.
Aithstown, 483.
Aitket Castle, 221.
Alt-Suidhe-Thuin, 438.
Akerness, 487.
Alauna, 318.
Albany Street, Edinburgh, 130.
Albyn Place, Aberdeen, 393.
Alcluyth, 151.
Alderston, 16.
Aldhouse, 227.
Aldie Castle, 350.
Aldourie House, 428.
Ale Water, 66, 67.
Alemoor Loch, 66.
Alexandria, 152.
Alford, 403.
Alford Valley Railway, 400.
Alison Square, Edinburgh, 121.
Allan Water, 70, 318.
Allander Water, 144.
Allangrange House, 449.
Allanmouth Peel, 70.
Allanshaw, 172.
Allanton, 12.
Allanton House, 158.
Allean House, 342.
Allen Water, 63, 70.
Allness, 454.
Allness Water, 454
Alloa, 345, 346.
Alloa House, 346.
Alloa Tower, 346.
Alloway, 245.
Alloway Kirk, 245.

Digitized by Google

Almagill Hill, 32.
Almeriecloss, 390.
Almondbank, 333.
Almond Castle, 136.
Almond Water, 132, 136, 141, 333.
Almondale, 142.
Altavaig Bay, 443.
Altavaig Island, 443.
Altbed Bay, 462.
Altfegnan, 266.
Altmore Burn, 410.
Altrive Lake, 59, 60.
Altyre, 416.
Alva, 349.
Alva Glen, 349.
Alva House, 349.
Alves, 416.
Alvie, 423.
Alyth, 379.
Amisfield, 16, 40.
Amisfield House, 40.
Amisfield Tower, 40.
Ample Water, 323.
Amulree, 337.
Anchor Close, Edinburgh, 113.
Ancrum, 67.
Ancrum Bridge, 73.
Ancrum House, 67.
Ancrum Moor, 67.
Anderson's Institution, Forres, 417.
Andersonian University, Glasgow, 182.
Anderston, Glasgow, 192, 194.
Anderston Church, Glasgow, 192.
Anderswick, 483.
Angus, xviii.
Animals of Scotland, xiv.
Annack, 220.
Annamulloch, 456.
Annan, 31.
Annan Water, 22, 23.
Annandale, 23.
Annfield House, 360.
Annock Lodge, 220.
Annock Water, 218, 220.
Anstruther, 370.
Anstruther-Easter, 370.
Anstruther-Wester, 370.
Antiquarian Museum, Edinburgh, 107.
Antoninus' Wall, 136, 137, 143, 144, 150.
Anwoth, 235.
App Water, 242.
Appin, 298.
Appin Bay, 298.
Appin House, 298.
Appin Vale, 311.
Applecross, 461, 462.
Applegarth, 22.
Aray Water, 252.
Arbigland, 231.
Arbory Hill, 24, 25.
Arbroath, 389, 390.
Arbroath Abbey, 389.
Arbuthnot House, 387.
Archerbeck Burn, 72.
Archibald Place, Edinburgh, 118.
Archieston, 426.
Ardalanish Point, 285.
Ardbeg Point, 256.
Ardbigland, 231.
Ardblair, 379.
Ardchattan House, 274.
Ardchattan Priory, 274.
Ardcheanochrochan, 315.
Ardclach, 418.
Ardeer, 216.
Arden, 304.
Ardentinny, 249.
Ardeonaig, 309.
Ardersier, 411.
Ardfern, 276.
Ardgarten, 249.
Ardgay Inn, 456.
Ardgoilen, 253.
Ardgour, 298.
Ardgour House, 299.
Ardgowan, 210.
Ardgreenan House, 239.
Ardhullarybeg, 322.
Ardhullary House, 322.
Ardhullarymore, 322.
Ardincaple, 280.
Ardincaple Castle, 248.
Ardkinglass Castle, 252.
Ardlamont Point, 255.
Ardle Water, 379.
Ardler, 376.
Ardlish, 304, 307.
Ardlui, 307.
Ardlui House, 307.
Ardlussa, 279.
Ardmaddy Castle, 276.
Ardmarnock, 255.
Ardmarnock House, 259.
Ardmellie, 412.
Ardmillan House, 243.
Ardmore, 153.
Ardmore House, 153.
Ardmore Point, 281, 285.
Ardmucknish Bay, 274, 284.
Ardmucknish Point, 296.
Ardnacallioch, 291.
Ardnacross Bay, 266.
Ardnadam, 253.
Ardnamurchan, 289.
Ardnamurchan Promontory, 289.
Ardno, 250.
Ardnoe Point, 278.
Ardo, 396.
Ardoch, 152, 325.
Ardoch House, 326.
Ardpatrick, 284.
Ardpatrick Headland, 284.
Ardrishaig, 260.
Ardross, xviii.
Ardross Castle, 359.
Ardross House, 454.
Ardrossan, 212, 213.
Ardshiel, 298.
Ardstinchar Castle, 243.
Ardtun, 293.
Ardvech, 322.
Ardverikie, 433.
Ardvoirlich, 323.
Ardvreckniah, 271, 301.
Ardvrock Castle, 476.
Ardwell House, 237.
Argrennan, 239.
Argyle Arcade, Glasgow, 197.
Argyle Battery, Edinburgh Castle, 109.
Argyleshire, xii.
Argyle Square, Edinburgh, 93, 121.
Argyle Street, Glasgow, 189.
Argyle's Bowling Green, 249.
Argyle's Lodgings, Stirling, 140.
Arinangour, 290.
Arisaig, 434.
Arisaig Cottage, 434.
Arkle Mountain, 477, 478.
Arlary, 352.
Armadale Castle, 437.
Armadale Water, 468.
Armandave, 322.
Armet Water, 55.
Arnage House, 408.
Arndean, 350.
Arndilly House, 427.
Arngibbon Glen, 146.
Arngibbon House, 146.
Arngomery House, 146.
Arniston House, 54.
Arnprior, 146.
Arntully, 333.
Aros Bay, 288.
Aros Castle, 288.
Aros Village, 288.
Arran, 260–265.
Arrochar, 250.
Art Galleries, Edinburgh, 107, 118.
Arthuret, 69.
Arthurlee House, 228.

Digitized by Google

Arthur's Oven, 138.
Arthur's Seat, 86, 92, 102, 103, 119, 140.
Artornish Castle, 288.
Ascog, 266.
Ascog Bank, 266.
Ascog Castle, 255.
Ascog Hall, 266.
Ascog House, 266.
Ascog Point House, 266.
Ascog Tower, 266.
Ashgrove, 216.
Ashlesteel, 51.
Ashkirk, 66.
Ashley House, 134.
Ashton, 209.
Asliak Castle, 416.
Assembly Close, Edinburgh, 113.
Assembly Rooms, Edinburgh, 124.
Athelstaneford, 15.
Athenæum, Glasgow, 186
Athenæum, Stirling, 140.
Athole, xviii.
Athole Crescent, Edinburgh, 124.
Athole Forest, 342.
Athole House, 341.
Athole Street, Perth, 330
Auch, 300.
Auchaber, 413.
Auchans, 218.
Auchenairn, 144.
Auchenbathie Castle, 215.
Auchenblae, 377, 386.
Auchencairn, 240.
Auchencruive, 219.
Auchendenny, 45.
Auchendrane Castle, 245.
Auchengray, 19.
Auchenreoch, 385.
Auchenroath House, 427.
Auchensaugh Hill, 169.
Auchentakan, 198.
Auchentorlie, 205.
Auchentorlie House, 150, 205.
Auchentoshan, 150.
Auchentraig, 146.
Auchernach House, 404.
Auchinblae, 386.
Auchincarroch House, 148.
Auchincass, 23.
Auchinchew, 265.
Auchincraw, 12.
Auchindenny, 45.
Auchindoir, 403.
Auchingill, 468.
Auchinleck, 225.
Auchinleck House, 225.
Auchintoul, 412.
Auchlean, 439.
Auchlochan, 175.
Auchlunkart House, 427.
Auchmaden, 175.
Auchmill, 400.
Auchmore, 308.
Auchnanuilt, 459.
Auchnasheen, 459.
Auchrhea, 418.
Auchry, 406.
Auchterarder, 327.
Auchterarder Castle, 327.
Auchterarder House, 327.
Auchterderran, 355.
Auchtergaven, 335.
Auchterhouse Castle, 380.
Auchterhouse Mansion, 380.
Auchterless, 406.
Auchtermarnie, 358.
Auchtermuchty, 353.
Auchtertool, 357.
Auchtyfardle, 175.
Auldbar Castle, 382.
Auldearn, 418.
Auldfield Church, 227.
Auldgirth Bridge, 36.
Auldhouse Burn, 227.
Auldton, 175.
Auld Wick Castle, 467.
Auld Wives' Lift, 150.
Auliston Point, 285.
Aultgnish Burn, 429.
Aultgrande Burn, 453.
Aultnacaillich, 473.
Aultnaharra, 473.
Aultsigh Burn, 427, 428, 429.
Aven Water, 426.
Avich Water, 271.
Aviemore, 423.
Avoch, 449.
Avoch Castle, 449.
Avoch House, 449.
Avochy, 412.
Avonbank, 171.
Avonbridge, 136.
Avondale Castle, 176.
Avon Dhu, 319, 320.
Avonholm, 175.
Avonton House, 136.
Avon Water, 136, 171.
Awe, The River, 273.
Awe Loch, 270, 475.
Ayr, 210, 219.
Ayrshire, x., xi.
Ayr Water, 218, 224.
Ayton, 4.
Ayton Castle, 4.
Ayton Hall, 82.

Baads of Cullen, 413.
Baberton House, 29.
Babylon, 159.
Bachbeg, 290.
Bachmore, 290.
Backies, 403.
Back Wynd, Aberdeen, 393.
Badcall Bay, 477.
Badcall Water, 477.
Badenoch, 423.
Badenyon, 403.
Baillieston, 174.
Bakehouse Close, Edinburgh, 116.
Balaklava, 214.
Balass, 364.
Balbardie House, 142.
Balbegno Castle, 386.
Balbeuchly, 380.
Balbirnie, 363.
Balbithan House, 402.
Balblair, 472.
Balcarres House, 359.
Balcarry, 240.
Balcaskie, 370.
Balcastle, 143.
Balchrystie House, 359.
Balclutha, 151.
Balcomie, 369.
Balcony House, 453.
Balcruvie Castle, 358.
Baldoon, 241.
Baldovan, 380.
Baldovan House, 373.
Baldovie, 381.
Baldowrie, 379.
Baldragon, 380.
Baldridge, 344.
Balerno, 29, 30.
Balfour, 397.
Balfour Castle, 381.
Balfour House, 357.
Balfron, 146.
Balgair, 146.
Balgarsho, 378.
Balgarvie, 354.
Balgavies House, 377, 382.
Balgay Hill, 373.
Balgillo, 388.
Balglass, 147.
Balgonar, 346.
Balgonie Castle, 357.
Balgonie House, 357.
Balgowan, 332.
Balgower, 346.
Balgowrie, 377.
Balgray Quarry, 144.
Balgreggan House, 237.
Balhary, 379.
Balhousie Castle, 333.
Balintrane, 422.
Balkail, 237.
Ballach-Bowie Forest, 392.

Digitized by Google

Ballachladach, 427.
Ballachulish, 302.
Ballagan Spout, 147.
Ballahouston, 205.
Ballanree, 286.
Ballantrae, 242.
Ballater, 398.
Ballater House, 398.
Ballater Pass, 398.
Ballatrich, 398.
Ballechin, 338.
Ballenach, 277.
Ballenbreich Castle, 354.
Ballencrief, 2.
Ballenriach, 425.
Ballied, 378.
Ballikinrain, 147.
Ballindalloch House, 426.
Ballindean, 373.
Ballinluig, 338.
Ballintalloch House, 425.
Ballintrade, 451.
Ballintrane, 422.
Balloch, 148, 149.
Balloch Castle, 148.
Ballochmorie, 243.
Ballochmyle, 225.
Ballochneil, 244.
Ballochyle, 254.
Ballogie, 397.
Ballone Castle, 455.
Ballykin, 261.
Ballymore, 258.
Ballyoukan, 340.
Ballyshear, 282.
Balmacaan, 429.
Balmacarra House, 435.
Balmacarra Inn, 435.
Balmaclellan, 235.
Balmae House, 232.
Balmaghie, 234.
Balmaghie House, 233.
Balmaha, 305.
Balmakewan, 385.
Balmangan Tower, 239.
Balmanno Castle, 355.
Balmanno Street, Glasgow, 183.
Balmerino, 368.
Balmodan, 274.
Balmoral Castle, 399.
Balmule, 356.
Balmungo, 366.
Balnaboth, 381.
Balnacow, 425.
Balnacraig, 397.
Balnagowan, 451.
Balnagowan House, 454.
Balnagowan Island, 297.
Balnaguard, 334.
Balnahualgh, 277, 280.
Balnakiel House, 479.
Balnamuir, 338.
Balquhain Castle, 404, 411.
Balquhain House, 411.
Balquhidder, 322.
Balquhidder Braes, 323.
Balta Sound, 491.
Balthayock Castle, 372.
Balthayock House, 372.
Balvaird, 164.
Balvaird Castle, 353.
Balveny Castle, 426.
Balvicar, 280.
Balwearie, 362.
Banchory, 396.
Banchory Devenick, 391.
Banchory House, 396.
Banchory Lodge, 397.
Bandirran House, 379.
Bandrum, 346.
Banff, 407.
Banff Castle, 407.
Banff House, 379.
Banff Railway, 404.
Bank Burn, 224.
Bankfoot, 335.
Bankhead, 164.
Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, 111, 118.
Bank of Scotland, Glasgow, 186.
Bank Street, Edinburgh, 111, 118.
Bankton House, 8.
Bannachra, 304.
Bannavie, 431.
Bannockburn, 138.
Bannock Water, 138.
Bantaskine, 137.
Barbieston, 245.
Barbour, 249.
Barbreck House, 276.
Barcaldine, 297.
Barcaldine Castle, 297.
Barcaldine House, 297.
Barcaple, 239.
Barclosh, 232.
Baremman, 247.
Bargally, 236.
Bargany, 243.
Bargarran, 201.
Barhill, 143.
Barholm House, 235.
Barjarg, 36.
Barmore Castle, 259.
Barmore Peninsula, 255.
Barnbarroch House, 241.
Barnbogle Castle, 132.
Barncluith, 172
Barneil, 253.
Barnhill, 388.
Barns of Ayr, 220.
Barnton House, 131.
Barnwell, 222.
Baronald House, 155, 167.
Barone Hill, 257.
Baronial Hall, Glasgow, 196.
Barony Church, Glasgow, 183.
Barony Street, Edinburgh, 130.
Barr, 243.
Barr Castle, 213, 215.
Barra, 446.
Barra Castle, 446.
Barra Head, 447.
Barrachine, 174.
Barrack Hill, 468.
Barrhead, 228.
Barroch House, 470.
Barrochan Cross, 208.
Barrochan House, 208.
Barrogill Castle, 470.
Barrowfield, 188.
Barrowfield House, 164, 179.
Barry, 389.
Barshaw, 205.
Barskimming, 225.
Bass of Inverury, 405.
Bass, The, 15.
Bath Street, Glasgow, 191.
Bathgate, 136, 142.
Battle Hill, 412.
Bawkie Bay, 256.
Baxter's Close, Edinburgh, 110.
Bayfield House, 454.
Beacon Hill, 489.
Beal-ach-nam-Bo, 313.
Beal-an-Duine, 314.
Beallach Pass, 456.
Beath Hill, 356.
Beattock, 23.
Beauchamp, 377.
Beaufort Castle, 457.
Beauly, 451.
Beauly Frith, 448.
Beauly Priory, 452.
Beauly Water, 448, 456.
Bedlay, 160.
Bedrule, 74.
Bedrule Castle, 74.
Beechhill, 379.
Beechwood, 133, 390.
Beith, 215.
Belchester, 83.
Beld Craig Glen, 41.
Belhaven, 6.
Belhelvie Church, 407.
Belhelvie Lodge, 407.
Bellabeg House, 404.
Belladrum House, 457
Bellahouston, 205.
Belle Isle, 219.

Digitized by Google

Belleish, 219.
Belleville House, 424.
Bellevue, 353.
Bellevue Crescent, Edinburgh, 130.
Bellfield, 29, 139, 222, 365.
Bellingham, 72.
Bell o' the Brae, Glasgow, 183.
Bell Rock, 389.
Bellsbank, 246.
Bellshill, 159.
Bell Street, Dundee, 375.
Bell Street, Glasgow, 188.
Bell Street, St. Andrews, 366.
Bell Tower, Berwick, 2.
Bellwood, 45.
Belmaduthy House, 449.
Belmont, 133, 491.
Belmont Castle, 376, 380.
Belmont Street, Aberdeen, 394.
Belritiro, 304.
Belses, 62, 67.
Beltie Burn, 392.
Belton Place, 2.
Belvidere, 164.
Bemersyde, 65.
Benachally, 378.
Ben-a-Cleidh, 270.
Benaigan, 427.
Benalder, 424.
Benanskaird, 477.
Benarmine, 468.
Benattow, 456.
Ben-a-Vcallich, 464.
Benavere, 298.
Benawn, 313.
Benban, 276.
Benbecula, 446.
Benbrack, 461.
Benbuy, 252.
Bencaillioch, 436.
Bencairn, 239.
Bencarrick, 300.
Bencangh, 300.
Benchapull, 276.
Benchellt, 464.
Benchoan, 313.
Benchonzie, 323.
Benclachan, 461.
Benclough, 349.
Benclybrie, 473.
Bencruachan, 271.
Bendeanavaig, 438.
Bendearig, 462.
Bendoran, 301.
Beneigen, 460.
Beneoin, 474.
Benerard, 242.
Benevachart, 457.
Benfile, 460.
Benfin, 460.
Benglass, 300, 305.
Bengnuia, 262, 264.
Bengriam, 468.
Bengullion, 281.
Benhallival, 441.
Benhee, 472, 473.
Benhiand, 289, 436.
Benhiel, 469, 473.
Benholme, 385.
Benholme Castle, 385.
Benhope, 480.
Benhorn, 464.
Benhutick, 477.
Benibuster, 483.
Beninturk, 267.
Benlair, 460.
Benlaoidh, 272.
Benlarig, 459.
Benlawers, 309.
Benledi, 146, 315.
Benlia, 459.
Benlochan, 451.
Benlomond, 139, 146, 306.
Benloyal, 472, 473.
Benmacdhu, 400.
Benmaigh, 285, 296.
Benmore, 254, 280, 300, 307.
Benmore House, 254.
Benmore-Assynt, 475.
Benmore of Coigach, 462.
Ben-na-Callioch, 439.
Bennan Head, 265.
Bennan Hill, 245.
Bennetston, 136.
Bennevis, 299.
Bennewe, 494.
Bennie, 474.
Bennochie Hill, 402.
Bennochy, 362.
Benrah Hill, 491.
Benresipol, 289.
Benrinnes, 426.
Benroy, 468.
Benscreel, 435.
Bensmearale, 464.
Benspionna, 479.
Benstack, 477, 478.
Benstarive, 274.
Benstomino, 468,
Benstrome, 476.
Bentallach, 284.
Bentarive, 464.
Bentuak, 459.
Benuaig, 285.
Benular, 250.
Benuna, 249.
Benvaddu, 468.
Benvaren, 263, 264.
Benvenue, 146, 313
Benvoirlich, 306, 323.
Benvracky, 340.
Benvragle, 466.
Benvuridh, 300.
Benvurie, 300.
Benwhat, 246.
Benwyvis, 453.
Benyattan, 289.
Benygloe, 341.
Berbeth, 246.
Berigonium, 286.
Bernard Street, Leith, 128.
Bernera, 445.
Berriedale, 467.
Berriedale Water, 467.
Berryhill, 377.
Berryknowe, 205.
Bertha, 334.
Bervie, 386.
Bervie Water, 386.
Berwick, 2–4.
Berwick Liberties, 1, 2.
Bethelnie Hill, 405.
Bevack, 425.
Bevelaw House, 45.
Biel, 6.
Bieldside, 396.
Big Cumbray, 211.
Biggar, 26.
Biggar Park, 26.
Biggar Water, 26, 49.
Bighouse, 471.
Bilbster, 468.
Billholm, 71.
Billy Castle, 11, 12.
Billy Mire, 12.
Binghill, 396.
Binn Hill, 360.
Binnans Hill, 209.
Binn of Cullen, 413.
Binn's House, 135.
Binn's Tower, 133.
Binram's Cross, 61.
Birgham, 82.
Birkhall, 398.
Birkhill, 61, 322, 369.
Birkwood, 175.
Birnam Hill, 335.
Birnam Hotel, 335.
Birnam Pass, 335.
Birnie Church, 416.
Birsay, 485.
Birsay Palace, 485.
Birse, 392.
Bishopbriggs, 144.
Bishoprics in Scotland, Ancient, xxi.
Bishop's Close, Edinburgh, 114.
Bishop's Loch, 155, 407.
Bishops' Palace, Kirkwall, 484.

Digitized by Google

Bishopton, 201, 208.
Bishopton Hills, 149, 208.
Blaardhu, 425.
Blabbein Mountain, 439.
Blackadder Water, 13, 14.
Black Burn, 73.
Blackburn, 142.
Blackburn House, 142.
Black Cart Water, 200.
Black Cave, 261, 265.
Blackcraig, 220, 226.
Black Craigs, 378, 483.
Black Dee Water, 234.
Black Devon Water, 344.
Blackdog Rock, 407.
Black Dwarf's Cottage, 49.
Black Esk Water, 71.
Blackfaulds, 164.
Blackford, 336.
Blackfriars' Church, Glasgow, 188.
Blackfriars' Monastery, Edinburgh, 114.
Blackfriars' Street, Glasgow, 188.
Blackfriars' Wynd, Edinburgh, 114, 116.
Blackhall, 125, 131, 205, 397.
Blackhill, 160, 377.
Blackhouse Heights, 60.
Blackhouse Tower, 60.
Black Isle, 449.
Black Loch, 159.
Black Mount, 300.
Blackness, 135.
Blackness House, 135.
Black Rock, 429.
Blackshiels, 54.
Black Spout, 340, 466.
Blackstone, 204, 208.
Black Stone of Odin, 486.
Black Turnpike, Edinburgh, 114.
Black Water, 264, 459, 466.
Blackwood, 175.
Blackwood Hill, 36.
Blackwood House, 36.
Black Wood of Rannoch, 343.
Bladenoch, 241.
Bladenoch Water, 236.
Blair, 216.
Blair Castle, 341, 346.
Blair Hill, 379.
Blairadam House, 346.
Blair-Athole, 341.
Blairbeth, 164.
Blairdrummond, 321.
Blairessan Spouthead, 147
Blairgowrie, 378, 379.
Blairhill, 350.
Blairhoyle, 321.
Blairingone, 350.
Blairlogie, 345.
Blairlogie Castle, 345.
Blairmore, 249.
Blairquhan Castle, 244.
Blairs College, 396.
Blair Street, Edinburgh, 114.
Blairvockie House, 306.
Blalowne, 365.
Blane Water, 147.
Blantyre, 161.
Blantyre Farm, 161, 170.
Blantyre House, 161.
Blantyre Priory, 161.
Blantyre Works, 161.
Blarrenoch Cottage, 306.
Blebo Crags, 364.
Blelack, 398.
Blenheim Place, Edinburgh, 104.
Blervie, 416.
Blind Asylum, Edinburgh, 119.
Blind Asylum, Glasgow, 184.
Bloody Bay, 289.
Bluidy Neuk, 162.
Blythswood House, 200.
Blythswood Square, Glasgow, 194.
Blythswood Testimonial, Renfrew, 199.
Boarhills, 369.
Boat Cave, 293.
Boath House, 418.
Bocastle, 315.
Bocastle Bridge, 321.
Boddom Castle, 408.
Bodsbeck, 61.
Bogany Point, 256.
Boghall Castle, 26.
Boghead House, 142.
Bogie House, 362.
Bogie Water, 412.
Bogrie Tower, 35.
Bogside, 346.
Boharm, 411.
Boldside, 53.
Boleskine House, 429.
Bolfracks House, 311.
Bon-Accord, 394.
Bona-Ferry, 427.
Bonally, 29.
Bonar Bridge, 456.
Bonchester Hill, 74.
Bonessan, 293.
Bonhard House, 334.
Bonhill, 152.
Bonhill Place, 152.
Bonjedward, 77.
Bonjedward House, 77.
Bonnington, 134.
Bonnington House, 165.
Bonnington Linn, 165
Bonnymuir, 142.
Bonnyrigg, 44.
Bonshaw Tower, 21.
Bonskeid, 342.
Boquhan, 146.
Boquhan Glen, 146.
Boquhan Place, 147.
Border Counties Railway, 72.
Bore Stane, Edinburgh, 120.
Bore Stone, Bannockburn, 138.
Borgie Water, 472.
Borgue, 239, 464.
Borland Castle, 220.
Borough Head, 237.
Borough Moor, Edinburgh, 120.
Borreraig, 442.
Borrodale House, 434.
Borrowstownness, 135.
Borthwick, 54.
Borthwick Castle, 54.
Borthwick Water, 69, 70.
Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, 129.
Botanic Garden, Glasgow, 192.
Bothwell, 174.
Bothwell Bridge, 173.
Bothwell Castle, 174.
Bothwell Street, Glasgow, 194.
Bothwellhaugh, 173.
Bourjo, 63.
Bow Castle, 53.
Bowden, 66.
Bower House, 2.
Bowerhope Law, 58.
Bowermadden, 470.
Bower Tower, 470.
Bowhill, 59.
Bowland, 56.
Bowland Bridge, 56.
Bowland House, 56.
Bowling Bay, 137, 150.
Bowmont Water, 78, 84.
Bowmore, 282.
Bowness, 22.
Boyndlie, 410.
Boyne, xviii.
Boyne Castle, 413.
Boyne's Mill, 413.
Braal Castle, 467.
Brabboch, 205.
Brabstermire, 468.
Bracadale, 441.
Brackley Castle, 396.
Bracklin, 316.
Braco, 325.
Braco Burn, 410.
Braeheads, 66, 80, 171.
Braemar Castle, 400.
Brae Moray, 417.
Brae Tulloch, 425.

Digitized by Google

Braes of Abernethy, 425.
Braes of Balquhidder, 323.
Braes of Doune, 146, 317.
Braes of Glenorchy, 273.
Braes of Ogilvie, 325.
Brahan Castle, 452.
Braid Hills, 120.
Braidwood, 157.
Braidwood House, 157.
Bran Water, 337.
Brandir Pass, 273.
Branxholm House, 70.
Brawell, 467.
Braxfield, 155, 164.
Breadalbane, xviii.
Brechin, 383.
Brechin Castle, 383.
Brechin Cathedral, 384.
Breckness House, 484.
Breda House, 403.
Bressay, 489.
Bridekirk, 31.
Bridesness, 487.
Bridgegate, Glasgow, 189.
Bridgend, 151, 202, 282.
Bridge of Alford, 403.
Bridge of Allan, 318.
Bridge of Dee, 239.
Bridge of Drip, 316.
Bridge of Dun, 377.
Bridge of Earn, 328.
Bridge of Etrish, 423.
Bridge of Feugh, 397.
Bridge of Frew, 146.
Bridge of Gruidie, 459.
Bridge of Potarch, 397.
Bridge of Roy, 433.
Bridge of Shin, 472.
Bridge of Sighs, Glasgow, 183.
Bridge of Struey, 456.
Bridge of Tilt, 341.
Bridge of Turk, 315.
Bridge of Waith, 483.
Bridge of Weir, 208.
Bridge Street, Glasgow, 196.
Bridgeton, 385.
Brig o' Balgownie, Aberdeen, 395.
Brigton, 381.
Brim's Ness, 468.
Brisbane House, 211.
Brishmeall, 439.
Bristo, 93.
Bristo Place, Edinburgh, 120.
Bristo Port, Edinburgh, 121.
Bristo Street, Edinburgh, 118, 120.
British Linen Co.'s Bank, Edinburgh, 123.
British Linen Co.'s Bank, Glasgow, 186.
Broach, 242.
Broad Street, Aberdeen, 393.
Broad Street, Stirling, 140.
Broadchapel, 39.
Broadfield, 201.
Broadford, 438.
Broadford, Aberdeen, 392.
Broadford Bay, 437.
Broadford Water, 438.
Broadmeadows, 59.
Brochel Castle, 438, 461.
Brock's Brae, 138.
Brodick, 262.
Brodick Bay, 262.
Brodick Castle, 262.
Brodie House, 417.
Brogar Bridge, 484.
Brokencross Moor, 175.
Brookfield, 176.
Broomhall, 347.
Broomhill, 171.
Broomholm, 71.
Broomielaw, Glasgow, 194.
Broomley, 152.
Broomrig, 35.
Brora, 466.
Brora Water, 466.
Brough Lodge, 490.
Brough of Birsay, 485.
Brough Vale, 490.
Broughton, 45.
Broughton, Edinburgh, 130.
Broughton Burn, 49.
Broughton Park, Edinburgh, 130.
Broughton Place, Edinburgh, 130.
Broughton Street, Edinburgh, 127, 130.
Broughty Ferry, 388.
Brow, 32.
Brown Carrick Hill, 245.
Brownhill, 171.
Brown Hills, 261.
Brownhills, 366.
Brownlee, 171.
Brown Square, Edinburgh, 93, 121.
Broxburn, 5, 141.
Broxmouth, 5.
Bruar Water, 341.
Brucefield, 346.
Bruce's Castle, 138, 343.
Bruch-na-Frea, 440.
Bruich, 325.
Brunstain House, 43.
Brunstane Castle, 45.
Brunswark Hill, 21.
Brunswick Street, Glasgow, 185, 187.
Bruntsfield Links, Edinburgh, 120.
Brux, 403.
Buachaille, 292.
Buachaille-Etive, 274, 301.
Buccleuch, 62.
Buccleuch Place, Edinburgh, 121.
Buchan, xviii.
Buchan Street, Glasgow, 193.
Buchanan Church, 305.
Buchanan House, 148.
Buchanan Street, Glasgow, 197.
Buchanan's Monument, Killearn, 147.
Buchanan's Tower, 140.
Buchan-ness, 408.
Buchan's Croft, 233.
Buchanstone, 410.
Buchany, 312.
Buck of Cabrach, 403.
Buckhaven, 358.
Buckie, 413.
Buckie Lodge, 413.
Buckingham Terrace, Glasgow, 192.
Bucklaw, 409.
Bucklyvie, 146.
Buck's Head Hotel, Glasgow, 189.
Buckwood, 58.
Buddon-ness, 389.
Bulttie Castle, 233.
Bulcholie Castle, 469.
Bullers of Buchan, 408.
Bullock Point, 255.
Bullrue, 255.
Bunawe, 274.
Bunchrew, 451.
Bunkle Burn, 12.
Bunness, 491.
Burgar House, 485.
Burghhead, 416.
Burghhead Promontory, 416.
Burghs of Scotland xvii.
Burgie Castle, 411.
Burgie House, 416.
Burleigh Castle, 352.
Burn House, 386.
Burness Toll, 407.
Burnfoot, 71.
Burnhouse, 53.
Burnmouth, 1, 71.
Burn of Vat, 398.
Burns' Mausoleum, Dumfries, 33.
Burns' Monument, Alloway, 245.
Burns' Monument, Edinburgh, 99.
Burns' Monument, Perth, 330.

Digitized by Google

Burnside, 175, 335, 382, 412.
Burntisland, 360.
Burnt Islands, 255.
Burnwell, 222.
Burravoe, 491.
Burray, 482.
Burrelton, 378.
Busby, 220, 229.
Bush, 45.
Bute, 256.
Buteshire, xi.
Buttergask, 325.
Butterstone House, 378.
Butterstone Loch, 378.
Butt of Lewis, 445.
Butturich Castle, 304.
Buxburn, 401.
Byth House, 406.

Cadboll Castle, 455.
Cadder, 144.
Caddon Water, 51.
Cadzow Burn, 173.
Cadzow Castle, 171, 172.
Cadzow Forest, 172.
Caerlanrig, 69, 72.
Caerlaverock Castle, 32, 33.
Caerwinning Hill, 216.
Caidreach House, 442.
Cairn-a-quheen, 399.
Cairnban, 276.
Cairnbeddie, 377.
Cairnbroe, 155.
Cairnbulg Castle, 410.
Cairnburgbeg, 290.
Cairnburgmore, 290.
Cairn Cuildich, 294, 295.
Cairndow, 252.
Cairness, 409.
Cairneyhill, 347.
Cairnfield, 413.
Cairngorms, 400.
Cairngreen Hill, 364.
Cairnharrow Hill, 235.
Cairnhill, 160, 222.
Cairnie, 359.
Cairnie Lodge, 365.
Cairnies, 333.
Cairnkinna Mountain, 36.
Cairnoch, 456.
Cairn Piot, 232.
Cairnryan, 242.
Cairn-Scourach, 427.
Cairn-Shae, 392.
Cairnsmore, 236.
Cairnsmuir, 236.
Cairntable, 25.
Cairn Water, 35, 37.
Cairston Church, 485.
Caisteal-nan-Conn, 289.
Calthness, xii., 464.
Caitnish, 273.
Cakemuir Castle, 54.
Calava Bay, 477.
Caldarven House, 148.
Caldate, 483.
Calder House, 29.
Calder Iron Works, 155.
Calder Water, 215, 414.
Calderbank, 162.
Caldergrove, 162.
Calderside, 161, 162.
Calderwood Castle, 162.
Caldew River, 18.
Caldron Linn, 351.
Caldwell House, 215.
Caledonian Antiquities, xxii.
Caledonian Bank, Inverness, 419.
Caledonian Canal, 427.
Caledonian Potteries, Glasgow, 185.
Caledonian Railway, 18, 142, 145, 154, 161, 226.
Caledonian Tribes, Ancient, xxii., xxiii.
Calf Sound, 487.
Calgarry Bay, 285.
Calgarry Castle, 290.
Callander, 316.
Callander House, 136.
Callander Railway, 311.
Callintraive Pier, 255.
Calloch Point, 290.
Callow House, 255, 259.
Cally House, 235.
Calnadulach, 270.
Calrossie House, 454.
Calton, Edinburgh, 97.
Calton Burying-ground, Edinburgh, 97, 99.
Calton Convening Rooms, Edinburgh, 97.
Calton Hill, Edinburgh, 86, 90, 93, 96, 97, 98.
Calvy Water, 401.
Cambo House, 369.
Cambridge Street, Glasgow, 193.
Cambus, 345.
Cambusdoon, 219.
Cambuskenneth Abbey, 344.
Cambuslang, 162.
Cambusmore, 316.
Cambusnethan, 158.
Cambusnethan House, 158.
Cambus Wallace, 26.
Camelon, 137, 145.
Cameron Bridge, 355, 358.
Cameron House, 304.
Cameron's Stone, 225.
Camilla Loch, 357.
Camlachie, 174.
Campbell Street, Glasgow, 190.
Campbell's Warehouses, Glasgow, 187.
Campbelton, 267, 268, 419.
Campbelton Loch, 267.
Camperdown House, 373.
Camphill, 227.
Camp Knowe, 161.
Cample Water, 30, 36.
Campmoor, 379.
Campsaile Bay, 248.
Campsie, 144.
Campsie Fells, 138, 144.
Campsie Junction, 143.
Campsie Linn, 335, 376.
Camps Water, 24.
Camriack, 425.
Camsnagiash Bay, 305.
Camstradden House, 305.
Camus-Eskan, 153.
Camustane Hill, 389.
Camusunary, 439.
Canaan, 120.
Candacraig House, 404.
Candecaill, 398.
Cander Water, 175.
Candick Head, 482.
Candlemakers' Row, Edinburgh, 118.
Candlerigg Street, Glasgow, 187.
Canisp Mountain, 475.
Canna, 437.
Cannich Water, 456.
Canonbie, 71.
Canongate, Edinburgh, 88, 90, 93, 99.
Canongate Church, Edinburgh, 99, 116.
Canongate Tolbooth, Edinburgh, 115.
Canonmills, 130.
Canon Street, Glasgow, 183, 185.
Cantray, 419.
Canty Bay, 14.
Cap and Feather Close, Edinburgh, 113.
Capelrig, 229.
Cape Wrath, 479.
Caprington Castle, 222.
Caputh, 335.
Cara, 283.
Caraldston Castle, 384.
Carberry Hill, 2, 8.
Carbeth House, 147.
Carbeth-Guthrie, 147.
Carbost, 439.
Carbrock, 145.
Carby Hill, 73.

Digitized by Google

Carden, 230, 411.
Cardenden, 357.
Cardonald, 205.
Cardonald Mills, 205.
Cardoness Castle, 235.
Cardoness House, 335.
Cardrona, 50.
Cardroes, 152.
Cardross House, 146.
Carfin, 159, 170.
Cargen, 230.
Cargenholm, 230.
Cargen Water, 230.
Cargill, 378.
Carham, 82, 83.
Carham Burn, 81.
Carham Hall, 83.
Carlebar, 228.
Carleton, 243.
Carlinwark House, 233.
Carlinwark Loch, 233.
Carlisle, 18, 30, 69.
Carlonan Linn, 252.
Carlton Terrace, Edinburgh, 104.
Carluke, 157.
Carmel Bank, 221.
Carmel Water, 218, 220.
Carmichael, 27.
Carmichael Park, 27.
Carmiston House, 19.
Carmunnock, 229.
Carmyle, 162.
Carnasarie Castle, 276.
Carnavaddy, 473.
Carnaveron, 403.
Carn Chellain, 277.
Carnies, 333.
Carnock, 347.
Carnock Ravine, 147.
Carnousie, 406.
Carnoustie, 389.
Carnwath, 28.
Carnwath House, 28.
Caroline Park, 120.
Caroy Inn, 439.
Carr Bridge, 423.
Carr Burn, 400.
Carradale, 266.
Carrick, x.
Carrick Castle, 250.
Carriden, 135, 136.
Carrol Rock, 466.
Carron Bridge, 37.
Carron Iron Works, 138.
Carron Water, 37, 137, 145, 387, 461.
Carr Point, 461.
Carr Rock, 369.
Carrubber's Close, Edinburgh, 114.
Carruchan, 230.
Carruth, 208.
Carrybrough House, 422.
Carsaig Arches, 296.
Carse, 382.
Carse Bay, 230.
Carsegill, 71.
Carsegownie House, 382.
Carse of Gowrie, 372.
Carsethorn, 230.
Carskey, 382.
Carskey Bay, 281.
Carslogie, 365.
Carsphairn, 232.
Carstairs, 27, 28.
Carstairs House, 27.
Carterbar, 74.
Carter Fell, 75.
Carterhaugh, 58.
Cartland Crags, 167.
Cartsburn, 202.
Cartsdyke, 202.
Cartside Cottage, 229.
Cart Water, 200.
Carwood, 26.
Caskieben, 402.
Cassilis House, 245.
Cassley Bridge, 474.
Cassley Water, 474.
Castle, 244.
Castle, Edinburgh, 87, 88, 90, 109, 110, 118, 132.
Castle, St. Andrews, 367, 368.
Castlebank, 155, 169, 417.
Castle Barns, Edinburgh, 108.
Castle Campbell, 350.
Castlecary, 143.
Castle Cole, 466.
Castle Craig, 450.
Castle Dangerous, 169.
Castle Douglas, 233.
Castle Downreay, 471.
Castle Esplanade, Edinburgh, 109.
Castle Forbes, 403.
Castle Fraser, 402.
Castlegate, Berwick, 2.
Castlegate, Lanark, 156.
Castle Girnigoe, 469.
Castle Gower, 233.
Castle Grant, 425.
Castle Green, 151.
Castle Head, 205.
Castle Hill, 39, 152, 156, 164, 175, 199, 213, 219, 220, 417, 419, 488.
Castle Hill House, 347.
Castle Hill, Aberdeen, 394.
Castle Hill, Dundee, 375.
Castle Hill, Edinburgh, 88 108.
Castle Hill, Inverness, 419.
Castle Hill, Lochmaben, 156.
Castle Huntly, 373.
Castle Kennedy, 238.
Castle Kennedy Loch, 237.
Castle Lachlan, 254.
Castle Law, 328.
Castle Leod, 453.
Castle Loch, 39.
Castle Maina, 175.
Castle Maoil, 438.
Castle Menzies, 311.
Castlemilk, 21, 163.
Castle-na-Churn, 298.
Castle-na-Coir, 474.
Castle Newe, 404.
Castle Place, Edinburgh, 108.
Castle Qua, 167.
Castle of Doga, 289.
Castle Rachal, 287.
Castle Rock, Edinburgh,88, 89.
Castle Roy, 425.
Castles, 291.
Castle Semple House, 215.
Castle Semple Loch, 214.
Castle Shuna, 297.
Castle Sinclair, 469.
Castle Spynie, 451.
Castle Stalker, 297, 446.
Castle Stewart, 242, 419.
Castle Street, Aberdeen, 392.
Castle Street, Dundee, 374.
Castle Street, Edinburgh, 124.
Castle Street, Glasgow, 182.
Castle Street, Inverness, 419.
Castle Street, Rutherglen, 163.
Castle Swin, 284.
Castle Terrace, Edinburgh, 108.
Castle Tirim, 434.
Castleton, 73, 470.
Castletown, 400.
Castle Urquhart, 427
Castle Varrich, 472.
Castlewigg, 242.
Cataeol, 268.
Catcune Castle, 54.
Caterthun Hills, 384.
Cathcart, 229.
Cathcart Castle, 229.
Cathcart House, 229.
Cathcart Square, Greenock, 203.
Cathedral, Aberdeen, 395.
Cathedral, Brechin, 384.
Cathedral, Chanonry, 450.
Cathedral, Dornoch, 465.
Cathedral, Dunblane, 317.
Cathedral, Dunkeld, 336.
Cathedral, Elgin, 415.
Cathedral, Glasgow, 184.

Digitized by Google

Cathedral, Iona, 295.
Cathedral, Kirkwall, 484.
Cathedral, St. Andrews, 367.
Cathedral Street, Glasgow, 185.
Cathkin, 162, 163.
Cathkin House, 163.
Catlaw, 380.
Catrail, 56, 70.
Catrine, 224.
Catrine House, 224.
Catter House, 148.
Cattle Market, Edinburgh, 118.
Cattle Market, Glasgow, 183.
Cauldron Linn, 351.
Causewayhead, 312, 344.
Cava, 482.
Cavens, 231.
Cave of Gold, 443.
Cave of the Kettle, 446.
Cavers, 68.
Cavers House, 68.
Caverton, 77.
Cawdor, 418.
Cawdor Castle, 418.
Cellardykes, 369, 370.
Central Bank, Perth, 330.
Central Grampians, 342.
Central Lowlands, 131.
Ceres, 365.
Ceres Water, 365.
Cessford, 77.
Cessnock House, 222.
Cessnock Water, 218, 222.
Chalmers's Close, Edinburgh, 114.
Chalmers's Free Church, Dundee, 375.
Chambers's Institution, Peebles, 47.
Champfleurie, 135.
Chanonry, 449.
Chanonry Cathedral, 450.
Chanonry Ferry, 448.
Chanonry Point, 448.
Chapel, Wardlaw Hill, 451.
Chapel Garioch, 410.
Chapel Hill, 43, 136, 150.
Chapel House, 364.
Chapel Knowe, 65.
Chapel Park, 85.
Chapel Royal, Stirling, 140.
Chapelton, 377.
Charles II.'s Monument, Edinburgh, 112.
Charles Street, Edinburgh, 121.
Charleston, 347.
Charleston of Aboyne, 397.
Charleton, 359, 366, 377, 383.
Charleston House, 383.
Charlotte Place, Edinburgh, 124.
Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, 124.
Charlotte Street, Edinburgh, 105.
Charlotte Street, Leith, 128.
Chatelherault, 172.
Cheese Well, 51.
Chessels's Court, Edinburgh, 115.
Chesters, 74.
Chesthill, 309.
Cheviots, 74, 75.
Chillingham Castle, 84.
Chirnside, 12.
Chisholm's Pass, 458.
Christ's Kirk Hill, 412.
Chryston, 155, 160.
Churches in Scotland, xx.
Church Street, Dumbarton, 151.
Church Street, Inverness, 419.
Cir Vohr, 263.
City Bazaar, Glasgow, 187.
City Cross, Edinburgh, 113.
City Hall, Glasgow, 187.
City Hall, Perth, 330.
City of Glasgow Bank, Glasgow, 187, 189.
City Workhouse, Edinburgh, 120.
Clachan Sound, 277.
Clachben, 278.
Clachlands, 261.
Clachnaharry, 451.
Clackmannan, 346.
Clackmannan Tower, 346.
Clackmannan Palace, 346.
Clackmannanshire, xi.
Claddens, 143.
Cladich, 271.
Claig Castle, 283.
Clairstran Hall, 484.
Clamshell Cave, 292.
Clangour, 175.
Clanyard Castle, 237.
Clareinch, 305.
Clarencefield, 32.
Clarendon Crescent, Edinburgh, 126.
Claremont Crescent, Glasgow, 193.
Claremont Street, Edinburgh, 127.
Claremont Street, Glasgow, 193.
Clarilaw, 62.
Clarkston, 136.
Clashmore Inn, 465.
Clatchard Crag, 354.
Clathick, 324.
Clatt, 410.
Clatto, 366.
Clava Plain, 419.
Claverhouse, 373.
Claypots Castle, 388.
Cleat House, 487.
Cleghorn House, 156.
Cleghorn Road, 156.
Cleish, 346.
Cleish House, 346.
Cleland House, 158.
Cleland Testimonial, Glasgow, 191.
Clerkington, 16.
Clerk Street, Edinburgh, 117.
Clermiston, 133.
Clett Rock, 470.
Cleugh Burn, 224.
Cleughearn, 162.
Cliffdale, 486.
Clifton, 301.
Clifton Hall, 141.
Clifton Hill, 155.
Clippens, 214.
Cloch Lighthouse, 210.
Clochfoldich, 338.
Clocksbriggs, 377.
Cloghill, 402.
Clonaig, 259.
Cloncaird Castle, 244.
Closeburn, 36.
Closeburn Castle, 36.
Closeburn Hall, 36.
Closters Burn, 470.
Clova, 403.
Clovenford, 51.
Cluany, 430.
Cluden Water, 34, 35.
Clunie, 338.
Clunie Bridge, 357.
Clunie House, 399.
Clunie Loch, 378.
Clunie Mills, 357.
Clunie Water, 400.
Cluny, 340, 412.
Cluny Castle, 402, 424.
Clyde, The River, 149, 150, 155.
Clyde Iron Works, 170.
Clydesdale, 23, 145, 154.
Clydesdale Bank, Edinburgh, 124.
Clydesdale Bank, Glasgow, 190.
Clydesgrove, 170.
Clydeville, 167.
Clyne, 464, 466.
Clyth Castle, 467.
Coalsnaughton, 342.
Coalston, 16.
Coaltown, 360.
Coasts of Scotland, ix., x.

Digitized by Google

Coatbridge, 159.
Coates Crescent, Edinburgh, 124.
Coates House, Edinburgh, 125.
Coates Villas, Edinburgh, 122.
Coats, 155.
Coatshill, 161.
Coatt, 71.
Cobairdy, 413.
Cobbler Mountain, 250.
Cobinshaw Reservoir, 28.
Cochrane Street, Glasgow, 182.
Cockairney, 356.
Cock Bridge, 404.
Cockburnspath, 4, 5.
Cockenzie, 8.
Cockhill, 311.
Cockpen House, 53.
Cockum Water, 53.
Coe Water, 302.
Coigach, xviii.
Coilantogle Ford, 315.
Coilholm Wood, 224.
Coilsfield, 224.
Coiltie Water, 428.
Coinich House, 298.
Coinich Water, 298.
Coinsletter, 274.
Coir-nan-Uriskin, 313.
Coldingham, 10.
Coldstream, 83.
Colin, 30.
Colin Hill, 176.
Colinsburgh, 359.
Colinswell, 360.
Colinton, 29.
Colinton House, 29.
Collpole, 280.
Coll, 290.
Collace, 378.
Collairney Castle, 354.
College Church, Aberdeen, 395.
College Church, Glasgow, 185.
College Close, Falkland, 363.
College Street, Glasgow, 185.
Collessie, 354.
Colliston, 407.
Collin, 240.
Collin's Cairn, 277.
Colliston, 390.
Colliston House, 390.
Colmonell, 243.
Colonia, 156.
Colonsay, 283.
Colport Ferry, 249.
Colquhalzie House, 326.
Colquhony Castle, 404.
Colquhony Inn, 404.
Coltbridge, 122.
Coltness, 158.
Columbia Street, Glasgow, 190.
Colvend, 233.
Colzean Castle, 244.
Colzium Castle, 143.
Colzium House, 143.
Comely Green, Edinburgh, 104.
Comiston House, 29.
Comlongan Castle, 32.
Commerce of Scotland, xvi., xvii.
Commercial Bank, Edinburgh, 124.
Commercial Bank, Glasgow, 197.
Compstone Castle, 239.
Compstone House, 239.
Comrie, 324.
Comrie Castle, 310.
Comrie House, 324.
Comyn's Tower, 432.
Conan Bridge, 452.
Conan House, 452.
Conan Water, 452, 459.
Cona's Vale, 302.
Condie, 328.
Condorrat, 145.
Coneyhill, 318.
Congregational Chapel, Glasgow, 191.
Connage, 411.
Connel Ferry, 274.
Cononsyth, 389.
Conry Water, 401.
Constitution Road, Dundee, 375.
Constitution Street, Leith, 128.
Content, 219.
Contin, 459.
Conveth Mill, 377.
Coranlee, 253.
Corbelly, 230.
Corbet House, 77.
Corbiehall, 27.
Cordale, 149.
Coreen Hill, 401.
Corehill, 325.
Corehouse Castle, 166.
Corehouse Mansion, 166.
Corgarff Castle, 401, 404.
Corichbad, 301.
Corkindale Law, 228.
Cormorants' Cave, 293.
Corncocklemoor, 39.
Corn Exchange, Dundee, 374.
Corn Exchange, Edinburgh, 117.
Corn Exchange, Glasgow, 194.
Cornhill, 84, 413.
Corodale, 446.
Corpach, 427, 431, 432.
Corporation Halls, Glasgow, 193.
Corra Linn, 165–167.
Corrachree, 398.
Corrah Castle, 231, 232.
Corran Ferry, 299.
Corrichie, 396.
Corrie, 262.
Corriemony, 428.
Corriemony House, 429.
Corriemuckloch Inn, 337.
Corriemulzie Burn, 400.
Corriemulzie Cottage, 400.
Corrievreckan, 279.
Corrigo Mountains, 456.
Corrisel, 236.
Corryarrick, 430.
Corrybrough House, 423.
Corryvarligan Pass, 435.
Corsancone Hill, 220.
Corsback Burn, 468.
Corsbie, 236.
Corscleugh Inn, 60.
Corse, 413.
Corse Castle, 398.
Corsewall Castle, 238.
Corsewall House, 238.
Corsewall Point, 238.
Corsock, 232, 234.
Corstorphine, 92, 133.
Corstorphine Hill, 125, 131, 133.
Corstorphine House, 13?.
Corstoun, 352.
Cortachy Castle, 381.
Corwar, 243.
Cosheville Inn, 309.
Costa Head, 485.
Cothal Mills, 401.
Cottack, 35.
Coul, 359, 459.
Coull, 398.
Coull Castle, 398.
Coulmony House, 418.
Countesswells, 396.
Counties of Scotland, xvii., xviii.
County Buildings, Inverness, 419.
County Buildings, Perth, 329.
County Hall, Edinburgh, 111, 118.
County Rooms, Aberdeen, 393.
County Square, Edinburgh, 111.
Cour House, 266.
Courance, 39.
Courthill, 461.
Court Knowe, 227.
Court of Session, Edinburgh, 112.
Court-Rooms, Dundee, 374.
Cove, 11, 249, 388, 390.
Cove House, 20.

Digitized by Google

Cove-a-Chiaran, 267.
Covenant Close, Edinburgh, 113.
Covesea Hill, 416.
Covesea Skerries, 416.
Covington, 27.
Covington Mill, 27.
Cowal, xviii., 256.
Cowcaddens, Glasgow, 190, 191.
Cowden, 350.
Cowdenbeath, 357.
Cowdenknowes, 65.
Cowgate, Dundee, 375.
Cowgate, Edinburgh, 93, 111, 114, 116, 117, 118.
Cowgate, Mauchline, 223.
Cowglen, 226.
Cowhill House, 35.
Cowie House, 387.
Cowie Water, 387.
Cowie's Linn, 46.
Cowie's Linn Burn, 43.
Cowlairs, 143, 144.
Cowthalley Castle, 28.
Coylet, 253.
Coylton, 224.
Craibstone House, 402.
Craig, 221, 243, 384, 403.
Craig Castle, 384.
Craig Hill, 230.
Craiganoin Hill, 423.
Craig-Clunie, 399.
Craigcrook, 125, 131.
Craigdhu, 424.
Craigdow, 242.
Craigellachie, 423, 426.
Craigend Castle, 147.
Craigendarroch, 398.
Craigends, 214.
Craigengower, 245.
Craigfoodie, 365.
Craigforth, 146, 321.
Craiggowan, 399.
Craighall, 132, 365, 379.
Craighead, 161, 170.
Craighead Hill, 242.
Craig Hill, 230, 231.
Craigholm, 360.
Craigie, 222, 364, 388.
Craigie Burn, 41.
Craigie Castle, 222.
Craigie Hill, 131, 344.
Craigiebairn, 146.
Craigiebarns, 337, 339.
Craigielands, 23.
Craiglaw, 236.
Craigleith Quarry, 125, 131.
Craigloch, 379.
Craiglockhart Castle, 157.
Craiglockhart Hill, 30.
Craiglockhart House, 29.
Craigmaddie, 150.
Craigmile, 397.
Craigmill, 344.
Craigmillar Castle, 43.
Craigmon, 458.
Craigmore, 266, 320.
Craig-na-cohelig, 322.
Craig-na-feile, 443.
Craignavean, 285.
Craignefielin, 480.
Craigneil Castle, 243.
Craignethan Castle, 171.
Craignish Castle, 278.
Craignish Point, 278.
Craignure, 287.
Craigo, 385.
Craigo House, 385.
Craig of Stenton, 335.
Craigora, 427.
Craig-Phadric, 428, 449.
Craigree, 323.
Craig Rossie Hill, 327.
Craigroy, 459.
Craigroyston, 306.
Craigs of Kyle, 246.
Craigstone Castle, 406.
Craigthornhill, 175.
Craigtolly, 459.
Craigton, 205.
Craigvinean Hill, 337.
Craig-Youzie, 392.
Crail, 369.
Crailing, 77.
Cramond, 131.
Cramond Bridge, 131.
Cramond House, 132.
Cramond Iron Works, 132.
Cramond Island, 132.
Cramond Regis, 131.
Crarae Inn, 254.
Crask of Aigas, 450.
Crathes Castle, 396.
Crathie, 399.
Crawford, 24.
Crawfordjohn, 25.
Crawford Priory, 354.
Crawfurdland Castle, 221.
Crawick Water, 38.
Crayinch, 304.
Cree Water, 236.
Creetown, 235.
Creggan Ferry, 253, 254.
Creich, 464.
Creran Water, 297.
Crescents, Glasgow, 193.
Crianlarich, 300.
Crichie, 409.
Crichie Hill, 405.
Crichie House, 409.
Crichton, 54.
Crichton Castle, 54.
Crichton Royal Institution, 33.
Crichup Linn, 36.
Criech Castle, 354.
Crieff, 325.
Criffel, 231.
Crimond, 409.
Crimondmogate, 409.
Crinan Canal, 259.
Cringletie, 46.
Crochiel, 456.
Crocketford, 232.
Croftenges, 149.
Crofthead, 227.
Croftinloan, 340.
Crofton Hall, 155.
Cromalt Hills, 474.
Cromarty, 450.
Cromarty Frith, 450.
Cromarty Hill, 450.
Cromarty House, 450.
Cromartyshire, xii.
Crombie Castle, 412.
Crombie House, 347.
Cromdale, 426.
Cromdale Hill, 425.
Cromlix, 317.
Crook Inn, 49.
Crook of Devon, 351.
Crook Water, 385.
Crook's Pow, 230.
Crookston, 227.
Crookston Castle, 227.
Crookston House, 55.
Cross-Arthurlee, 228.
Crossbank, 170.
Crossbasket, 162.
Crosscauseway, Edinburgh, 117.
Crossford, 170.
Crossgates, 356.
Crosshill, 164, 244.
Crosslee, 53.
Crosslet, 150.
Crossmichael, 234.
Crossmount, 343.
Crossmyloof, 227.
Crossraguel Abbey, 244.
Cross Steeple, Glasgow, 188.
Cross Well, Linlithgow, 134.
Croulin Islands, 461.
Crowe Burn, 456.
Crown, The, Inverness, 420.
Crown Room, Edinburgh Castle, 110.
Crown Street, Glasgow, 196.
Croy, 143.
Cruach Lussa, 260.
Cruden, 408.
Cruden Water, 407.
Crugleton Castle, 241.
Cuan Sound, 277.

Digitized by Google

Cuchullin Mountains, 440.
Cuckold le Roi Hill, 136.
Cuil Bay, 298.
Culbin Sands, 418.
Culbleen Hill, 398.
Culdees, The, xxi.
Culfargie, 355.
Culhorn House, 237.
Cull, 252.
Cullalo Hills, 357.
Cullen, 418.
Cullen House, 418.
Cullen Park, 176.
Culloden House, 419.
Culloden Moor, 411, 419.
Culross, 346, 347, 427.
Culross Abbey House, 347.
Culroy, 242.
Culter, 26.
Culter Burn, 396.
Culter House, 396.
Culter Water, 26.
Culton, 133.
Cultoquhey, 232.
Cults, 364.
Cults House, 396.
Cumbernauld, 136, 143, 145.
Cumbernauld House, 143.
Cumbrays, 211, 212.
Cumbria Ancient, xxiii.
Cuminestone, 406.
Cumloden Cottage, 236.
Cummackmore, 377.
Cummertrees, 31, 32.
Cumnock, 226.
Cunney Park, 143.
Cunningham, xi., 217, 218.
Cunoquhie, 354.
Cupar-Angus, 379.
Cupar-Fife, 364.
Cur Water, 254.
Curfew Row, Perth, 330.
Curlinghall, 211.
Curreath, 218.
Currie, 29.
Currie Hill, 29.
Currie House, 52.
Currie Inn, 55.
Cushletter, 439.
Cushnie House, 403.
Custom House, Dundee, 374.
Custom House, Glasgow, 195.
Custom House, Greenock, 203.
Custom House, Leith, 128.
Cuthesvoe, 486.

Daer Water, 23.
Dailly, 243.
Dairsie, 365.
Dairsie Castle, 365.
Dalawoodie, 35.
Dalbeattie, 232.
Dalbeth, 164.
Dalcarinich, 422.
Dalchonzie, 324.
Dalchosnie, 343.
Dalchray, 425.
Dalcork, 472.
Dalcross, 419.
Dalcross Castle, 419.
Daldowie House, 162.
Dalgairn, 365.
Dalgarven, 213
Dalgetty, 356.
Dalgetty Castle, 406.
Dalginross, 324.
Dalguise, 337.
Dalhousie, 53.
Dalhousie Castle, 53.
Dalhousie Street, Glasgow, 190.
Daljarrock, 243.
Dalkeith, 43.
Dalkeith Palace, 43, 44.
Dalkeith Park, 43.
Dall House, 343.
Dallas Lodge, 416.
Dallmore, 425.
Dalmahoy, 29.
Dalmahoy Hill, 29.
Dalmally, 272.
Dalmarnock, 164, 334.
Dalmarnock House, 164.
Dalmellington, 246.
Dalmeny, 132.
Dalmeny Park, 132.
Dalmonach Printfields, 152.
Dalmuir, 150.
Dalnacardoch, 339, 423.
Dalnagarrie, 422.
Dalnain Water, 423.
Dalnaspidal, 423.
Dalness, 274.
Daineas Fall, 274.
Dalnotter Hill, 150.
Dalnowhinnie, 397.
Dalquharn, 149, 377.
Dalquharran Castle, 243.
Dalree, 281, 300.
Dalreoch, 149.
Dalriach, 425.
Dairiada, xxiii., xxiv.
Dalrusdhain, 267.
Dalry, 216, 235.
Dalry House, 20.
Dalrymple, 245.
Dalscairth, 230.
Dalserf, 171.
Dalserf House, 171.
Dalswinton, 35.
Dalton, 32.
Dalvait, 149.
Dalvait Cottage, 1
Dalvey, 418.
Dalwhinnie, 424.
Dalyell, 365.
Dalzell, 158.
Dalzell House, 158.
Damsay, 483.
Daneshalt, 358.
Dargavel, 201.
Darien House, Edinburgh, 120.
Darlinvaroch, 323.
Darnaway Castle, 418.
Darnaway Street, Edinburgh, 123.
Darngaver, 172
Darnhall, 46.
Darnick, 63.
Darnley, 227.
Darvel, 223.
Davar Island, 266.
Davidson's Mains, 131.
Davie Dean's Cottage, Edinburgh, 103.
Daviot, 423.
Daviot Castle, 423.
Daviot House, 423.
Dawick, 49.
Dead Loch, 59.
Dean, 125, 131.
Dean Bridge, Edinburgh, 126, 131.
Dean Castle, 222.
Dean Cemetery, 125.
Dean House, 125.
Dean Water, 380.
Deanside Brae, Glasgow, 183.
Deanston, 316.
Deanston House, 316.
Dechmont Hill, 141, 162.
Deebank, 396, 397.
Dee Castle, 398.
Dee Linn, 400.
Dee River, 395.
Dee Water, 234, 239.
Deer, 409.
Deer Bay, 486.
Deerness, 486.
Deeside, 391, 395.
Deeside Railway, 391.
Deil's Beef Tub, 22, 50.
Delchroy, 425.
Delfour, 424.
Deloraine, 58.
Delvine, 378.
Denbrae, 366.
Denfenella, 386.
Denholm, 73, 74.
Denholm Dean, 74.
Denkenny, 377.
Denmill Castle, 354.
Denny, 144.
Dennyloanhead, 145.

Digitized by Google

Dennyston, 151.
Den of Mains, 373.
Denoon Castle, 377.
Denoon Glen, 381.
Denoven, 145.
Derculich, 338.
Dernoglan Loch, 232.
Dess, 392.
Dess Burn, 397.
Dess Water, 392.
Desswood, 397.
Devar, 267.
Deveron, The River, 406.
Devil's Cauldron, 266, 324.
Devil's Mill, 350.
Devil's Staircase, 301.
Devol's Glen, 201.
Devonshaw, 350.
Devon Water, 345.
Dhu Loch, 398.
Dighty Water, 388, 389.
Dildawn House, 239.
Dillichip, 149.
Dinard Water, 479.
Dingwall, 452.
Dingwall Castle, 96.
Dinnat Burn, 392.
Dinnat Moor, 397.
Din's Dykes, 163.
Dinwoodie, 19, 22.
Dippen, 283.
Dippen Point, 265.
Dippool Water, 155.
Diriemore, 459.
Dirlet Castle, 467.
Dirleton, 14.
Distinct Thorn Hill, 223.
Divach Burn, 429.
Dixon Street, Glasgow, 193.
Dobbie's Loan, Glasgow, 182.
Dochart Water, 308.
Dochfour House, 428.
Dochfour Loch, 428.
Dock Street, Leith, 127.
Dog Isle, 321.
Dog's Ferry, 298.
Dog's Stone, 285
Dollar, 350.
Dollar Academy, 350.
Dollars, 222.
Dolphington, 2.
Don River, 401.
Donaldson's Hospital, Edinburgh, 125, 133.
Donanchroy, 427.
Donavourd, 340.
Donibristle House, 356.
Doon Water, 245, 246.
Doonbrae Cottage, 245.
Doonholm, 219.
Dorback Water, 417.
Dore-Holm, 491.
Dores, 427.
Dores Hill, 379.
Dormont, 32.
Dornadilla, 473.
Dornie, 435.
Dornis, 430.
Dornoch, 465.
Dornoch Cathedral, 465.
Dornoch Frith, 455.
Dornock, 31.
Dorward's House of Refuge, Montrose, 385.
Doughgarroch, 427.
Douglas, 169.
Douglas Burn, 60.
Douglas Castle, 169.
Douglas Park, 161.
Douglas Street, Glasgow, 190.
Douglas Water, 168, 254.
Douglaston, 381.
Doulas, 473.
Douloch, 252.
Doune, 304, 316, 317.
Doune Castle, 317.
Doune Hill, 417.
Doune Lodge, 316.
Doune of Invernochty, 404.
Dowally, 339.
Dowalton Loch, 241.
Dowie Dens of Yarrow, 59.
Downglen, 71.
Down Hill, 249.
Downie Hill, 389.
Downie Park, 381.
Downies, 387.
Draedan Burn, 12.
Dralkies, 422.
Drem, 7.
Drhuim, The, 457.
Drimadown Bay, 264.
Drimaven, 168.
Drimmie, 382.
Drimnin, 289.
Drimnin House, 289.
Drimsynie House, 250.
Drimvirk House, 297.
Drinleah, 464.
Drochil Castle, 46.
Dromore, 237.
Dromore Castle, 237.
Dron, 352, 365.
Drongan Tower, 225
Druidical Antiquities, xxi.
Drum, 396.
Drumalbin, 168.
Drumblair, 413.
Drumburle, 243.
Drumclog, 176.
Drumder Fit, 449.
Drumdnan, 417.
Drumellie, 425.
Drumfin, 289.
Druminnor, 403.
Drumkilbo, 380.
Drumlamford, 243.
Drumlanrig Castle, 37.
Drumley, 225.
Drumlithie, 387.
Drummelzier Castle, 49.
Drummin Castle, 426.
Drummond Castle, 326.
Drummond Hill, 310.
Drummond Place, Edinburgh, 126.
Drummond Street, Edinburgh, 119.
Drummond's Museum, Stirling, 140.
Drumnadrochit, 429.
Drumoak, 391.
Drumochter Forest, 423.
Drumree, 423.
Drums, 201.
Drumsargard Castle, 163.
Drumshanty Moss, 143.
Drumtochty Castle, 386.
Dryburgh, 65, 66.
Dryburgh House, 66.
Dryfe Sands, 22.
Dryfe Water, 22.
Drygate, Glasgow, 178, 179, 182.
Drygrange, 65.
Dryhope Tower, 60.
Drymen, 147.
Drynoch Water, 439.
Dualt Glen, 147.
Duart Bay, 284.
Duart Castle, 287.
Dublin, 167.
Dub's Cauldron, 22.
Dubton, 377, 383.
Dubton House, 383.
Duchall House, 208.
Duchall Place, 208.
Duchrae House, 234.
Duchray Castle, 320.
Duchray Water, 139.
Duddingston, 103.
Duddingston House, 103.
Duddingston Loch, 103.
Dudhope Castle, 374.
Duff House, 407.
Dufftown, 426.
Duffus Castle, 416.
Dugald Stewart's Monument, Edinburgh, 98.
Duirinish, 439.
Duirness, 479.
Duisk Lodge, 243.
Duke Murdoch's Isle, 320.

Digitized by Google

Duke of Gordon's Monument, Aberdeen, 393.
Duke of Wellington's Statue, Edinburgh, 96.
Duke of Wellington's Statue, Glasgow, 186.
Duke of Wellington's Statue, Newabbey, 231.
Duke of York's Statue, Edinburgh, 109.
Duke Street, Edinburgh, 127.
Duke Street, Glasgow, 183.
Duke's Place, Glasgow, 183.
Dull, 310.
Dulnain Water, 423.
Dumbarton, 151, 152.
Dumbarton Castle, 150, 151.
Dumbarton Railway, 149, 152.
Dumbartonshire, xi.
Dumbreck, 205.
Dumbuck, 150.
Dumbuck Hill, 150.
Dumbuck House, 150.
Dumcrief House, 41.
Dumfin, 304.
Dumfries, 33, 34.
Dumfries and Port-Patrick Railway, 231.
Dumfries House, 226.
Dumfries-shire, x.
Dun, 383.
Dun House, 383.
Dunagoilhead, 266.
Dun Alister, 342.
Dunamarle Castle, 347.
Dunans, 258.
Dunaverty, 281.
Dunbar, 5, 6.
Dunbar Castle, 5.
Dunbar House, 6.
Dunbarnie, 328.
Dunbarnie House, 328.
Dunbar'sClose, Edinburgh, 111.
Dunbeath, 467.
Dunbeath Castle, 467.
Dunbeath Water, 467.
Dun-Bhail-an-Righ, 286.
Dunblane, 317.
Dunbog House, 354.
Duncansby Head, 469.
Duncan's Hill, 335.
Duncow, 35.
Duncow Burn, 35.
Duneraggan, 315.
Dun-Creich Hill, 464, 465.
Duncruib, 328.
Duncruin Hill, 148, 304.
Dundaff Hills, 138.
Dundaff Linn, 167.
Dundaleth, 425.
Dundargue Castle, 410.
Dundarrow Castle, 252.
Dundas Castle, 132.
Dundas Street, Edinburgh, 123.
Dundas Street, Glasgow, 191.
Dundee, 373–376.
Dundee and Arbroath Railway, 388.
Dundee Law, 373.
Dundonald, 218.
Dundonald Castle, 218.
Dundreich Hill, 46.
Dundrennan, 240.
Dundrennan Abbey, 240.
Dundrennan House, 240.
Dunduff Castle, 245.
Dundurcus, 425.
Dundyvan, 159.
Duneaton Water, 25.
Dunfallandy, 340.
Dunfermline, 131, 347–349.
Dunfermline Abbey, 348.
Dunfermline Railway, 355.
Dunfillan, 328.
Dunfin, 457.
Dungavel Hill, 25.
Dunglass, 5, 150.
Dunglass Dean, 5.
Dun-I, 294.
Dunian Hill, 74, 75.
Dunipace, 145.
Dunipace House, 145.
Duniphail Castle, 417.
Duniphail House, 417.
Duniquoich, 251.
Dunira House, 323.
Dunkeld, 335–337.
Dunkeld Cathedral, 336.
Dunkeld House, 337.
Dunkeld Railway, 333.
Dunkenny, 381.
Dunleaken, 260.
Dunlop, 221.
Dunlop House, 221.
Dunlop Street, Glasgow, 189.
Dunluskin Hill, 253.
Dunluskin Loch, 253.
Dunmac-Sniachan, 286.
Dunmore, 138, 284.
Dunmore Hill, 324.
Dunmore House, 138.
Dunmyat Hill, 345.
Dunnechtan, 382.
Dunnet, 470.
Dunnet Bay, 470.
Dunnet Head, 470.
Dunnichen, 382.
Dunnichen Hill, 382.
Dunnichen House, 382.
Dunnies, 377.
Dunnikier, 362.
Dunnikier House, 362.
Dunninald House, 384.
Dunning, 328.
Dunnottar Castle, 387.
Dunnottar Church, 387.
Dunnottar House, 387.
Dun o' Deer Hill, 411.
Dunolly Castle, 285.
Dunolly House, 285.
Dunoon, 255, 256.
Dunragget House, 237.
Dunrobin Castle, 466.
Dunrod, 210.
Dunrod Burn, 210.
Dunsappie Loch, 95, 103.
Dunscore, 35.
Dunse, 12, 13.
Dunse Castle, 13.
Dunse Law, 12, 13.
Dunshelt, 353.
Dunsinnan, 377.
Dunsinnan House, 377.
Dunskaith Castle, 437.
Dunskeath Castle, 454.
Dunskeig Hill, 284.
Dunskey Castle, 239.
Dunskey House, 239.
Dunstaffnage Castle, 285, 286.
Duntaulich, 342.
Duntiblae, 144.
Duntocher, 149, 150.
Duntreath Castle, 147.
Duntroon Castle, 278.
Duntulm Castle, 444.
Dunure, 245.
Dunure Castle, 245.
Dunvegan Castle, 441.
Dunvegan Head, 442.
Dupplin Castle, 328.
Dura Den, 365.
Durie House, 358.
Durin, 479.
Duror, 298.
Duror Water, 298.
Durris House, 396.
Durris Tower, 396.
Durrisdeer, 37, 38.
Dusk Water, 216, 242.
Duthill, 423.
Dwarfie Stone, 482.
Dyce, 402.
Dyke, 411.
Dysart, 362.
Dysart House, 362.

Eachaig Water, 254.
Eaglesham, 229.
Earl of Hopetoun's Monument, Edinburgh, 123.
Earl of Hopetoun's Monument, Fifeshire, 354.

Digitized by Google

Earl of Hopetoun's Monument, Garleton Hills, 15.
Earlsferry, 359.
Earlshall House, 368.
Earl's Palace, Kirkwall, 484.
Earl's Seat, 138, 146.
Earlston, 65.
Earlston House, 239.
Early Vale, 46.
Earn Water, 324.
Earnock, 172.
Easdale, 280.
Eassie, 377.
Eastbank, 201.
East Border, 1.
East Calder, 29.
Easter Aberdour, 356.
Easter Elchies House, 426.
Easter Greenock, 202.
Easterhall, 164.
Easter Moniack, 451.
Easter Ross, 455.
Easter Skene, 402.
Eastertyre, 338.
East Fortune, 2.
East Grange, 344.
Easthaven, 389.
East Kilbride, 163.
East Loch Tarbert, 259, 445.
East Lothian, 104.
East Moy, 427.
East Neuk of Fife, 369.
East Newton, 176.
East Norton Place, Edinburgh, 104.
East of Fife Railway, 355.
East Overton, 176.
East Prince's Street Gardens, Edinburgh, 106, 118.
East Register Street, Edinburgh, 96.
East Ross, xviii.
East Wemyss, 362.
Eastwood, 227, 335.
East Yell, 491.
Eathie, 448.
Ebost, 439.
Ecclefechan, 21.
Eccles, 82.
Ecclesiastical Antiquities, xxii.
Echoing Rock, 103.
Echt, 396.
Eckford, 77.
Eday, 487.
Edderachillis, 477.
Edderstone, 52.
Edderton, 455.
Eddlestone, 46.
Eddestone Water, 46.
Eddlewood, 173.
Eddrachalds, 476.
Eden Castle, 406.
Edendon Water, 423.
Eden House, 406.
Edenkillie, 417.
Eden, The River, 18.
Eden Water, 82, 358.
Edenwood, 364.
Edge Hill, 43.
Edgerston, 75.
Edinample, 323.
Edinbanchory, 401.
Edinburgh, 86–130.
Edinburgh Academy, 126.
Edinburgh and Bathgate Railway, 141.
Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, 132, 141, 142, 145.
Edinburgh Castle, 87, 88, 90, 109, 110, 118, 132.
Edinburgh Cemetery, 130.
Edinburgh, History of, 88–94.
Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway, 352, 359, 364.
Edinburghshire, xi.
Edinchip, 323.
Edingight Castle, 413.
Edinglassie House, 404.
Edintore, 414.
Edmonston Castle, 26.
Ednam House, 78.
Ednam Village, 82.
Edradour, 340.
Edradynate, 338.
Edrington Castle, 85.
Edrom, 12.
Education in Scotland, xix.
Edzell Castle, 385.
Eglishay, 486.
Eglinton Castle, 217.
Eigg, 437.
Eildon Hills, 63.
Eicho Castle, 329.
Elderslie, 213.
Elderslie House, 199.
Elder Street, Edinburgh, 127.
Elf House, 216.
Elgin, 414, 415.
Elgin Cathedral, 415.
Elgin Institution, 415.
Elgin Place, Glasgow, 191.
Elginshire, xi.
Elibank, 51.
Elie, 359.
Elie House, 359.
Ellan-Aigas, 457.
Ellan-an-Taggart, 272.
Ellan-a-Vroin, 315.
Ellan-Dheirrig, 258.
Ellandonan Castle, 435.
Ellangowan, 33.
Ellan-Maree, 460.
Ellanmore, 284.
Ellanmunde, 302.
Ellan-na-Beich, 280.
Ellan-na-Naoimh, 471.
Ellan-na-Roan, 472.
Ellan-Riddell, 285.
Ellan-Rorymore, 460.
Ellan-Vhou, 307.
Ellenbank, 239.
Ellen's Isle, 313.
Eller-Holm, 483, 486.
Elliock Burn, 38.
Elliock House, 38.
Elliotson Tower, 215.
Elliot Water, 389.
Ellisland, 35.
Elliston, 62, 141.
Ellon, 408.
Ellon Castle, 408.
Elmbank, 390.
Elmbank Crescent, Glasgow, 193.
Elphin, 475.
Elrick, 402.
Elsieshields, 39.
Elsness, 488.
Elvanfoot, 23, 24.
Elvan Water, 23.
Elvingston, 16.
Elwick, 486, 487.
Emanuel Priory, 136.
Endrickbank, 146.
Endrick Water, 147, 148.
English North-Eastern Railway, 1, 42, 81.
Enhallow, 483.
Enhallow Sound, 483.
Ennerdale, 146.
Enneric Water, 428.
Enterkine, 224.
Enzie, xviii.
Eoligary, 446.
Eorsa, 291.
Erchless Castle, 457.
Ercildoun, 65.
Ericht Water, 379.
Eriska, 296.
Eriskay, 446.
Ernan Water, 401.
Erochkie Water, 340.
Errol, 372.
Errol House, 372.
Erskine, 200.
Erskine Ferry, 200.
Erskine House, 200.
Erskine U. P. Church, Glasgow, 196.
Escairt, 284.
Esk River, 9, 20.
Eskadale House, 457.

Digitized by Google

Eskbank, 42, 43.
Eskdale, xviii.
Eskdalemuir, 71.
Essachossan Glen, 251.
Essiemore Waterfall, 265.
Etal, 84.
Etal Castle, 84.
Etal Hall, 84.
Ethie House, 383.
Etive Water, 274.
Etterick Bay, 255, 258.
Ettrick, 61.
Ettrick Bridge, 62.
Ettrick Forest, 52, xviii.
Ettrick Pen, 51.
Ettrick Water, 51, 52.
Euchan Water, 38.
Euchar Water, 277.
Evanton, 453.
Evan Water, 23.
Evelick Castle, 372.
Evelix Water, 465.
Evie, 485.
Ewe River, 461.
Ewes Water, 71.
Exchange Buildings, Greenock, 203.
Exchange Buildings, Leith, 128.
Experimental Garden, Edinburgh, 129.
Extent of Scotland, ix.
Eyemouth, 10.
Eye Water, 4.

Fail, 224.
Fairbairn Tower, 452.
Fairfield, 199, 218.
Fairholm, 171.
Fair Isle, 489.
Fairiwood Fell, 78.
Fairley, 402.
Fairlie, 212.
Fairlie Head, 209.
Fairlie House, 218.
Fairport, 390.
Fairy Bridge, 439.
Fairy Knowe, 318.
Fala, 54.
Falfield, 359.
Falkirk, 137, 142.
Falkland, 363.
Falkland Palace, 364.
Falkland Place, Glasgow, 190.
Falkland Road, 360.
Fallen Rocks, 263.
Falloch Water, 300.
Falls of Clyde, 164.
Falls of Devon, 350.
Falls of Foyers, 429.
Falls of Glomach, 435.
Falls of Rogie, 459.
Falls of Truim, 424.
Falls of Tummel, 339.
Falside, 8, 377.
Falstone, 72.
Fannich Forest, 460.
Fannich Water, 459.
Fare Hill, 396.
Farg Water, 352, 355.
Farglen, 406.
Farigag Water, 429.
Farme, 164.
Farnell, 383.
Farout Head, 479.
Farr, 471.
Farr House, 423.
Farraline Park School, Inverness, 420.
Farrar Water, 448, 457.
Fasach House, 442.
Faskadale, 436.
Faskally, 340.
Faslane, 248.
Fasnacloich, 297.
Fasnacloich House, 297.
Fasnakyle, 456, 458.
Fasque House, 386.
Fassfern House, 432.
Fast Castle, 11.
Fatlips Castle, 25.
Fauldhouse, 175.
Feal-an-Duine, 314.
Fearn Abbey, 454.
Fearn Water, 451.
Fedal, 325.
Federate Castle, 409.
Fender Burn, 341.
Fenella Hill, 386.
Fenwick, 221.
Feoline, 279.
Feorlig, 441.
Fereneze Hills, 214.
Fereneze House, 228.
Fergusie, 205.
Fergusie House, 205.
Ferindonald, 453.
Ferintosh, 452.
Fern Tower, 325.
Fernamore Point, 461.
Fernie, 354.
Fernielhall, 364.
Fernielhirst, 76, 77.
Fernielhurst, 53.
Fernilee, 51.
Ferntower, 331.
Ferrybank, 365.
Ferryden, 384.
Ferry-Port-on-Craig, 368.
Feshie Water, 422.
Fetlar, 491.
Fettercairn, 386.
Fettercairn House, 386.
Fetteresso House, 387.
Fetternear House, 402.
Feudal Antiquities, xxv.
Feugh Cottage, 397.
Feugh Water, 397.
Feus, 388.
Fever Hospital, Glasgow, 184.
Few House, 333.
Fiddich Water, 426.
Fiddler Burn, 154, 170.
Fidge, 487.
Fife Keith, 414.
Fifeness, 369.
Fifeshire, xi.
Fillan Water, 272, 300.
Finaglen, 322.
Fincastle House, 342.
Fincastle Vale, 342.
Findaynate, 338.
Findhorn, 416.
Findhorn River, 417.
Findlater Castle, 413.
Findlay Seat Hill, 411.
Findon, 387, 452.
Findrack, 397.
Fingal's Cave, 292.
Fingal's Fort, 458.
Fingal's Sitting Place, 438.
Fingal's Table, 293.
Fingask Castle, 372.
Fingask House, 405, 451.
Finglen, 144.
Finhaven Castle, 382.
Finhaven Hill, 382.
Finlarig Castle, 308.
Finlayston House, 152, 201.
Finnart House, 249.
Finnart Mountain, 249.
Finnartmore Hill, 253.
Fintray House, 402, 451.
Fintry, 147.
Fintry Hills, 138.
Finzean, 397.
Firhall, 418.
Firken Point, 305.
Firth Bay, 483.
Fisherrow, 8.
Fishmarket Close, Edinburgh, 113.
Fitful Head, 489
Fladda, 438, 442
Flanders Moss, 14c.
Fleet Water, 235, 465.
Flemington Castle, 382.
Flemington House, 419.
Fleshmarket Close, Edinburgh, 113.
Flodden Field, 84.
Flodden Hill, 84.
Floors Castle, 78.
Floriston, 18.

Digitized by Google

Flota, 483.
Flowerdale, 462.
Fludha, 239.
Fochabers, 414.
Foinaven, 478.
Fondbank Hill, 410.
Footdee, Aberdeen, 394.
Forbes Lodge, 401.
Forbes Street, Paisley, 206.
Ford, 53, 84.
Ford Castle, 84.
Ford Forge, 84.
Fordel House, 356.
Fordoun, 386.
Fordoun House, 377.
Forebank, Dundee, 375.
Forester, 357.
Forfar, 381, 382.
Forfar Loch, 377, 381.
Forfarshire, xi.
Forgan, 364.
Forgandenny, 328.
Forglen House, 404, 406.
Forgue, 412.
Forman Hill, 412.
Formartin, xviii.
Forneth, 378.
Forres, 416, 417.
Forres House, 417.
Forres Pillar, 417.
Forrest Road, Edinburgh, 120.
Forse Castle, 467.
Forse House, 467.
Forss House, 471.
Forss Water, 471.
Fort Augustus, 430.
Fort Charlotte, 469.
Forteviot, 328.
Fort George, 418, 419, 420.
Forth, The River, 139, 145.
Forth and Clyde Canal, 137, 145, 149.
Forth and Clyde Railway, 145.
Forth Street, Edinburgh, 127.
Fortingall, 309.
Fort Matilda, 209.
Fort Rock, Dysart, 362.
Fortrose, 449.
Fort William, 299.
Foss, 342.
Fostertown, 357.
Fotheringham, 381.
Foula, 490.
Foulis Castle, 453.
Foulshiels, 59.
Fountainhall, 55.
Fountainhall House, 55.
Four Towns, 39.
Foveran, 408.
Foveran House, 408.
Fowlis, 373.
Fowlis Wester, 332.
Foxhall, 134.
Foxton, 365.
Foyers House, 429.
Foyers Water, 429.
Frankfield, 155.
Fraserburgh, 410.
Frederick Street, Edinburgh, 105.
Frederick Street, Glasgow, 186.
Freeburn, 423.
Free Church Assembly Hall, Edinburgh, 122.
Free Church College, Edinburgh, 122.
Free Church College, Glasgow, 193.
Free Church Offices, Edinburgh, 122.
Free Churches, Aberdeen, 394.
Free Churches, Dundee, 375.
Free Churches, Glasgow, 183, 184, 185, 188, 193, 196.
Freefield, 405.
Free High Church, Edinburgh, 122.
Free High Church, Paisley, 206.
Freeland, 328, 425.
Freemason Hall, Edinburgh, 124.
Free Tron Church, Glasgow, 185.
Frendraught Castle, 413.
Frennet Castle, 413.
Freswick, 469.
Freswick House, 469.
French Island, 283.
Freuchie, 360.
Friars' Brae, Linlithgow, 135.
Friars' Carse, 35.
Friockheim, 390.
Friaky Hall, 150.
Frogden, 77.
Fruid Water, 50.
Fuenary House, 217, 285.
Fullarton, 218.
Furnace, 260.
Fushiebridge, 54.
Fyrish Hill, 453.
Fyvie, 405.
Fyvie Castle, 405.

Gaaf Water, 216.
Gadie Water, 411.
Gairloch, 248, 462.
Gairlochhead, 153, 248.
Gairn Water, 392, 398.
Gairney Water, 346.
Gairsay, 486.
Gala House, 56.
Galashiels, 56.
Gala Water, 55, 56.
Gallary, 385.
Gallatown, 360.
Gallery of Art, Glasgow, 193.
Galloway, 241, xviii.
Galloway House, 241.
Galloway's Entry, Edinburgh, 116.
Gallowflat, 164.
Gallowgate, Glasgow, 188.
Gallow Hill, 156, 273.
Gallow Lee, Edinburgh, 128.
Gallow's Hill, 41, 272.
Galston, 222.
Galtrigil, 442.
Galvall Castle, 426.
Gameshope Loch, 49.
Gamrie, 406.
Garbhreisa, 278.
Garchonzie, 315.
Garden House, 146.
Gardenston, 406.
Gardenstown House, 416.
Garderhouse, 490.
Gardyne, 383.
Garf Water, 19, 26.
Gargunnock, 146.
Gargunnock Hills, 138.
Gargunnock House, 146.
Garioch, xviii.
Garleton Hills, 15, 104.
Garleton House, 15.
Garletter Hill, 249.
Garlies Castle, 236.
Garlieston, 241.
Garmond, 406.
Garmouth, 414.
Garnet Hill, Glasgow, 191.
Garnet Hill Street, Glasgow 190.
Garngadhill, Glasgow, 185.
Garnkirk, 160.
Garnkirk House, 160.
Garnock Water, 216.
Garntyne, 174.
Garrawalt Burn, 399.
Garrel Burn, 39, 40.
Garrion Gill, 157.
Garrison, The, 212.
Garroch, 235.
Garroch Head, 266.
Garry Bridge, 339.
Garry Water, 340, 430.
Garscadden, 149.
Garscadden Street, Glasgow, 190.
Garscube, 149.
Garscube House, 149.
Gartcosh, 155.
Gartcraig, 174.

Digitized by Google

Garth Castle, 309.
Garth House, 309.
Garthland Tower, 237.
Gartland House, 215.
Gartly, 410.
Gartly Castle, 412.
Gartmore, 320.
Gartmore House, 320.
Gartnavel, 192.
Gartness, 147.
Gartness House, 147.
Gartsherrie, 145, 159.
Garvelloch Isles, 279.
Garvock, 328.
Garvock Hill, 386.
Gascon Hall, 326.
Gask House, 327, 406.
Gas Works, Edinburgh, 98.
Gas Works, Glasgow, 182.
Gatehouse of Fleet, 235.
Gateside, 231, 352, 402.
Gattonside, 63.
Gauer Water, 339.
Gavinton, 13.
Gayfield Square, Edinburgh, 127.
Gaylet Pot, 390.
Geanies House, 455.
Geddes, 418.
Gellston, 152.
Gelston Castle, 233.
General Post Office, Edinburgh, 97.
General's Bridge, 59.
General's Entry, Edinburgh, 120.
General's Hut, 429.
Genoch House, 237.
Gentlemen's Cave, 487.
Geology of Scotland, xiii.
George Buchanan's Monument, Killearn, 146, 147.
George Buchanan's Tower, Stirling, 140.
George IV.'s Bridge, Edinburgh, 93, 108, 110, 111, 118, 121.
George IV.'s Statue, Edinburgh, 124.
eorge Square, Edinburgh, 93, 121.
George Square, Glasgow, 181, 182.
George Street, Aberdeen, 392.
George Street, Edinburgh, 124.
George Street, Glasgow, 182.
George Street, Paisley, 206.
George Street, Perth, 329, 330.
George Watson's Hospital, Edinburgh, 120.
Germeston, 155.
Germiston Street, Glasgow, 190.
Gester, 439.
Geusachan Burn, 456.
Geusachan House, 458.
Geyzen Briggs, 455.
Ghoe of Shapinshay, 487.
Giant's Grave, 49.
Giffen Castle, 215.
Gifford, 16, 17.
Gigha, 283.
Gight Castle, 405.
Gilbertfield, 162.
Gillespie Terrace, St. Andrews, 366.
Gillespie's Hospital, Edinburgh, 120.
Gillfoot, 170.
Gills, 170, 468.
Gilmanscleugh, 58.
Gilmerton, 16, 331.
Gilnockie, 72.
Gilp Water, 275.
Girdleness, 388.
Girganty, 221.
Girnigoe Castle, 469.
Girnock Water, 392.
Girth Cross, Edinburgh, 116.
Girthgate, 54.
Girvan, 243.
Girvan Water, 243.
Glackingdaline Bay, 291.
Glack of Newtyle, 380.
Gladsmuir, 7.
Gladstone Crescent, St. Andrews, 366.
Glamaig, 439.
Glammis, 381.
Glammis Castle, 381.
Glasgoego, 402.
Glasgo Forest, 402.
Glasgow, 177–197.
Glasgow and South-Western Railway, 18, 30, 204, 213, 217, 220.
Glasgow Bridge, 195.
Glasgow Cathedral, 184.
Glasgow Green, 188, 195.
Glasgow Library, 191.
Glasgow University, 187.
Glasgow Water Works, 147, 313.
Glaslet Hill, 250.
Glaslochin, 464.
Glasnock House, 226.
Glasnock Water, 220.
Glassary Vale, 276.
Glass Water, 448, 458.
Glassel, 392.
Glassert House, 320.
Glassford, 175.
Glassford Street, Glasgow, 187
Glasshaugh House, 413.
Glassingall, 325.
Glassmount House, 361.
Glastard House, 427.
Glasterlaw, 377.
Glasven, 474.
Glazert Water, 144.
Glebe Street, Glasgow, 182.
Glen, 84, 220.
Glen Hill, 231.
Glenae House, 39.
Glenalbert, 338.
Glenalmond, 332.
Glenample, 323.
Glenapp, 242.
Glenapp Lodge, 242.
Glenarbuck, 150.
Glenarkaig, 431.
Glenartney, 324.
Glenashadale, 261.
Glenassynt, 474, 475.
Glenavon, 171.
Glenbar, 283.
Glenbeg, 435.
Glenbucket, 403.
Glenbucket Castle, 403.
Glenbucket Cottage, 404.
Glenburn Hall, 75.
Glencannich, 458.
Glencaple, 33, 230.
Glencarse, 372.
Glencatacol, 263.
Glencloy, 262.
Glencluany, 430.
Glencoe, 301, 302.
Glencona, 297.
Glenconvinth, 457.
Glencorse, 45.
Glencorse Burn, 45.
Glencoul, 477.
Glencroe, 252.
Glendaruel, 258.
Glendaruel House, 258.
Glendearg, 63.
Glendelvine, 378.
Glenderry, 400.
Glendevon, 175.
Glendochart, 307.
Glendoig House, 372.
Glendouglas, 305.
Glendoune, 243.
Glenduthill, 174.
Gleneachaig, 254.
Gleneagles Castle, 326.
Glenelchaig, 456.
Glenelg, 430, 435.
Glenenic, 474.
Glenerochkle, 339.
Glenetive, 274.

Digitized by Google

Glenouchar, 276.
Glenfalloch, 300.
Glenfalloch House, 300.
Glenfarg, 355.
Glenfeochan, 276.
Glenfeshie, 424.
Glenfinlas, 305, 315.
Glenfinnan, 432.
Glenfinnart, 249.
Glenfinnart House, 249.
Glenfintaig House, 431.
Glenfintaig Lodge, 431.
Glenfruin, 304.
Glenfyne, 252.
Glengairn, 398.
Glengairn Castle, 399.
Glengarnock Castle, 215.
Glengarnock Iron Works, 216.
Glengarry, 430.
Glengloy, 431.
Glengonnar Water, 24.
Glengulbin, 433.
Glengyle, 312.
Glenhalmidel, 261.
Glenhove, 145.
Gleniffer Braes, 214.
Gleniorsa, 264.
Glenisla, 411.
Glenkens Mountains, 232.
Glenkilloch, 228.
Glenkindy, 403.
Glenkindy House, 403.
Glenkinglass, 252, 274
Glenlarken, 322.
Glenleaken, 260.
Glenlean, 254.
Glenlednock, 323.
Glenlee Park, 235.
Glenlivet, 426.
Glenlochy, 308, 309.
Glenlogan, 459.
Glenluce, 236.
Glenlui, 400.
Glenlyon, 309.
Glenlyon House, 309.
Glenmassan, 254.
Glenmillan House, 397.
Glenmore, 280, 287.
Glenmoriston, 430.
Glenmuick, 398.
Glennevis, 299.
Glennoe, 274.
Glen of Corrichie, 396.
Glen of Ness, 246.
Glen of Rothes, 425.
Glen of Tillyminnet, 412.
Glenogle, 308.
Glenorchy, 273.
Glenormiston, 50.
Glenquaich House, 381.
Glenquaich Lodge, 337.
Glenquhargen Crag, 36.
Glenquoich, 430.
Glenquoich House, 430.
Glenranza, 263.
Glenrosa, 262.
Glenroy, 433.
Glensannox, 263.
Glensax Burn, 50.
Glenscorrodale, 262.
Glenshant, 262.
Glenshee, 380.
Glensherrig, 262.
Glenshiel, 435.
Glenaligachan, 441.
Glensloy, 306.
Glenspean, 433.
Glenstack, 477.
Glenstrae, 273.
Glenstrathfarrar, 457.
Glentanner, 397.
Glentarbert, 297.
Glentilt, 341.
Glentreig, 299, 433.
Glentruim House, 424.
Glentyan, 214.
Glenure House, 297, 306.
Glenurquhart, 428.
Glenvech, 322.
Glen Water, 84.
Glomack Water, 435.
Gloup, The, 486.
Glover's Yard, Perth, 330.
Goatfell, 262.
Goatfield House, 254.
Goblin's Cave, 313.
Goblin's Dell, 293.
Gogar, 133.
Gogar Burn, 133.
Gogar House, 133.
Gogar Mount, 133.
Goil Water, 250.
Golden Acres, Edinburgh, 129.
Goldielands Tower, 70.
Goldielea, 230.
Goldscourse, 23.
Gollinfield, 419.
Golspie, 465.
Golspie Burn, 464.
Gometra, 291.
Goodie Water, 321.
Goodsburn, 176.
Gorbals, Glasgow, 196.
Gorbals Free Church, 196.
Gorbals Parish Church, 196.
Gordon, 82.
Gordon Arms Inn, 59.
Gordon Castle, 414.
Gordon's Hospital, Aberdeen, 393.
Gordon's Mills, 450.
Gordonston House, 416.
Gordonstown, 404.
Gordon Street, Glasgow, 194.
Gorebridge, 53.
Gore Water, 53.
Gorgie Mills, 20.
Gorthie, 332.
Gosford House, 7.
Gourdie, 378.
Gourock, 209.
Gourock Bay, 209.
Gourock Castle, 209.
Gourock House, 209.
Govan, 199.
Govan Iron Works, 196.
Govan Poorhouse, 196.
Gowrie, xviii., 372.
Graden Place, 77.
Graemsay, 483.
Graham's Castle, 138.
Graham's Dyke, 136.
Grahamstown, 137.
Grammar School, Aberdeen, 393.
Grammar School, Leith, 128.
Grampians, The, 14, 142, 150, 341.
Grandholm House, 401.
Grandtully, 338.
Grandtully Castle, 338.
Grandtully Mill, 334.
Grange, 119, 360, 361, 413.
Grange Burn, 133.
Grange Cemetery, Edinburgh, 119.
Grange Hall, 416.
Grange House, 119, 135.
Grangemouth, 136, 137.
Grant Lodge, 415.
Granton, 41, 127, 129, 132.
Granton House, 129.
Grantown, 425.
Grant's House, 4.
Grassfield, 283.
Grassmarket, Edinburgh, 117.
Gray House, 373.
Gray's Hospital, Elgin, 415.
Great Causeway, 292.
Great Cave, 292.
Great Colonnade, 292.
Great Door, 278.
Great Glen, The, 422, 427.
Great Hamilton Street, Glasgow, 188.
Great King Street, Edinburgh, 126.
Great Stuart Street, Edinburgh, 123.
Greenan Castle, 246.
Greenbank, 29, 229.
Greenfield, 174.
Greenhall, 162.

Digitized by Google

Greenhill, 142, 145, 164.
Greenlaw, 13, 205, 233.
Greenlaw Barrack, 45.
Greenloaning, 325.
Green Market, Dundee, 375.
Greenock, 152, 202–204.
Greenock Academy, 203.
Greenock Library, 203.
Greenock Railway, 204.
Greenside Church, Edinburgh, 104.
Greenstone Point, 461.
Greinord, xviii., 462.
Gremista, 489.
Gress, 445.
Gretna, 20.
Gretna Green, 20.
Gretna Hill, 20.
Greyfriars' Churches, Edinburgh, 121.
Greyfriars' Wynd, Glasgow, 178.
Grey Mare's Tail, 61.
Gribon Promontory, 293.
Gribton, 35.
Grimbister, 483.
Grime's Dyke, 136.
Grisharnish, 442.
Grove, 232.
Grovemount, 170.
Grucula, 486.
Grudie Water, 479.
Gruidie Water, 459.
Gryfe Castle, 208.
Gryfe Water, 207.
Gualin, 477.
Guard Bridge, 366.
Guild Hall, Stirling, 140.
Gulane, 14.
Gulane Point, 103.
Guthrie Castle, 383.
Guthrie Hill, 383.
Gwynd, 389.
Gylen Castle, 281.

Habbie's Howe, 45.
Habchester, 4.
Hackness, 483.
Haddington, 16.
Haddingtonshire, xi., 1.
Haddo House, 405, 413.
Haddon, 82.
Haddon Rig, 82.
Hafton House, 253.
Haggs, 143, 145.
Haggs Castle, 227.
Haghill, 174.
Halles Castle, 7.
Halles House, 29.
Halles Quarry, 29.
Haining, 52, 220.

Halbeath, 356.
Halbeath Hill, 355.
Halbeath House, 356.
Half-Morton, 69.
Halgreen, 72.
Halgreen Castle, 387.
Halidon Hill, 85.
Halkerston's Wynd, Edinburgh, 114.
Halkirk, 467.
Halladale Water, 471.
Hallbar Tower, 157.
Hallcraig, 157.
Halleaths, 38, 39.
Halliforest Castle, 402.
Hall Gill Ravine, 158, 170.
Hallhill, 175.
Hallmyre, 46.
Hallside, 162.
Halltree, 53.
Hallyards, 21.
Hallyards House, 357.
Hallyburton House, 376, 379.
Halton, 134.
Haltstanedean, 68.
Halyhill, 328.
Ham, 470.
Hamilton, 172, 173.
Hamilton Farme, 164.
Hamilton Palace, 172.
Hamilton Wood, 172.
Handa, 478.
Hang-Cliff, 489.
Hangingshaw, 55, 59.
Hanover Street, Glasgow, 186.
Haray, 483.
Harburn, 28.
Harburn House, 28.
Harden Castle, 70.
Hardmore Heath, 418.
Harelaw, 136.
Harelaw Tower, 72.
Hareshaw Iron Works, 72.
Harewood Glen, 59.
Harlaw, 405.
Harold's Tomb, 468, 470.
Harperfield, 168.
Harris, 445.
Hartfell, 50.
Hartfield, 455.
Harthill Castle, 411.
Hartrigge, 75.
Hartsgarth Burn, 72.
Harvey's Dyke, 164.
Harvieston, 54.
Harvieston House, 350.
Hassendean, 68.
Hatton, 380, 385.
Hatton Castle, 380, 406.
Haugh of Urr, 233.
Haughs, 377.

Haughs of Cromdale, 425, 426.
Haughton, 403.
Hawick, 68, 69.
Hawkcraig Cliff, 356.
Hawkhead, 205.
Hawthornden House, 44.
Haxalgate, 63.
Hayfield, 164.
Haymarket, Edinburgh, 138.
Hayocks, 216.
Haystone, 47, 50.
Hazelbank, 170.
Hazelbank Cottage, 170.
Hazel-Brae, 429.
Hazeldean, 68.
Hazelhead, 402.
Heads, 175.
Heads of Ayr, 246.
Heart of Mid-Lothian, 111.
Heathcote, 396.
Heathfield, 155.
Hecklabor, 487.
Hedderwick House, 383.
Helton, 74, 80.
Helensburgh, 152, 153.
Hell's Glen, 250.
Hell's Lum, 407.
Helmsdale, 466.
Helmsdale Castle, 466.
Helmsdale Water, 466.
Hemar Castle, 468.
Hempriggs, 464, 467.
Hempriga Castle, 411.
Henderland Castle, 61.
Henderside Park, 78, 81.
Herbertshire Castle, 145.
Herdsman, 292.
Heriot, 55.
Heriot Row, Edinburgh, 123.
Heriot Water, 55.
Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh, 120.
Hermand House, 28.
Hermiston, 133.
Hermiston House, 133.
Hermitage Castle, 72, 73.
Hermitage Water, 72, 73.
Hermit's Cave, 307.
Heulim Inn, 480.
Hexham, 42, 72.
High Calton Burying-ground, Edinburgh, 97, 99.
High Church, Paisley, 206.
Highfield House, 452.
Highlandman, 325.
Highlands, x.
High School, Edinburgh, 99.
High School, Glasgow, 183.
High School Yards, Edinburgh, 118.

Digitized by Google

High Street, Dundee, 374.
High Street, Edinburgh, 93, 112, 113, 117, 127.
High Street, Glasgow, 188.
High Street, Inverness, 419.
High Street, Montrose, 384.
High Street, Paisley, 207.
High Street, Perth, 329.
Hightae, 39.
Hill House, 29, 218.
Hill of Blair, 379.
Hill of Crichie, 405.
Hill of Cromarty, 450.
Hill of Dores, 379.
Hill of Fare, 392, 396.
Hill of Mulloch, 397.
Hill of Nigg, 454.
Hillowton, 239.
Hill Place, Edinburgh, 117.
Hillside, 346, 383.
Hillswick, 491.
Hilton, 365, 454.
Hilltown, Dundee, 375.
Hinisdale Water, 442.
Hirsel, 83.
History of Edinburgh, 88–94.
History of Scotland, xx.–xxv.
Hoan, 477.
Hobgoblin Hall, 17.
Hobkirk, 74.
Hoddam Castle, 21, 31.
Hoddam Church, 21.
Holburnhead, 470.
Hole-i'-the-Wa', Edinburgh, 121.
Hole-Kettle, 360.
Hole of Row, 485.
Holes of Scrasada, 491.
Holland, 487.
Holland Place, Glasgow, 190.
Hollows Tower, 71, 72.
Hollybush, 245.
Hollywellhaugh, 84.
Holm, 443, 481, 487.
Holm of Noss, 489.
Holm Sound, 481, 482.
Holme House, 419.
Holms Water, 49.
Holydean, 66.
Holy Island, 4.
Holy Isle, 261, 283.
Holy Isles, 279.
Holylee, 51.
Holy Loch, 253.
Holy Pool of Fillan, 300.
Holyrood, 86, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 100-102.
Holytown, 159.
Holy Wheel, 65.
Holywood, 35.
Home Castle, 14.
Hope Park, Edinburgh, 119.
Hopesrig, 71.
Hope Street, Edinburgh, 122.
Hope Street, Glasgow, 194.
Hopetoun House, 134.
Hope Water, 480.
Hornack, 468.
Horncliff, 82.
Horndean, 82.
Horsburgh Castle, 50.
Horse Island, 213.
Horselee, 72.
Horse Wynd, Edinburgh, 100, 116.
Hospitalfield, 390.
Houna, 469, 481.
Houndswood, 1.
Househill, 228, 418.
House of Refuge, Glasgow, 183.
Houston, 142, 207, 208.
Houston Burn, 208.
Houston House, 142, 208.
How House, 486.
How of Annandale, 23.
How of Fife, 353.
Howa Sound, 483.
Howe Street, Edinburgh, 126.
Howff Burying-ground, Dundee, 375.
Howgate, 43.
Howwood, 213.
Hoy, 482.
Hoy Sound, 483.
Hullerhirst, 216.
Humble Bumble, 324, 328.
Hummir, 442.
Hundalee, 75.
Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, 188.
Hunter's Bog, 86.
Hunter's Hill, 381.
Hunter's Quay, 253.
Hunter's Square, Edinburgh, 114, 117.
Hunter's Street, Dundee, 375.
Hunthill, 75.
Huntingtower, 333.
Huntingtower Field, 333.
Huntington, 16.
Huntly, 412.
Huntly Bank, 56.
Huntly Burn, 56.
Huntly Castle, 412.
Huntly Lodge, 412.
Hurlford, 222.
Husabost House, 442.
Hutcheson Street, Glasgow, 187.
Hutcheson's Hospital, Glasgow, 186.
Hutchesontown Bridge, Glasgow, 195.
Hutton, 12.
Hutton Hall, 12.
Hyndford, 168.
Hyndford Bridge, 168.
Hyndford Bridgend, 168.
Hyndford Cottage, 168.

Ibroxholm, 205.
Icolmkill, 294.
Idrigil Point, 441.
Imachar, 264.
Inch, 237.
Inchaffray, 326.
Inchard Water, 478.
Inchbervie, 335.
Inchbrakie, 332.
Inchcalloch, 305.
Inchcolm, 357.
Inchconochan, 305.
Incheroin, 303, 304.
Inchcruin, 305.
Inchdairnie, 363.
Inchewan, 381.
Inchfad, 305.
Inchgalbraith, 305.
Inchgarvie, 356.
Inchinnan, 200.
Inchinnan House, 200.
Inchkeith, 360.
Inchkenneth, 291.
Inchlonaig, 305.
Inchmahome, 321.
Inchmarlo, 397.
Inchmarnock, 259.
Inchmartin, 373.
Inchmickery, 359.
Inchmoan, 305.
Inchmurrin, 304.
Inchock Castle, 418.
Inchrye House, 354.
Inchtavanach, 305.
Inchture, 373.
Inchyra, 371.
Inchyra House, 372.
Independent Chapel, Elgin Place, Glasgow, 191.
Independent Chapel, George IV.'s Bridge, Edinburgh, 121.
India Street, Edinburgh, 123.
Industrial Schools, Glasgow, 183.
Inellan, 256.
Inenbeg Point, 281.
Infantry Barracks, Glasgow, 188.
Infirmary, Dumfries, 33.
Infirmary, Dundee, 375.

Digitized by Google

Infirmary, Edinburgh, 118.
Infirmary, Glasgow, 184.
Infirmary Street, Edinburgh, 118.
Inganess Bay, 486.
Ingleston, 230.
Inglismaldie, 385.
Ingliston, 134, 381.
Ingram Street, Glasgow, 186.
Ingsay, 483.
Inland Revenue Office, Edinburgh, 97.
Innerchagery House, 300.
Innergelly House, 369.
Innerhadden, 343.
Innerkip, 210.
Innerleithen, 50, 51.
Innermessan, 242.
Innerpeffray, 326.
Innerwick, 5.
Innes House, 414.
Innimore, 296.
Inninmore Point, 285, 288.
Innis-Chonnel, 271.
Innis-Drynich, 272.
Innis-Errich, 272.
Innis-Fraoch, 273
Innis-Hail, 272.
Innisnadamff, 474, 476.
Insch, 411.
Inshes House, 419.
Inver, 337.
Inver Burn, 392.
Inver Water, 476.
Inverallen, 425.
Inverallochy Castle, 410.
Inveramsay, 404.
Inveran, 474.
Inverardran, 308.
Inverarity, 381.
Inverarnan, 300.
Inverary, 251.
Inverary Castle, 251.
Inveraven, 425.
Inverawe House, 274.
Inverbroom, 463.
Invercannich, 458.
Invercannie, 397.
Invercauld Bridge, 399.
Invercauld House, 399.
Inverchapel, 253.
Invercoe, 302.
Invercoe House, 302.
Inverearn House, 417.
Invereighty, 381.
Inverernan House, 404.
Invereshie House, 424.
Inveresk, 8.
Inverey, 397, 400.
Invergarry, 430.
Invergarry Castle, 430.
Invergarry House, 430.
Invergordon, 454.
Invergordon Castle, 454.
Invergowrie, 373.
Invergowrie House, 373.
Inverie House, 434.
Inverkeithing, 355, 356.
Inverlael House, 463.
Inverlaidnin, 422.
Inverleith House, 129.
Inverleith Row, Edinburgh, 127.
Inverlochy Castle, 432.
Invermay House, 328.
Invermoriston, 430.
Invernahaven, 424.
Inverneil House, 259.
Inverness, 419–421.
Inverness Castle, 420.
Inverness-shire, xi., xii., xviii.
Invernetty House, 407.
Inveroran, 301.
Inverpeffer, 388.
Inverquharity Castle, 381.
Inverquiech Castle, 379.
Inversanda House, 299.
Inversnaid, 306.
Inversnaid Burn, 306.
Inversnaid Fort, 306.
Inver-Trosachs House, 315.
Inverugie Castle, 408.
Inverugie House, 408.
Inveruglass Cottage, 306.
Inverury, 404.
Inverwick, 309.
Inzievar, 346.
Iona, 293–296.
Iorsa Water, 261.
Irvine, 217.
Irvine Water, 218.
Isauld Burn, 468.
Isla Water, 378, 410, 413.
Island Nave, 283.
Islay, 282, 283.
Islay House, 282.
Isle of May, 369.
Isle of Whithorn, 241.
Isle Oransay, 437.
Ivybank, 418.

Jacob's Ladder, Edinburgh, 98.
Jack's Land, Edinburgh, 115.
Jamaica Street, Glasgow, 195.
James Court, Edinburgh, 110, 122.
Jamestown, 148.
James Watt's Monument, Edinburgh, 118.
James Watt's Monument, Glasgow, 182.
James Watt's Monument, Greenock, 203.
Janefield, 239.
Janetown, 461.
Jardine Hall, 22.
Jeanfield, 164.
Jedburgh, 75, 76.
Jedburgh Abbey, 76.
Jed Water, 75, 76.
Jemima, 450.
Jerviston, 159.
Jerviswood, 156.
Jock's Gill, 157.
Jock's Lodge, 104.
Jock's Thorn, 221.
John Knox's Church, Edinburgh, 114.
John Knox's House, Edinburgh, 114.
John Knox's Kirk, Longniddry, 7.
John Knox's Monument, Glasgow, 184.
John o' Groat's House, 469.
Johnshaven, 385.
Johnstone, 214.
Johnstone Castle, 214.
Johnstone Lodge, 386.
John Street, Glasgow, 152.
John Street, Stirling, 140.
John Watson's Hospital, Edinburgh, 125.
Jordanhill, 199.
Jordanston, 379.
Joseph Hume's Monument, Montrose, 385.
Juniper Green, 29.
Jura, 278, 279.
Jura House, 279.
Justiciary Prison for Scotland, 329.

Kailzie, 50.
Kaimes Bay, 255, 258.
Kaimes Castle, 268.
Kaimes Hill, 29, 258.
Kair House, 387.
Kale Water, 78.
Kame of Hoy, 484.
Kean's Cottage, 266.
Keig, 403.
Keil House, 282.
Keil Burn, 358.
Keilder, 72.
Keillor, 331.
Keillour, 376.
Keills, 279, 284.
Keir, 318.
Keir Hill, 146.
Keir Hills, 36.
Keirfield, 318.

Digitized by Google

Keiry Craga, 346.
Keiss, 468.
Keiss Castle, 469.
Keiss House, 469.
Keith, 413, 414.
Keith Hall, 405.
Keithhall House, 405.
Keithock, 378.
Kelburn, 211.
Kellie Castle, 370.
Kells, 235.
Kelly Burn, 210.
Kelly Castle, 389.
Kelly House, 210.
Kellylang Hills, 483.
Kelso, 78, 79.
Kelso Abbey, 79.
Keltie Water, 316.
Kelton, 33, 230.
Keltonhill, 239.
Kelvin Grove, 192.
Kelvin Water, 144, 149.
Kemback, 365.
Kemnay, 402.
Kemnay House, 402.
Kemplaw, 218.
Kempock Point, 209, 210,
Ken Water, 234.
Kenly Green, 366.
Kenmore, 310.
Kenmuir Bank, 162.
Kenmure Castle, 234.
Kennedy's Close, Edinburgh, 114.
Kennet House, 346.
Kennoway, 357.
Kennox, 221.
Keoldale Farm, 477.
Keoldale Ferry, 477.
Keppoch, 153, 432.
Kerfield, 47, 50.
Kerilaw, 216.
Kerrera, 280.
Kerrycroy, 265.
Kerse House, 136.
Kershope Water, 72.
Kersland, 216.
Kersland Castle, 216.
Keskadale, 261.
Kessock Ferry, 411, 449.
Kettins, 379.
Kettletoft, 487.
Kidston, 43.
Kilbarchan, 214.
Kilbirnie, 215.
Kilbirnie Castle, 215.
Kilbirnie Loch, 215.
Kilbrennan Sound, 255.
Kilbride, 253, 439.
Kilbride Castle, 317.
Kilbride Church, 276.
Kilbride House, 276.
Kilbride Old Kirk, 261.
Kilcadzow, 154.
Kilchattan, 266.
Kilchrenan, 271.
Kilchrist, 439.
Kilchrist Chapel, 452.
Kilchurn Castle, 272.
Kilcolmkill Cascade, 466.
Kilcolmkill House, 466.
Kilconquhar, 359.
Kilconquhar House, 359.
Kilconquhar Loch, 359.
Kilcoy Castle, 449.
Kilcreggan, 249.
Kilcummaig, 283.
Kildalloig, 268.
Kildavanan, 255.
Kildonald Point, 266.
Kildonan Castle, 265.
Kildonane, 243.
Kildrummy Castle, 403.
Kilfinan, 259.
Kilgraston, 329.
Kilhill of Keirfield, 318.
Kilkerran, 243.
Killean, 283.
Killearn, 147.
Killearn House, 147.
Killearnan, 449.
Killermont House, 149.
Killiechangie, 338.
Killiechassie, 338.
Killiecrankie Cottage, 341.
Killiecrankie Pass, 340.
Killin, 308.
Killinnan, 427.
Killochan Castle, 243.
Kilundine Castle, 288.
Killywhan, 231.
Kilmahog, 312.
Kilmalcolm, 208.
Kilmanivaig, 432.
Kilmany, 365, 366.
Kilmardinny, 149.
Kilmaree, 439.
Kilmarnock, 221, 222.
Kilmarnock Water, 218.
Kilmaron Castle, 365.
Kilmaronock, 148.
Kilmartin, 276.
Kilmartin House, 276.
Kilmartin Water, 442.
Kilmaurs, 221.
Kilmelfort, 276.
Kilmichael-Glassary, 276.
Kilmichael-Inverlussa, 284.
Kilmorack, 448, 456.
Kilmorack Falls, 456, 457.
Kilmorich, 252.
Kilmorie, 264, 284.
Kilmorie Castle, 269.
Kilmory House, 260.
Kilmuir, 442, 444.
Kilmun, 253, 254.
Kilmundy, 409.
Kilmux, 358.
Kilninver, 277.
Kilnside, 205.
Kilnuair, 276.
Kilpatrick, 150, 261.
Kilpatrick Hills, 138, 149.
Kilravock Castle, 419.
Kilrenny, 369.
Kilrie House, 361.
Kilspindie, 372.
Kilsyth, 143.
Kilsyth Castle, 143.
Kilsyth Hills, 138.
Kiltarlity, 457.
Kiltearn, 453.
Kilwinning, 216.
Kinaldie, 366, 402.
Kinaldie Burn, 402.
Kinardy Castle, 412.
Kinblythmont House, 390.
Kinbroom, 406.
Kinbuck, 325.
Kincairney, 378.
Kincaldrum, 381.
Kincaple, 366.
Kincardine, 425, 346, 321, 456.
Kincardine Castle, 326, 386.
Kincardine Lodge, 397.
Kincardine o' Neil, 397.
Kincardineshire, xi., 386.
Kincausie House, 396.
Kinclaven Castle, 376, 373.
Kincorth, 418.
Kincraig, 358, 422, 454.
Kincraig Hill, 359.
Kincraig House, 454.
Kincraig Point, 358.
Kincraigie, 334.
Kindeace, 454.
Kindy Water, 401.
Kineddar, 346.
Kinfauns Castle, 372.
Kingairloch, 298.
Kingask, 366.
Kingcase, 218.
Kingcausie, 391.
Kingcausie House, 396.
Kingdom of the Isles, xxiv.
King Edward Castle, 406.
Kinghorn, 361.
Kingledoors Burn, 48.
Kingmoor, 18.
Kingoldrum, 381.
Kingoodie, 373.
Kingsbarns, 369.
Kingsbarns House, 369.

Digitized by Google

King's Bridge, Edinburgh, 108.
Kingsburgh House, 444.
King's Castle, Kirkwall, 484.
King's Cave, 264.
King's College, Aberdeen, 395.
King's Craig, 361.
King's Cross, 265.
Kingsdale, 358.
King's Hill, 264.
King's House, 301, 322.
Kingside-Edgehill, 43.
Kingskettle, 364.
Kingsknowe, 29.
King's Meadows, 47, 50.
Kingson's Knowe, 164.
King's Pass, 339.
King's Seat, 84, 339.
King's Stables, Edinburgh, 117.
King's Stone, 84.
Kingston Church, Glasgow, 196.
Kingston-Port, 414.
King Street, Aberdeen, 392.
King Street, Glasgow, 189.
King Street, Kilmarnock, 221.
King Street, Perth, 329.
King Street, Stirling, 140.
Kingswell, 217.
Kingussie, 424.
Kinharvey, 231.
Kinkell Castle, 369, 452.
Kinloch, 354, 378, 380.
Kinlochaline Castle, 288.
Kinloch-Bervie, 478.
Kinlochewe, 459.
Kinloch-Kerran, 267.
Kinloch-Lochy, 427.
Kinloch-Luichart, 459.
Kinloch-Moidart, 434.
Kinlochmore, 301.
Kinloch-Rannoch, 343.
Kinloss, 416.
Kinloss Abbey, 416.
Kinmount House, 32.
Kinmuck Moor, 405.
Kinnaird Castle, 373, 383
Kinnaird Head, 410.
Kinnaird House, 138, 338.
Kinneff, 387.
Kinnel Water, 22, 40.
Kinnell, 377.
Kinnesswood, 352.
Kinnethmont, 412.
Kinnettles, 381.
Kinnettles House, 381.
Kinniel House, 135.
Kinnishead, 226.
Kinnord Loch, 398.
Kinnordy, 381.
Kinnoul Causeway, Perth, 330.
Kinnoul Church, 330.
Kinnoul Street, Perth, 330.
Kinpirnie Hill, 380.
Kinra Bay, 436.
Kinrara House, 424.
Kinreive Hill, 451.
Kinross, 351, 352.
Kinross House, 352.
Kinross Railway, 352.
Kinross-shire, xi.
Kintail, 435, 456.
Kintallen Bay, 297.
Kintarbert, 283.
Kintore, 402.
Kintra, 276.
Kintyre, 266.
Kip Water, 210.
Kippen, 146.
Kippendavie, 325.
Kippenross, 318.
Kippentower, 175.
Kirkaig Water, 475.
Kirkandrews, 69, 239.
Kirkbean, 231.
Kirkcaldy, 361.
Kirkconnel, 21, 226.
Kirkconnel House, 230.
Kirkcormack, 239.
Kirkcowan, 236.
Kirkcudbright, 239.
Kirkcudbright Bay, 239.
Kirkcudbrightshire, x.
Kirkdale, 235.
Kirkfield, 167.
Kirkfieldbank, 167.
Kirkforthar, 363.
Kirkgate, Leith, 128.
Kirkgunzeon, 232.
Kirkhill, 142, 243.
Kirkhope, 58, 62.
Kirkhope Burn, 19.
Kirkiboll, 472.
Kirkinner, 241.
Kirkintilloch, 143.
Kirkland, 346.
Kirkland Park, 176.
Kirklands House, 67.
Kirkliston, 134.
Kirk Loch, 38.
Kirkmabreck, 235.
Kirkmahoe, 35.
Kirkmaiden, 232, 237.
Kirkmay, 369.
Kirkmichael, 39, 244, 450.
Kirkmichael House, 40, 244.
Kirkmuir Hill, 175.
Kirknewton, 29.
Kirknie Water, 410.
Kirk of Field, Edinburgh, 119.
Kirk of Orchy Braes, 300.
Kirkoswald, 243.
Kirkpatrick, 20, 21.
Kirkpatrick House, 20.
Kirkpatrick-Durham, 234.
Kirkpatrick-Irongray, 232.
Kirkpatrick-Juxta, 39.
Kirkside, 385.
Kirk Street, Glasgow, 182
Kirktomie, 468.
Kirkton, 74, 464.
Kirkton Glen, 144.
Kirkton Hill, 377, 385.
Kirktown, 19.
Kirkville, 402.
Kirkwall, 483, 484.
Kirkwall Cathedral, 484.
Kirn, 256.
Kirnan, 276.
Kirouchtree, 236.
Kirriemuir, 381.
Kirtle Bridge, 21.
Kirtle Water, 21.
Kismull Bay, 446.
Kismull Castle, 446.
Kittybrewster, 400.
Knaik Water, 325.
Knap Hill, 249.
Knapdale, xviii.
Knock, 200, 413.
Knock Castle, 211, 285, 398, 408, 436, 437.
Knockan, 474.
Knockando, 426.
Knockbain, 448.
Knockbrae, 464.
Knockdavie Castle, 360.
Knockdaw, 243.
Knockdolian, 243.
Knockdow, 243.
Knockfarrel Hill, 453.
Knockfarrer, 459.
Knockfin, 458.
Knockgeorgan, 212.
Knockhill, 413.
Knockie House, 427.
Knockinnan Castle, 464.
Knocklecarlew, 265.
Knock Moray, 417.
Knockmoy, 282.
Knock-na-Fedagh, 468.
Knocknelling, 235.
Knowhead, 175.
Knox Castle, 407.
Knoxland, 151.
Knoydart, 436.
Korston, 483.
Kyle, xi.
Kyle-Akin, 430, 435, 437.
Kyle of Duirness, 479.
Kyle of Tongue, 472.
Kyle-Rhea, 435, 437.

Digitized by Google

Kyle-Skou, 477.
Kyles of Bute, 258.
Kylestrome, 476.

Lacht Castle, 246.
Lacksta Water, 445.
Ladder Rock, 273.
Ladies' Well, 3.
Ladybank, 353.
Lady Glenorchy's Free Church, Edinburgh, 127.
Lady Isle, 217.
Ladykirk, 84.
Ladykirk House, 84.
Ladyland, 215.
Lady Lawson's Wynd, Edinburgh, 118.
Lady Rock, 284, 287.
Ladysford, 410.
Lady Stair's Close, Edinburgh, 110.
Ladywell Street, Glasgow, 183.
Lag, 264.
Lag Tower, 35.
Lagg, 279.
Laggan, 424, 427.
Laggan Bay, 255.
Laggan Point, 285, 296.
Laggan Ulva, 291.
Laggavoulin, 283.
Lainshaw, 221.
Lairg, 473.
Lairney, 397.
Lakefield House, 429.
Lakes of Scotland, xii.
Lamancha, 46.
Lamb Head, 488.
Lamberton, 4.
Lamington, 25.
Lamington Tower, 25.
Lamlash, 261.
Lamlash Bay, 261.
Lammermoor Hills,
Lamont Bay, 255.
Lamont House, 259.
Lanark, 155, 156.
Lanark House, 155.
Lanark Moor, 155.
Lanarkshire, xi.
Lancefield Quay, Glasgow, 195.
Land of Scott, 42.
Lanfern, 442.
Langbank, 152, 201.
Langholm, 71.
Langholm Castle, 71.
Langholm Hills, 18.
Langholm Lodge, 71.
Langlee, 75.
Langlee Hills, 63.
Langloan, 155, 159.
Langshaw, 20.
Langside, 227, 229.
Langside House, 229.
Langton, 13.
Langwall, 474.
Langwell House, 467.
Langwell Water, 467.
Lanrick Castle, 316.
Lanrick Mead, 315.
Lanton, 74.
Larbert, 138.
Larchgrove, 174.
Larchhill, 41.
Largie, 283.
Largie House, 260.
Largiebeg, 261.
Largiemore, 255.
Largo, 358.
Largo Bay, 358.
Largo House, 358.
Largo Law, 359.
Larga, 211.
Larkhall, 171.
Larkhead, 176.
Lasswade, 44.
Lathallan, 359.
Latheron 467.
Latheron Castle, 467.
Latheron House, 467.
Latheronwheel House, 467.
Lathrisk, 353.
Latrick House, 162.
Lauder, 55.
Lauderdale, 55.
Lauder Fort, 55.
Laurencekirk, 386.
Laurieston, 136.
Laurieston Castle, 131, 385.
Lauriston Burn, 72.
Lauriston Place, Edinburgh, 118.
Lauriston Street, Edinburgh, 118.
Laverock Hall, 16.
Lawers House, 324.
Lawers Village, 309.
Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, 110, 111, 118.
Laws Hill, 388, 389.
Laws House, 389.
Laws of Logie, 385.
Lawting, 490.
Lawton, 378.
Laxford Bridge, 478.
Laxford Water, 478.
Leadbetter Street, Glasgow, 185.
Leadburn, 45.
Leader Water, 55, 56, 65.
Leadhills, 24.
Learmonth Burn, 82.
Leathalt Water, 442.
Leckie, 146.
Lecknavan, 269.
Lecropt, 312, 318.
Ledard, 320.
Ledbeg, 475.
Ledmore, 475.
Lednock Water, 324.
Lee Castle, 157.
Lee Pen, 50.
Lees, 83.
Leet Water, 83.
Leetside, 83.
Legiston, 388.
Leith, 89, 91, 128, 129.
Leith Fort, 128.
Leith Hall, 412.
Leith Street, Edinburgh, 127.
Leith Walk, 127.
Leith Wynd, Edinburgh, 115.
Leithen Water, 50, 51.
Leitholm, 83.
Lemno Burn, 382.
Lenach-Gluthin, 252.
Lendrum, 406.
Lennel House, 83.
Lennox, xviii.
Lennoxbank House, 148, 149.
Lennox Castle, 29, 144.
Lennox Hills, 138, 144, 146, 147.
Lennoxlove, 16.
Lennoxtown, 144.
Lenturk Castle, 401.
Leny House, 315, 321.
Leny Pass, 322.
Leochel Water, 401.
Lephinchaple, 255.
Lephinmore, 255, 256.
Lerwick, 489, 490.
Leslie, 363.
Leslie House, 363.
Lesmahago, 175.
Lesmore Castle, 412.
Lessendrum, 412.
Lessudden, 80.
Lessudden House, 80.
Letham, 16, 176, 382.
Letham Grange, 390.
Lethen House, 418.
Lethenty, 405.
Letter, 311.
Letterewe, 459.
Letterfearn, 427.
Letterfinlay, 427.
Letterfourie, 413.
Leuchars, 368.
Leven, 358.
Leven Castle, 210.
Leven Grove, 151.
Leven Water, 148, 149, 151, 301, 357.

Digitized by Google

Levenbank Print Works, 149.
Levenfield House, 152.
Levenstrath, 282.
Levern Water, 228.
Lewis, 445.
Leycastle, 422.
Leys Castle, 419.
Leysmill, 388.
Lhanbryde, 414.
Lianach Forest, 422.
Liath, 255.
Libberton, 27.
Libberton's Wynd, Edinburgh, 111, 116.
Liberties of Berwick, 1, 2.
Liberton, 103.
Liddel Water, 72.
Liddesdale, 72.
Life Association Building, Edinburgh, 107.
Liff Church, 373.
Lilliard's Edge, 67.
Lilliesleaf, 67.
Lilliesleaf Moor, 67.
Lilsly Moor, 67.
Limekilns, 347.
Linburn House, 29.
Lincluden, 34.
Lincluden House, 34.
Lindalee, 75.
Lindean, 57.
Lindertis, 381.
Lindores, 354.
Lindores Abbey, 354.
Lindores House, 354.
Lindores Loch, 354.
Line Water, 20.
Lingafield, 485.
Linhouse Water, 19, 28.
Links of Forth, 139.
Linlathen House, 389.
Linlithgow, 134.
Linlithgow Bridge, 136.
Linlithgow Palace, 135.
Linlithgowshire, xi.
Linn House, 216.
Linn of Dee, 400.
Linn of Muick, 398.
Linn of Ruthrie, 426.
Linn of Shin, 472.
Lint House, 199.
Linton, 7.
Linton Loch, 77.
Linton Tower, 77.
Lintrose, 378.
Linville, 167.
Linwood, 213.
Lion's Face, 399.
Lisbon Hut, 170.
Lismore, 287.
Little Canglar, 139.
Little Clyde, 23.
Little Colonsay, 291.
Little Cumbray, 212.
Littledean Tower, 80.
Little Ferry, 465.
Little Folla, 404.
Little King Street, Edinburgh, 127.
Little Loch Broom, 462.
Littlewood Park, 403.
Little Yarrow, 58.
Live and Let Live Testimonial, 389.
Livet Water, 426.
Livingstone, 142.
Loanhead, 45.
Loaningdale, 26.
Lochaber, 299.
Loch Achall, 463, 474.
Loch Achiltie, 459.
Loch Achray, 315.
Loch Affrick, 458.
Loch Ailsh, 475.
Loch Aline, 287, 288.
Lochaline House, 288.
Lochaline Village, 288.
Loch Alsh, 435.
Loch Alvie, 423.
Loch-an-Dhu, 424.
Lochandow, 276.
Loch-an-Ellan, 424.
Loch-an-nan-Corp, 316.
Loch-an-Uaine, 305.
Lochar Moss, 32.
Lochar Water, 32.
Loch Ard, 314, 319.
Lochard Cottage, 320.
Lochard Lodge, 320.
Loch Arkaig, 431.
Loch Arklet, 306.
Loch Assynt, 475.
Loch Avich, 271.
Loch Awe, 270, 475.
Loch Aylort, 434.
Loch Badendarroch, 478.
Loch Badnabait, 478.
Loch Banchran, 458.
Loch Beneveian, 458.
Loch Boarlan, 475.
Loch Borralie, 479.
Loch Bracadale, 441.
Loch Brallaig, 277.
Loch Brittle, 441.
Loch Broom, 462.
Lochbroom Church, 463.
Loch Brora, 466.
Loch Bruiach, 457.
Loch Butterstone, 378.
Loch Buy, 296.
Lochbuy Castle, 296.
Loch Callm, 471.
Loch Cama, 475.
Loch Caroy, 439.
Loch Carron, 436, 461.
Loch Chon, 314, 319.
Loch Claskin, 260.
Loch Clunie, 378.
Loch Columkill, 442, 444.
Loch Corr, 473.
Loch Corriemuck, 337.
Loch Corrie, 298.
Loch Coruisk, 440.
Lochcote, 142.
Loch Coull, 477.
Loch Craggie, 472, 474, 475.
Loch Craignish, 278.
Loch Creran, 297.
Loch Crinan, 278.
Loch Crosbole, 479.
Loch Damph, 463, 474.
Loch Dee, 234.
Loch Dhu, 319, 398, 477.
Loch Dhuine, 323.
Loch Dinard, 479.
Loch Dochart, 307.
Loch Dochfour, 428.
Loch Don, 287.
Loch Doon, 246.
Loch Doulas, 474.
Loch Drunkie, 320.
Loch Dutch, 435.
Loch Dunvegan, 442.
Loch Earn, 323.
Lochearnhead, 323.
Loch Eck, 254.
Loch Ederlin, 276.
Lochee, 373.
Loch Eil, 299.
Locheil House, 432.
Loch Ellag, 475.
Lochenbreck, 234.
Loch End, 155, 321, 427.
Lochend House, 6.
Locherbriggs, 39.
Loch Eriboll, 480.
Loch Ericht, 424.
Loch Etive, 274.
Loch Ewe, 462.
Loch Fad, 266, 443.
Loch Fannich, 460.
Loch Fannyside, 136.
Loch Feochan, 277.
Loch Fewn, 475.
Loch Finlagan, 283.
Loch Finn, 461.
Loch Fithie, 382.
Loch Fitty, 356.
Loch Fleet, 465.
Loch Follart, 439.
Lochfoot, 232.
Loch Forfar, 381.
Loch Frenchie, 337.

Digitized by Google

Loch Fyne, 250.
Loch Gair, 260.
Lochgair House, 260.
Loch Garbhreachd, 457.
Loch Garry, 340, 430.
Lochgarry House, 343.
Loch Garten, 425.
Loch Garve, 459.
Lochgelly, 357.
Lochgelly Burn, 355.
Loch Gilp, 259.
Lochgilphead, 259, 260.
Loch Glass, 453.
Loch Gnuis, 264.
Loch Goil, 250.
Lochgoilhead, 250.
Lochgoin, 221.
Loch Grannoch, 234.
Loch Greinord, 462.
Loch Grishernish, 442.
Loch Harport, 439.
Loch Hope, 480.
Loch Hourn, 435.
Lochhournhead, 430.
Lochhouse Tower, 39.
Loch Hular, 460.
Loch Inch, 424.
Loch Inchard, 478.
Lochindsal, 282.
Lochindarb, 417.
Lochinvar, 235.
Lochinver, 476.
Lochinver Village, 476.
Loch Katrine, 312, 313.
Loch Ken, 234.
Loch Kenmore, 232.
Loch Killarie, 270.
Loch Killisport, 284.
Loch Kilmore, 285.
Loch Kinder, 231.
Loch Laggan, 422, 433.
Loch Laich, 293.
Loch Laxford, 478.
Loch Leathan, 443.
Loch Ledgowan, 460.
Lochlee, 385.
Lochlee Farm, 224.
Lochletter House, 429.
Loch Letteressie, 475.
Loch Leven, 298, 351.
Loch Leven Castle, 351.
Loch Libo, 228.
Loch Line, 277.
Loch Ling, 435.
Loch Linnhe, 297.
Loch Lochy, 431.
Loch Lomond, 145, 148, 149, 303, 304.
Loch Long, 249.
Loch Longart, 458.
Loch Loyal, 473.
Loch Lubnaig, 322.
Loch Luichart, 460.
Loch Luina, 271.
Loch Lundie, 407.
Loch Lydoch, 301.
Lochmaben, 39.
Lochmaddy, 446.
Loch Maree, 460.
Loch Marlee, 378.
Loch Meadie, 473.
Loch Meikle, 428.
Loch Melfort, 276.
Loch Menteith, 321.
Loch Merkland, 478.
Loch Mey, 468.
Loch Miaghalit, 443.
Loch Mingarry, 285.
Loch Miulie, 458.
Loch Moidart, 434.
Loch Moir, 454.
Loch Molardich, 458.
Loch Monar, 458.
Loch Morar, 434.
Loch More, 478.
Lochmore Castle, 467.
Loch Moy, 423.
Loch Muick, 398.
Loch Mulach Corrie, 475.
Loch-na-Creach, 439.
Lochnagar, 399.
Loch-na-Keal, 291.
Loch-na-Nain, 439.
Loch-na-Nuagh, 434.
Loch Naver, 471, 473.
Lochnaw Castle, 238.
Loch Neattie, 457.
Loch Nell, 277.
Lochnell House, 287.
Loch Ness, 428.
Loch Nevis, 434.
Loch of Clumly, 483.
Loch of Drum, 392.
Loch of Skaill, 483.
Loch of the Lowes, 60, 335.
Loch Oich, 430.
Loch Ordie, 339.
Lochore, 357.
Lochore House, 357.
Loch Ousie, 453.
Loch Portree, 438.
Loch Quoich, 430.
Loch Rannoch, 343, 434.
Loch Ranza, 263.
Loch Resort, 445.
Loch Restenet, 382.
Loch Riddan, 258.
Loch Roag, 439, 445.
Loch Roshk, 460.
Loch Ruskie, 321.
Loch Ruthven, 429.
Lochrutton, 232.
Loch Ryan, 238.
Loch Ryan House, 238.
Loch Scammadale, 277.
Loch Scavaig, 440.
Loch Scirach, 471.
Loch Scriden, 293.
Loch Seaforth, 445.
Loch Shiel, 434.
Loch Shin, 473.
Loch Shurery, 471.
Loch Skene, 61.
Loch Slam, 472.
Loch Slappin, 439.
Loch Sligachan, 441.
Loch Slin, 454.
Lochslin Castle, 454.
Loch Sloy, 306.
Loch Snizort, 444.
Loch Spalander, 244.
Loch Spelvie, 296.
Loch Stack, 478.
Loch Staffin, 443.
Loch Stenness, 484.
Loch Strathbeg, 409.
Loch Striven, 258.
Loch Struan, 439.
Loch Sunart, 289.
Loch Swin, 284.
Loch Tall, 439.
Loch Tana, 264.
Loch Tay, 308.
Loch Tolla, 273, 301.
Loch Tolly, 461.
Loch Torridon, 462.
Loch Treachtan, 302.
Loch Trool, 236.
Loch Tuadh, 291.
Loch Tummel, 339, 342.
Loch Turrit, 325.
Lochty Water, 355.
Loch Urigill, 475.
Loch Urr, 233.
Loch Vennachoir, 315.
Loch Veyattie, 475.
Loch Voil, 322.
Loch Watten, 467.
Lochwinnoch, 215.
Lochwood Tower, 40.
Lochy, 272.
Lochy Water, 308, 309, 431.
Lockerby, 21, 22
Lockhart's Tower, 222.
Logan, 48, 175, 226, 237.
Loganbank, 45.
Logie, 347, 381, 385.
Logie House, 417.
Logie-Almond, 333.
Logie-Coldstone, 398.
Logie-Easter, 451.
Logie-Elphinstone House, 411
Logieralt, 338.

Digitized by Google

Lomond Hills, 353.
Lonan Water, 276.
London Street, Edinburgh, 127.
London Street, Glasgow, 188.
Longa, 437, 461.
Long Calderwood, 163.
Longcastle, 241.
Longforgan, 373.
Longhope, 482.
Longley, 377.
Long Loch, 234.
Longlow, 462.
Longnewton, 62.
Longniddry, 7.
Longridge, 3.
Longside, 409.
Longtown, 69.
Lonmay, 409.
Lora, 275.
Lord Cockburn Street, Edinburgh, 113.
Lord Lovat's Cave, 296.
Lord Reay's Country, xviii.
Lord Reay's Green Table, 472.
Lords of the Isles, xxv.
Lorn, xviii.
Lorn Furnace, 274.
Lossiemouth, 415.
Lossie Water, 411, 415.
Loth, 466.
Lothian, xviii.
Lothian Road, Edinburgh, 108.
Lothian Street, Edinburgh, 118.
Lothry Water, 360.
Loudoun Castle, 222.
Loudoun Hill, 223.
Loughton House, 82.
Louisburgh, 468.
Lourston, 377.
Lovat Castle, 451.
Low Calton Burying-ground, Edinburgh, 99.
Lower House, 382.
Lower Largo, 358.
Lowlands, x.
Lowther Mountains, 31.
Loy Water, 427.
Luberoy, 474.
Lubnaig, 322.
Luce Bay, 237.
Luce Water, 232, 237.
Luckenbooths, Edinburgh, 113.
Lude House, 341.
Lugar Water, 226.
Luggate Castle, 53.
Luggate Water, 55.
Luggie Water, 143.
Lugton Water, 216, 217.
Lulb Inn, 307.
Luing, 279.
Lumphanan, 397.
Lunan Bay, 383.
Lunan House, 383.
Lunan Water, 383.
Lunatic Asylum, Aberdeen, 393.
Lunatic Asylum, Edinburgh, 120.
Lunatic Asylum, Gartnavel, 192.
Lunatic Asylum, Montrose, 385.
Lunatic Asylum, Perth, 330.
Luncarty, 334.
Lunderston Bay, 208.
Lundie, 380.
Lundin House, 358, 359.
Lunga, 290.
Lunna House, 490.
Luscar, 347.
Luss, 305.
Luther Water, 385, 386.
Lybster, 467.
Lyleston, 152.
Lyndale, 442.
Lyne Church, 46.
Lyne River, 69.
Lyne Water, 45, 46.
Lynedoch Crescent, Glasgow, 193.
Lynedoch House, 333.
Lynedoch Place, Edinburgh, 123.
Lynwilg, 422.
Lyon Water, 309.

Mabie, 230.
Macalister Bay, 285.
Macalpine Street, Glasgow, 193.
Macbeth's Cairn, 392.
Macbeth's Castle, 49.
Macduff, 407.
Macduff Castle, 363.
Macduff's Cross, 355.
M'Gavin's Monument, Glasgow, 184.
Machan, 171.
Machanshire, 171.
Macharmore, 236.
Machrihanish Bay, 281.
Mackermore, 232.
Mackinnon's Cave, 293.
Maclean's Cross, 295.
Maclellan's Castle, 240.
Macleod's Castle, 445
Macleod's Maidens, 441.
Macleod's Tables, 441.
Madderty, 326.
Madrany Water, 325.
Madras College, St. Andrews, 367.
Magbie Hill, 46.
Magdalene Burn, 42.
Magdalene Fields, 1.
Magus Moor, 366.
Maiden Castle, 358, 390.
Maiden Causeway, 411.
Maiden Stone, 411.
Maiden's Breast, 262.
Maiden's Island, 284.
Maiden's Leap, 333.
Mainguard, Edinburgh, 114.
Main Street, Glasgow, 193, 196.
Main Street, Iona, 295.
Mainland of Shetland, 481.
Mains of Daviot, 423.
Mains Tower, 373.
Maitland Street, Edinburgh, 105, 124.
Makerston, 81.
Makerston Trow-Crags, 81.
Malleny House, 29.
Mallert Water, 473.
Mallore Hills, 270.
Mam-Rattachan, 435.
Mamsoul, 458.
Manderston House, 13.
Mannofield, 391.
Manor House, 344, 405.
Manor Kirk, 47.
Manor Place, Edinburgh, 124.
Manor Water, 49.
Mansfield, 175, 226.
Manufactures of Scotland, xvi.
Mar, xviii.
Mar Lodge, 400.
Marchmont, 13.
Mare Burn, 72.
Margaret Street, Inverness, 420.
Mariners' Asylum, Greenock, 203.
Marischal College, Aberdeen, 393.
Market Cross, Aberdeen, 393.
Market House, Aberdeen, 393.
Market Place, Dundee, 374.
Market Street, Aberdeen, 392.
Market Street, St. Andrews, 366.
Markie Water, 414.
Markinch, 363.
Markland Cross, 20, 21.
Marlagan, 427.
Marlee House, 378.
Marlee Loch, 378.

Digitized by Google

Marnoch, 412.
Maronnan's Cell, 148.
Marscow, 439.
Marshall Meadows, 1.
Mars Wark, Stirling, 140.
Martyrs' Free Church, Glasgow, 184.
Martyrs' Monument, St. Andrews, 366.
Martyrs' Street, Iona, 295.
Marwick, 483.
Maryburgh, 300, 451.
Maryculter House, 396.
Maryhill, 149.
Marykirk, 385.
Mary's Lake, 289.
Mason's Cove, 390.
Massan Rivulet, 253.
Manchline, 223.
Manchline Castle, 223.
Manchline Hill, 223.
Mauchry Bay, 264.
Mauldslie Castle, 157.
Mauldslie Law, 157.
Maulside, 216.
Mavis Grove, 230.
Mawcarse, 352.
Maxton, 80.
Maxwell Street, Glasgow, 193.
Maxwellheugh, 79.
Maxwellton House, 205.
Maxwelltown, 33.
May Water, 328.
Maybole, 244.
Mayen, 412.
Mayville, 216.
Meadowbank House, 29.
Meadowpark, 174.
Meadow Place, Edinburgh, 117.
Meadow Walk, Edinburgh, 117, 118.
Meadows, Edinburgh, 119.
Mealfourvounie, 429.
Mealgirdy, 309.
Meall-nan-Tighearnan, 270.
Mealmeanach, 477.
Mearns, 229, 371.
Mearns Castle, 229.
Mechanics' Institution, Glasgow, 185.
Medicinal Wells, xiii.
Meet Hill, 408.
Meggerine Castle, 309.
Megget Water, 61.
Megginch Castle, 372.
Megray, 377.
Meig Water, 459.
Meigle 380.
Meigle Hill, 56.
Meigle House, 380.
Meikle Clyth, 464.
Meikle Ferry, 455.
Meikle Roe, 488.
Meiklewood, 146
Mein Water, 21.
Meldrum House, 405.
Melfort House, 276.
Melgum Water, 378, 380.
Melgund Castle, 382.
Mellerstain, 82.
Melmont Hill, 223.
Melrose, 63.
Melrose Abbey, 63, 64.
Melrose, Vale of, 62.
Melsetter House, 482.
Melvich, 471.
Melville Castle, 44.
Melville Drive, Edinburgh, 117.
Melville House, 354.
Melville Street, Edinburgh, 125.
Melville's Monument, Edinburgh, 123.
Memsie House, 410.
Menie House, 407.
Menstrie, 345.
Menstrie House, 345.
Menteith, 320, 321.
Menteith Loch, 321.
Merchant Maidens' Hospital, Edinburgh, 120.
Merchants' Hall, Glasgow, 189.
Merchiston Castle, 120.
Merchiston Hall, 137.
Merkinch, 448.
Merkland Point, 261.
Merkland Spa, 232.
Merse, 11.
Merton Hall, 236.
Merton House, 80.
Methil, 358.
Methil Point, 358.
Methodist Close, Dundee, 375.
Methven, 332.
Methven Castle, 332.
Methven Street, Perth, 329.
Mey, 468.
Micras, 399
Midal, 439.
Mid-Calder, 29.
Middle Border, 42.
Middle Church, Greenock, 203.
Middlefield, 365.
Middlehaugh, 340.
Middleton, 55, 141, 352, 383, 386.
Middleton Hall, 142.
Middleton House, 55.
Midlem, 62.
Midlock Water, 24.
Mid-Lothian, xviii.
Midmar Castle, 396.
Migdale Hill, 464.
Milburn Tower, 133
Milk Water, 21.
Millbank, 164, 390, 418.
Mill Burn, 170.
Millburn House, 133, 171.
Millbuy, 280.
Millearn House, 326.
Miller Street, Glasgow, 187.
Miller's School, Glasgow, 182.
Millfield, 84, 136.
Millheugh, 162, 171.
Milliken House, 214.
Milliken Park, 213, 214.
Millport, 212.
Mills of Drum, 392.
Milltimber, 391.
Milnathort, 352.
Milne-Graden, 82, 85.
Milne's Court, Edinburgh, 110.
Milne's Square, Edinburgh, 113.
Milngavie, 149.
Milrig, 222.
Milton, 315, 377.
Milton Church, Glasgow, 191.
Milton Free Church, Glasgow, 190.
Milton House, Edinburgh, 116.
Milton Street, Glasgow, 190.
Milton-Brodie, 416.
Milton-Lockhart, 157.
Milton Printfields, 149.
Minard Castle, 260.
Minchmoor, 51.
Mindork Castle, 236.
Minefield, 297.
Minerals of Scotland, xiii.
Mingarry Castle, 289.
Minnick Water, 38, 236.
Minniehive, 37
Minnigaff, 236.
Mint Close, Edinburgh, 114.
Mintlaw, 409.
Minto, 67.
Minto Hills, 67.
Minto House, 67, 68.
Minto House, Edinburgh, 121.
Mirriton, 173.
Mistylaw, 215.
Moar, 309.
Moat of Urr, 233.
Mochrum, 236.
Mochrum Fell, 236.
Mochrum Hill, 244.
Moffat, 40.
Moffat House, 41.
Moffat Water, 40, 41.
Moldart, xviii., 434.

Digitized by Google

Moir's Monument, Musselburgh, 9.
Molindinar Burn, 177, 183.
Monadleagh Mountains, 423.
Monaltrie, 392.
Monaltrie House, 392.
Monar House, 458.
Monasteries in Scotland, Ancient, xxi.
Monboddo House, 386.
Moncrieff, 328.
Moncrieff Hill, 329.
Moncur Castle, 373
Monedie, 333.
Moness Burn, 311.
Moness House, 311.
Moneymore Glen, 262.
Moneypool Burn, 232.
Monfad, 232.
Monifieth, 388.
Monikie, 388.
Monimail, 354.
Monivaird, 324.
Monk Castle, 216.
Monk Law, 75.
Monkland, 159.
Monkland Canal, 137, 160.
Monkland House, 160.
Monkridden, 220.
Monkrig, 16.
Monks' Ford, 65.
Monks' Well, 85.
Monkstadt House, 444.
Monkton, 218.
Monkwood Bridge, 245.
Monquhitter, 406.
Monreith, 236.
Monrithmont Moor, 377.
Mons Tremontium, 63.
Montague Street, Edinburgh, 117.
Montcoffer House, 407.
Monteith Row, Glasgow, 188.
Montfode Castle, 212.
Montgomery Castle, 224.
Monthrive, 358.
Montquhitter, 406.
Montrose, 384.
Montrose Basin, 384.
Montrose Links, 384.
Montrose Street, Glasgow, 182, 183, 185.
Monymusk, 402.
Monymusk House, 402.
Monzie, 332.
Monzie Castle, 332.
Moor of Carden, 411.
Moor of Ord, 452.
Moorfoot Hills, 54.
Moray, xviii.
Moray Frith, 448.
Moray House, Edinburgh, 115.
Moray Place, Edinburgh, 126.
Moray Place, Stirling, 140.
Morebattle, 77.
Morell, 422.
Morison's Haven, 8.
Moriston Water, 430.
Morlich Burn, 422.
Mormond Hill, 409.
Mormond House, 410.
Morningside, 120, 154.
Morocco Land, Edinburgh, 115.
Morrisonian Church, Glasgow, 185.
Morriston House, 163.
Mortlach, 426.
Morton Castle, 37.
Morven, 287.
Morven Hill, 398.
Morven Hills, 467.
Moss, 147.
Mossat Burn, 403.
Mossburnford, 75
Mossfennan, 48.
Mossgiel, 223.
Mossknowe House, 20.
Mosspaul, 69, 71.
Motherwell, 158.
Moulin, 340.
Moulinearn, 340.
Mound, Edinburgh, 106, 118, 127.
Mount Alexander, 342.
Mount Annan, 31.
Mount Battock, 397.
Mount Benger, 59.
Mountblow, 150, 198.
Mount Cameron, 163.
Mount Charles, 219.
Mount Cyrus, 385.
Mountfort, 266.
Mountgerald, 451.
Mountgrennan, 216, 220.
Mount Hecla, 446.
Mount Melville, 366.
Mount Misery, 148, 304.
Mount Oliphant, 246.
Mountquhanie, 365.
Mount Stuart, 256.
Mount Teviot, 77.
Mount Vernon, 174.
Mousa, 489.
Mouse Mill, 165.
Mouse Water, 155.
Mouswald, 32.
Mouth of the Highlands, 335.
Moutrie, 96.
Moy, 418, 423.
Moy Castle, 423, 433.
Moy Hall, 423.
Moy House, 418.
Moy Loch, 423.
Muchals, 377.
Muck, 437.
Muckersey Linn, 328.
Mudale Water, 473.
Mugdock, 314.
Mugdock Castle, 147.
Mugdrum Cross, 355.
Mugdrum House, 355.
Mugdrum Island, 354.
Muick Linn, 398.
Muick Water, 395.
Muiravonside, House, 136.
Muirbank, 164.
Muirburn, 175.
Muireak House, 406.
Muirhouse, 154.
Muirkirk, 225.
Muirtown, 427.
Muirtown House, 428.
Mulach-Corrie Lakelet, 475.
Mulben, 411.
Mull, 280.
Mull of Galloway, 237.
Mull of Kintyre, 282.
Mull of Oa, 282.
Mull of Papa, 487.
Mullbuy, 449.
Mulloch Hill, 397.
Mungo Park's Monument, Selkirk, 52.
Mungo's Wells, 2.
Muhicipal Buildings, Glasgow, 187.
Munlochy, 449.
Murdoch's Isle, 320.
Murdostoun, 158.
Murie, 372.
Murkle, 470.
Murkle Bay, 468.
Murrayfield, 125.
Murrayshall, 378.
Murroes, 388.
Murthly, 333.
Murthly Castle, 335.
Murtle, 396.
Muschat's Cairn, 104.
Music Hall, Edinburgh, 124.
Musselburgh, 8, 9.
Musselburgh Links, 9.
Muthill, 326.
Muttonhole, 131.
Myers Castle, 353.
Mylnefield, 373.
Myothill, 145.

Nairn, 418.
Nairn Water, 418.
Nairnshire, xi.
Napier Dock, Glasgow, 195.

Digitized by Google

National Bank, Edinburgh, 124.
National Bank, Glasgow, 190.
National Gallery, Edinburgh, 107.
National Monument, Edinburgh, 98.
Naughton Castle, 369.
Naughton House, 369.
Naunt Water, 273.
Naval and Military Academy, Edinburgh, 108.
Naver Water, 471.
Necropolis, Glasgow, 183.
Needle's Eye, 407.
Neidpath Castle, 48, 49.
Neilsland, 172.
Neilson Institution, Paisley, 206.
Neilston, 228.
Neilston, Pad, 228.
Neish Island, 323.
Nelson Street, Glasgow, 186.
Nelson's Monument, Edinburgh, 98.
Nelson's Monument, Forres, 417.
Nelson's Monument, Glasgow, 196.
Nemphlar Braes, 168, 170.
Nenthorn, 82.
Neptune's Staircase, 431.
Nesbit, 73, 74.
Ness Castle, 428.
Ness, The River, 428.
Nesting House, 490.
Nethan Water, 171.
Nethanfoot, 170.
Nether House, 168.
Netherbow, Edinburgh, 100, 114.
Netherby, 20, 69.
Netherbyres, 10.
Nethercleugh, 19, 22
Netherdale, 412.
Netherfield, 174, 176.
Nethergate, Dundee, 374.
Netherhill, 205.
Netherlaw, 240.
Netherlee, 229.
Nethermuir, 409.
Nether Pollock, 226.
Nether Rankeilour, 353.
Netherton, 173.
Nethy Water, 425.
Nevis Water, 299.
Newabbey, 230.
Newabbey Tower, 231.
New Aberdeen, 394.
New Aberdour, 409.
Newark, 201.
Newark Castle, 59, 201, 246, 359.
Newbattle, 53.
Newbattle Abbey, 53.
Newbigging, 360, 369, 377.
New Braemar Castle, 400.
New Buildings, Edinburgh, 97, 117.
Newburgh, 354, 408.
Newby Glen, 47.
Newbyres Castle, 53.
Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 42.
New Castleton, 73.
New Cathcart, 229.
New Church, Dumfries, 33.
New Club, Edinburgh, 107.
New Corn Exchange, Edinburgh, 117.
New Cumnock, 226.
New Deer, 409.
Newe Castle, 404.
Newfield, 164, 218.
New Galloway, 234.
New Greyfriars' Church, Edinburgh, 121.
New Hailes, 9.
Newhall, 379, 450.
Newhall House, 45.
Newhalls, 132.
Newhaven, 129.
Newhills, 402.
Newhouse, 58, 62, 139.
Newington, 103, 117.
Newington Church, 117.
Newington Free Church, 117.
New Inverawe, 272.
New Keith, 414.
New Kilpatrick, 149.
New Lanark, 167.
Newlands, 164.
New Leeds, 409
Newliston, 134.
New Luce, 237.
Newmills, 347.
Newmilns, 222.
New Monkland, 159.
Newmore, 454.
New North Free Church, Edinburgh, 121.
New Pitsligo, 409.
Newport, 368, 464.
New Posso, 49.
New Rattray, 379.
New Saughton, 132.
New Slains Castle, 408.
Newstead, 64, 65.
New Street, Edinburgh, 115.
Newton, 69, 74, 83, 162, 255, 256, 356, 379, 390, 418.
Newton House, 162.
Newton Street, Glasgow, 193.
Newtonairds, 35.
Newton-Argyle, 282.
Newton-Benchar, 422
Newton-Don, 82.
Newtonhall, 358.
Newtonhill, 377.
Newton Mearns, 229.
Newton Stewart, 236.
Newton-upon-Ayr, 219.
Newtown of Douglas, 168.
New Town of Edinburgh, 87, 93, 118.
New Trosachs Hotel, 315.
Newtyle, 380.
Newtyle Hill, 380.
Newtyle Railway, 380.
New West Approach, Edinburgh, 108, 111.
New Woodhouselee, 45.
Newyearfield, 142.
Nicolson Square, Edinburgh, 119.
Nicolson Street, Edinburgh, 119.
Nicolson Street, Glasgow, 193.
Niddry, 43.
Niddry Castle, 134.
Niddry House, 43.
Niddry Street, Edinburgh, 114.
Nigg, 388, 454.
Nigg Bay, 454.
Nigg Hill, 454.
Nineware House, 2.
Ninewells, 12.
Nith, The River, 34.
Nithsdale, 34.
Nitshill, 226.
Nochty Water, 404.
Noldmill, 422.
Noop, The, 489.
Noran Water, 383.
Norfolk Street, Glasgow, 196.
Norham, 85.
Norham Castle, 85.
Normal Schools, Edinburgh, 108, 115.
Normal Schools, Glasgow, 191.
Normandykes, 396
Norrieston, 321.
North Albion Street, Glasgow, 183.
North Back of Canongate, Edinburgh, 97.
North Bank Street, Edinburgh, 118.
Northbar, 200.
North Berwick, 14.
North Berwick House, 14.
North Berwick Law, 14, 104.

Digitized by Google

North Bridge, Edinburgh, 93, 96, 97, 117.
North British Railway, 1, 11, 14, 15, 42, 52, 62, 80.
North Calder Water, 159.
North Church, Aberdeen, 394.
North College Street, Edinburgh, 117.
North Dyke, 483.
North Esk Water, 9, 385.
North Glensannox, 261.
North Hanover Street, Glasgow, 185.
North Inch, Perth, 329.
North Leith, 127, 128.
North Leith Churches, 128.
North Loch, Edinburgh, 87.
Northmaven, 490.
North of Scotland Bank, Aberdeen, 393.
North of Scotland Railway, 400, 404, 410.
North Parish Church, Aberdeen, 394.
North Parish Church, Stirling, 140.
North Prison, Glasgow, 183.
North Queensferry, 356.
North Ronaldshay, 488.
North Street, St. Andrews, 366.
North Tarry, 390.
North Thundergay, 264.
North Tyne, 42, 72.
North Uist, 446.
Northumberland Street, Edinburgh, 123.
Northumbria, Ancient, xxiii.
Norton Place, Edinburgh, 96.
Noss, 489.
Noss Head, 469.
Noth Hill, 412.
Nothland Castle, 487.
Novar House, 453.
Nungate, Haddington, 16.
Nunnery Chapel, Iona, 295.
Nuns' Cave, 296.
Nuns' Well, 85.
Nuthill, 363.
Nutwood, 240.

Oakley, 347.
Oakley House, 347.
Oakslawhead, 205.
Oakwood Tower, 62.
Oban, 275.
Obbe Water, 445.
Ochill Hills, 133, 142, 318.
Ochiltree, 225.
Ochteriony, 382.
Ochtertyre, 321, 324.
Odin's Cave, 296.
Ogilvie Braes, 325.
Ogilvie Glen, 381.
Oich Water, 430.
Oikell Bridge, 474.
Oikell Water, 474.
Olave's Grave, 276.
Old Aberdeen, 395.
Old Bank Close, Edinburgh, 110.
Old Braemar Castle, 400.
Old Bridge, Ayr, 219.
Old Cambus House, 345.
Old Camelon, 137.
Old Castleton, 73.
Old Church of Strath, 439.
Old Deer, 409.
Old Faskally, 339.
Old Glenfalloch House, 300.
Old Gretna, 20.
Old Greyfriars' Church, Edinburgh, 121.
Old Keith, 414.
Old Kilpatrick, 136, 150.
Old Kirkcudbright, 242.
Old Man of Hoy, 482.
Old Meldrum, 405.
Old Melrose, 65.
Old Monkland, 159.
Old Montrose, 383.
Oldney, 476.
Old Ormiston, 73.
Old Parliament Stairs, Edinburgh, 106.
Old Place of Mochrum, 236.
Old Rattray, 379.
Old Rayne, 405.
Old Roxburgh, 81.
Old Royal Observatory, Edinburgh, 98.
Old Slains Castle, 408.
Old Tolbooth, Edinburgh, 111.
Old Town of Edinburgh, 87, 95, 97.
Old Water, 35, 232.
Old Woodhouselee, 45.
Oliver Castle, 49.
Oliver House, 49.
Olrick, 470.
Olrick Hill, 470.
Olrick House, 470.
Onich, 297.
Orangefield, 219.
Oransay, 283.
Orbiston, 159.
Orchard District of Clydesdale, 170.
Orchardton, 240.
Orchil Moor, 325.
Orchy Water, 273.
Ord, 382.
Ord Hill, 449.
Ord House, 452.
Ord of Caithness, 467.
Ord of Bressay, 489.
Ordie Water, 333, 334.
Ore Bridge, 357.
Ore Water, 357.
Original Ragged School, Edinburgh, 109.
Orkie House, 364.
Orkney, 481.
Ormidale, 258.
Ormidale House, 258.
Ormiston Hill House, 29.
Orphan Girls' Asylum, Aberdeen, 393.
Orphans' Hospital, Edinburgh, 125.
Orphir, 484.
Orrea, 334.
Orroland, 240.
Orton, 411.
Orton House, 414.
Ose, 439.
Ose Water, 439.
Ospisdale House, 465.
Osse-Skerry, 491.
Ossian's Hall, 337.
Oswald's Monument, Glasgow, 193.
Otter Bank, 260.
Otterburn, 78.
Otter Ferry, 255.
Otter House, 260.
Otterston House, 356.
Oude Water, 277.
Our Lady's Kirk of Kyle, 218.
Outer Hebrides, 444.
Out Skerries, 490.
Overgate, Dundee, 375.
Over Rankellour, 354.
Oversay, 282.
Overton, 176.
Overtown, 154.
Oxenford Castle, 53.
Oxnam Water, 77.
Oyne, 411.

Pabba, 436, 461.
Paisley, 205–207.
Paisley Abbey, 206.
Paisley Canal, 205.
Palace Brae, 350.
Palace, The, 471.
Palace Yard, Edinburgh, 100.
Panbride Church, 389.
Panmure House, 389.
Panmure Street, Dundee, 374.
Panmure Testimonial, 388, 389.
Pannanich, 398.

Digitized by Google

Papa-Stour, 490.
Papa-Westray, 487.
Paps of Caithness, 467.
Paps of Jura, 278.
Paradise, 403.
Park, 161, 200, 392.
Park Burn, 168.
Park House, 396, 402, 413.
Park Place, 237.
Parkhead, 174.
Parkhill, 136, 390.
Parliamentary Representation of Scotland, xix.
Parliamentary Road, Glasgow, 185.
Parliament Hall, Stirling, 140.
Parliament House, Edinburgh, 112, 118.
Parliament Square, Edinburgh, 112.
Parliament Square, Falkland, 363.
Parliament Square, Leith, 128.
Parney Burn, 327.
Parson's Green, Edinburgh, 95.
Parson Street, Glasgow, 182.
Partick, 192.
Parton, 234.
Parton Place, 232.
Pass of Aberfoyle, 320.
Pass of Ballater, 398.
Pass of Balmaha, 305.
Pass of Brandir, 273.
Pass of Corryvarligan, 435.
Pass of Crask, 472.
Pass of Killiecrankie, 340.
Pass of Leny, 322.
Pathhead, 53, 175, 362.
Patie's Mill, 222.
Patna, 246.
Patrickholm, 171.
Pattinick Burn, 410.
Paul's Work, Edinburgh, 115.
Pavilion, The, 63, 213.
Paxton, 85.
Paxton House, 85.
Pearsie, 381.
Pease Dean, 4, 11.
Peasehill, 175.
Pechstane, 12.
Peden's Pulpit, 224.
Peebles, 46, 47.
Peebles-shire, xl.
Peel, Kirkintilloch, 143.
Peel of Gargunnock, 146.
Peel of Livingstone, 142.
Peel Ring, 397.
Peffer Burn, 452.
Pelaig Point, 255.
Penicuick, 45.
Penicuick House, 45.
Penielhengh, 74, 77.
Penkill, 243.
Penmanshiel Tunnel, 1.
Penninghame House, 236.
Pennygowan Bay, 285.
Pennymore House, 254.
Penpont, 37.
Pentland Frith, 469.
Pentland Hills, 28, 133.
Pentland Skerries, 469.
Pentun Linns, 72.
Perth, 329–331.
Perth and Dundee Railway, 371.
Perth Road, Dundee, 375.
Perthshire, xl., xviii., 303.
Peterhead, 408.
Pettinain, 19, 27.
Pettycur, 361.
Petty Street, Inverness, 420.
Phantassie, 2
Pharay, 482.
Phesdo House, 386.
Philipburn, 58.
Philiphaugh, 58.
Philiphaugh Castle, 58.
Philorth House, 409.
Philosophical Institution, Edinburgh, 126.
Pholnas, 456.
Phopachy House, 451.
Physgill, 242.
Physical and Antiquarian Museum, Kelso, 79.
Physicians' Hall, Edinburgh, 126.
Picardy Place, Edinburgh, 130.
Picts, Kingdom of the, xxiii.
Picts'-Work-Ditch, 71.
Pierowall, 487.
Pierowall Bay, 487.
Piershill Barracks, 104.
Pilgrims' Hill, 135.
Pilnour Burn, 232, 236.
Piltanton Burn, 232.
Pinkie, 8.
Pinkie House, 8.
Pinmore House, 243.
Pinnacle Hill, 78, 81.
Pinwhirry, 243.
Pirn, 53.
Pirntaiton, 53.
Pitalpie, 374.
Pitblado, 365.
Pitcairngreen, 334.
Pitcairns, 328.
Pitcalthly Wells, 328.
Pitcaple Castle, 411.
Pitculio, 365.
Pitcur Castle, 379
Pitfichie Castle, 402
Pitfirrane, 348.
Pitfoddles Castle, 396.
Pitfour, 409.
Pitfour Castle, 372.
Pitfour House, 409.
Pitlessie, 353.
Pitlethie, 368.
Pitliver House, 347.
Pitlochrie, 340.
Pitlour, 353.
Pitlurg House, 408.
Pitmain, 422.
Pitmeddan, 402, 408.
Pitmilly Burn, 369.
Pitmilly House, 369.
Pitmuies, 383.
Pitnacree, 338.
Pitornie, 365.
Pitreavie, 348, 356.
Pitrichie House, 408.
Pitscandly, 382.
Pitscottie, 365.
Pitsligo, 410.
Pitsligo Castle, 410.
Pittencrieff, 348.
Pittencrieff Glen, 348.
Pittenweem, 370.
Pittodrie House, 411.
Pitt Street, Glasgow, 190.
Pitt's Statue, Edinburgh, 124.
Pittullie, 410.
Place of Kilmaurs, 221.
Place of Newhills, 402.
Pladda, 265.
Plants of Scotland, xlii., xiv.
Playfair's Monument, Edinburgh, 98.
Playfair Terrace, St. Andrews, 366.
Playhouse Close, Edinburgh, 115.
Plean, 138.
Plean Tower, 138.
Pleasance, Edinburgh, 93, 116.
Plenploth, 53.
Plunton Castle, 239.
Pluscardine Abbey, 416.
Poldullie Bridge, 404.
Police Buildings, Glasgow, 188.
Police Office, Edinburgh, 113.
Polkemmet, 142.
Pollock Castle, 229.
Pollock House, 227.
Pollockshaws, 227.
Pollockshields, 205.
Polmadie, 161.

Digitized by Google

Polmally House, 429.
Polmaise, 344.
Polmaise House, 139.
Polmont, 136.
Polmont Bank, 136.
Polmont House, 136.
Polmont Park, 136.
Polnoon Castle, 229.
Polwarth, 13.
Pomona, 481, 486.
Ponfeigh Burn, 168.
Pool, 487.
Poolewe, 461.
Population of Scotland, xviii.
Port-Appin Ferry, 298.
Port Askaig, 282.
Port Bannatyne, 258.
Port Charlotte, 282.
Port Crinan, 278.
Port Dundas, 191.
Port Ellen, 282.
Port Glasgow, 201, 202.
Port Gower, 466
Portincross, 212.
Portinellan, 316.
Portinlick, 472.
Portland Place, Edinburgh, 118.
Portland Street, Glasgow, 182, 196.
Portland Street, Kilmarnock, 221.
Portlethen, 387.
Port Logan, 237.
Portmahomack, 455.
Port Mary, 240.
Portmoak, 352.
Portmore, 46.
Portnacroish, 298.
Portnahaven, 282.
Portnellan, 311, 342.
Portobello, 9.
Port of Menteith, 146, 321.
Port Patrick, 238.
Portree, 438, 439.
Port Seaton, 8.
Portskerry, 468.
Port Sonnachan, 271.
Portsoy, 413.
Port Vadie, 255.
Port William, 236.
Possil, 144, 149.
Post Office, Edinburgh, 97.
Post Office, Glasgow, 182.
Pot of Gartness, 147.
Pot, The, 22.
Potarch, 397.
Potterrow, Edinburgh, 93, 120, 121.
Poul-a-Ghloup Cavern, 479.
Powbate Hill, 46.
Powgavie, 371.
Powis House, 401.
Powtrail Water, 37.
Poyntzfield House, 450.
Presholme, 413.
Presmennan Lake, 6.
Preston Hall, 365.
Preston Street, Edinburgh, 117.
Preston Tower, 8.
Prestonfield House, 103.
Prestongrange, 8.
Prestonhall, 53.
Prestonkirk, 7.
Prestonpans, 8.
Prestwick, 218.
Priesthill, 225.
Priest's Craig, 320.
Prince Charles' Cave, 440, 443.
Prince Charles' Monument, 432.
Prince's Cave, 446.
Prince's Street, Edinburgh, 96.
Prince's Street, Perth, 329.
Prince's Street Gardens, Edinburgh, 106, 132.
Prisons, Edinburgh, 97.
Prisons, Glasgow, 183, 195.
Procurators' Hall, Glasgow, 191.
Prosen Water, 383.
Protract, 35.
Pulpit Rock, 307.
Pulteney Town, 468.
Purdovan, 135.

Quair Water, 51.
Quanterness, 484.
Quarrelton, 214.
Quarter House, 145.
Queen Mary's Bath, Edinburgh, 100.
Queen Mary's Dial, Edinburgh, 100.
Queen Mary's Garden, Edinburgh, 100.
Queen Mary's Room, Edinburgh Castle, 109.
Queen Mary's Rooms, Holyrood, 102.
Queen's Arcade, Glasgow, 193.
Queen Street, Edinburgh, 126.
Queen Street, Glasgow, 190.
Queen Street Gardens, Edinburgh, 126.
Queensbank, 155.
Queensberry Hill, 36.
Queensberry House, Edinburgh, 116.
Queen's Drive, Edinburgh, 102.
Queensferry, 132.
Queensferry Street, Edinburgh, 105.
Queenshill, 239.
Queen's House, Dunfermline, 348.
Queen's Park, Edinburgh, 86, 97, 102, 103.
Queen's Station, 2.
Queen's Theatre, Edinburgh, 127.
Queen Victoria's Monument, Glasgow, 194.
Queenzie Neuk, 173.
Quiech Water, 349.
Quinag Mountain, 475.
Quiraing, 443.
Quoich Water, 400, 423.
Quothquan, 27.
Quothquan Law, 26.

Raasay, 438.
Raasay House, 438.
Raasay Sound, 437.
Rachan Mill, 49.
Radical Road, 95, 103.
Raehills House, 40.
Rafford, 416.
Railway Termini, Edinburgh, 96.
Railway Termini, Glasgow, 191, 196.
Railway Terminus, Dundee, 374.
Railway Terminus, Perth, 329.
Rait Castle, 418.
Raith House, 361.
Raits, 422.
Rammerscales, 32.
Ramornie, 353.
Ramsay Garden, Edinburgh, 105.
Ramsay House, Edinburgh, 109.
Ramsay Lane, Edinburgh, 109.
Randerstone Castle, 369.
Randolph Cliff, Edinburgh, 126.
Randolph Crescent, Edinburgh, 123.
Ranfurly Castle, 214.
Rankeilour, 352, 364.
Rankeillor Street, Edinburgh, 117.
Rankle Burn, 52, 61.
Rannoch, 301.
Rannoch Lodge, 343.
Raplock, 171
Rapness, 487.
Rasay Water, 459.
Rathen, 410.

Digitized by Google

Rathen Water, 410.
Rathillet, 365.
Ratho, 134.
Ratho House, 134.
Ratter Burn, 468.
Ratter House, 470.
Ravelrig, 29.
Ravelston, 125, 131.
Ravenscraig Castle, 362, 408.
Ravenshall, 235.
Ravenstone, 242.
Ravenstruther, 154.
Ravenswood Castle, 5.
Rayne, 405.
Reay, 471.
Red Abbey Stead, 65.
Redburn, 142.
Redcastle, 383, 449.
Redden, 82.
Redesmouth, 72
Redding, 136, 142.
Redford Flax-Works, 357.
Redgorton, 333.
Redhall, 20, 30.
Redhall Tower, 20.
Redhead, 383.
Redheugh, 11.
Rednock, 321.
Red Rocks, 362.
Red Swire, 75.
Reekie Linn, 380.
Reform Street, Dundee, 374, 375.
Regent Bridge, Edinburgh, 97.
Regent Place, Glasgow, 188.
Regent Road, Edinburgh, 98, 99.
Regent Street, Glasgow, 194.
Regent Terrace, Edinburgh, 104.
Register House, Edinburgh, 96.
Reichip, 378.
Reilig Orain, 295.
Relea, 422.
Religion of Scotland, xx.
Religious History of Scotland, xx.–xxii.
Relugas House, 417.
Renfield Street, Glasgow, 194.
Renfrew, 199.
Renfrew Street, Glasgow, 193.
Renfrewshire, xi.
Renton, 152.
Renwick's Monument, 37.
Repentance, 31.
Berwick, 240.
Rescoble, 382.
Rescoble Loch, 382.
Resolis, 450.
Restalrig, 104.
Rest-and-be-Thankful, 252.
Reston, 4.
Reswallie, 382.
Revack, 425.
Rhian, 472.
Rhiconich Inn, 477, 478.
Rhidoroch, 463.
Rhives House, 465.
Rhone House, 239.
Rhuad Point, 281.
Rhubane, 461.
Rhucoygach, 461.
Rhuhunish, 442.
Rhu-na-Braddan, 443.
Rhurea, 461.
Rhurnag, 461.
Rhustore, 476.
Rhymer's Burn, 62.
Rhymer's Glen, 56.
Rhynd, 329.
Rhynds, 346.
Rhynie, 412.
Riccarton, 29, 222.
Richmond Street, Edinburgh, 117.
Rickarton, 387.
Riddell, 67.
Riddle's Close, Edinburgh, 110.
Riess, 468.
Riess Lodge, 468.
Rig, 442.
Rigg of Gretna, 20.
Rigside, 168.
Ringly Hall, 80.
Rispond Point, 480.
Rizzio's House, Edinburgh, 100.
Roan Burn, 72.
Robertland, 221.
Roberton, 25, 69.
Roberton Burn, 25.
Roberton Law, 25.
Robgill Tower, 21.
Rob Roy's Cave, 306.
Rob Roy's Prison, 306.
Robroyston, 143, 144, 155.
Rochane, 247.
Rochsoles, 160.
Rockcliffe, 18.
Rockhall, 32.
Rockhall Moat, 39.
Rockhill House, 271.
Rock of the Kilt, 443.
Rock of Weem, 311.
Rocks of Scotland, xiii.
Rogie Falls, 459.
Roman Antiquities, xxiii.
Romanno, 46.
Romanno Bridge, 45.
Romanno House, 46.
Rona, 438, 461.
Rona Hill, 491.
Roost of Sumburgh, 489.
Rorie Water, 451.
Rosebank, 163, 170, 468.
Rosehall House, 474.
Rosehaugh House, 449.
Rosehearty, 410.
Rosemarkie, 449.
Rosemount, 383.
Roseneath, 247, 248.
Roseneath Castle, 247.
Rose Street, Glasgow, 193.
Rose Terrace, Perth, 330.
Rosetta, 46.
Rosewell, 43, 44.
Roslin, 44.
Roslin Castle, 44.
Roslin Chapel, 44.
Ross, 172.
Ross Priory, 148.
Rossdhu, 305.
Rossend Castle, 360.
Rossie, 328.
Rossie Castle, 327, 384.
Rossie House, 353.
Rossie Priory, 373.
Rosskeen. 454.
Rossland, 201.
Ross of Mull, 293.
Ross-shire, xii., xviii.
Rosyth Castle, 347.
Rothes, 427.
Rothes Castle, 427.
Rothesay, 256–258.
Rothesay Castle, 257.
Rothie, 404.
Rothie House, 406.
Rothiemaise, 405.
Rothiemay, 412.
Rothiemay House, 412.
Rothiemurchus House, 424.
Rothiemurchus Woods, 424.
Rotten Calder Water, 162.
Rotten Row, Glasgow, 183.
Roucan, 38.
Rousay, 486.
Routing Bridge, 232.
Row, 248.
Rowadill, 445.
Rowallen Castle, 221.
Rowardennan, 305.
Roxburgh, 81.
Roxburgh Tower, 81.
Roxburghshire, xi.
Royal Academy, Inverness, 420.
Royal Arch, Dundee, 374.
Royal Bank, Edinburgh, 123.
Royal Bank, Glasgow, 186.

Digitized by Google

Royal Circus, Edinburgh, 126.
Royal Crescent, Glasgow, 193.
Royal Exchange, Dundee, 374.
Royal Exchange, Edinburgh, 113.
Royal Exchange, Glasgow, 186.
Royal Exchange Square, Glasgow, 186.
Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, 118.
Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, 184.
Royal Institution, Edinburgh, 107, 118.
Royal Observatory, Edinburgh, 98.
Royal Observatory, Glasgow, 192.
Royal Street, Iona, 295.
Royal Terrace, Edinburgh, 104.
Roy's Cairn, 426.
Rozelle, 219.
Ruberslaw, 68.
Ruchill Water, 324.
Ruel Water, 258.
Rule Water, 74.
Rullion Green, 45.
Rum, 437.
Rumbling Bridge, 337, 350.
Rusco Castle, 235.
Ruskie Loch, 321.
Rusky Forest, 429.
Rutherford, 80.
Rutherglen, 163.
Rutherhouse, 164.
Ruthrie Linn, 426.
Ruthrieston, 391.
Ruthven, 333.
Ruthven Barracks, 422.
Ruthven Castle, 333.
Ruthven Field, 333.
Ruthven Hill, 333.
Ruthven House, 381.
Ruthven Mount, 424.
Ruthven Water, 327.
Ruthwell, 32.
Rutland Street, Edinburgh, 105.
Ryefield Tower, 452.
Rye Water, 216.
Rynchan, 458.

Saatven Water, 439.
Saddel, 267.
Saddel Castle, 267.
Saddleback, 61.
Sailors' Home, Glasgow, 195.
St. Abb's Head, 10, 11.
St. Andrews, 366–369.
St. Andrews, Orkney, 486.
St. Andrew's Castle, 367, 368.
St. Andrew's Cathedral, 367.
St. Andrew's Church, Dundee, 374.
St. Andrew's Church, Edinburgh, 124.
St. Andrew's Church, Glasgow, 188.
St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Aberdeen, 394.
St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, 106.
St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Glasgow, 196.
St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Chapel, Dundee, 375.
St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, Glasgow, 195.
St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, 123.
St. Andrew's Square, Glasgow, 188.
St. Andrew's Street, Edinburgh, 127.
St. Andrew's Street, Glasgow, 188.
St. Andrew's University, 366, 367.
St. Ann's Bridge, 40.
St. Ann's Yards, Edinburgh, 102.
St. Anthony's Chapel, 103, 104.
St. Anthony's Well, 104.
St. Bernard's Crescent, Edinburgh, 1, 26.
St. Bernard's Well, Edinburgh, 126.
St. Blane's Vale, 266.
St. Boswells, 80.
St. Boswell's Green, 80.
St. Bride's Chapel, 321.
St. Catherine's, 255.
St. Catherine's Hill, Aberdeen, 394.
St. Cecilia's Hall, Edinburgh, 124.
St. Colmes, 339.
St. Columba's Church, Glasgow, 194.
St. Columba's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, 105.
St. Cuthbert's Chapel, 84.
St. Cuthbert's Church, Edinburgh, 107.
St. Cuthbert's Cottage, 232.
St. Cuthbert's Lane, Edinburgh, 108.
St. Cyrus, 385.
St. David Street, Edinburgh, 104.
St. David's Church, Glasgow, 187.
St. Enoch's Church, Glasgow, 196.
St. Enoch's Square, Glasgow, 196.
St. Fillans, 300, 328.
St. Fillan's Chair, 323.
St. Fort, 368.
St. George's Church, Edinburgh, 124.
St. George's Church, Glasgow, 191.
St. George's Church, Paisley, 206.
St. George's Free Church, Edinburgh, 108.
St. George's Place, Glasgow, 191.
St. George's Road, Glasgow, 190.
St. Germains, 7.
St. Giles' Church, Edinburgh, 90, 112.
St. James' Square, Edinburgh, 96.
St. John's Church, Glasgow, 188.
St. John's Church, Perth, 330.
St. John's Cross, Edinburgh, 115.
St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, 107.
St. John's Free Church, Edinburgh, 108.
St. John's Free Church, Glasgow, 182.
St. John's Free Church, Leith, 128.
St. John's Hill, Edinburgh, 116.
St. John Street, Edinburgh, 115.
St. John Street, Perth, 329.
St. John's Town, 331.
St. Jude's Episcopal Church, Glasgow, 194.
St. Kilda, 447.
St. Leonard's Chapel, St. Andrews, 367.
St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews, 366.
St. Leonard's Hill, Edinburgh, 102, 103.
St. Luke's Free Church, Edinburgh, 127.
St. Madoes, 372.
St. Magnus Bay, 490.
St. Margaret's Convent, Edinburgh, 129.
St. Margaret's Depôt, 104.
St. Margaret's Hope, 356, 482.
St. Margaret's Well, 104.

Digitized by Google

St. Marnock's Church, Kilmarnock, 221.
St. Martin's Church, 378.
St. Martin's Cross, 395.
St. Martin's House, 377.
St. Mary Magdalene's Chapel, Edinburgh, 116.
St. Mary's Chapel, 463.
St. Mary's Church, Edinburgh, 130.
St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, 366.
St. Mary's Cottage, 60.
St. Mary's Episcopal Chapel, Dundee, 375.
St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Glasgow, 194.
St. Mary's Free Church, Edinburgh, 130.
St. Mary's Isle, 239.
St. Mary's Kirk, 60.
St. Mary's Loch, 60, 61.
St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Dundee, 375.
St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Edinburgh, 127.
St. Mary's Well, 85.
St. Mary's Wynd, Edinburgh, 115.
St. Matthew's Free Church, Glasgow, 193.
St. Michael's Church, Dumfries, 33.
St. Monans, 370.
St. Mungo's Roman Catholic Church, Glasgow, 184.
St. Nicholas' Church, Aberdeen, 394.
St. Nicholas' Poor-House, Aberdeen, 393.
St. Nicholas Street, Aberdeen, 392.
St. Ninians, 138, 139.
St. Ninian's Episcopal Church, Perth, 330.
St. Oran's Chapel, Iona, 295.
St. Patrick's Channel, 238.
St. Patrick's Roman Catholic School, Edinburgh, 118.
St. Patrick's Square, Edinburgh, 117.
St. Paul's Church, Glasgow, 182.
St. Paul's Church, Perth, 330.
St. Paul's Episcopal Chapel, Dundee, 375.
St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, 130.
St. Paul's Free Church Dundee, 374.
St. Peter's Free Church, Dundee, 375.
St. Peter's Free Church, Glasgow, 194.
St. Querdon's Well, 230.
St. Rollox Works, Glasgow, 184.
St. Ronan's Isle, 489.
St. Ronan's Well, 51.
St. Rufus' Priory, 369.
St. Rule's Chapel, St. Andrews, 367.
St. Salvator College, St. Andrews, 366.
St. Salvator's Chapel, St. Andrews, 367.
St. Stephen's Church, Edinburgh, 126.
St. Thomas' Church, Leith, 128.
St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, 108.
St. Vigean's Church, 390.
St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, 193.
St. Vincent Street, Edinburgh, 126.
St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, 194.
Salen Bay, 285.
Saline, 346.
Salisbury Crags, 86, 87, 102, 103, 119.
Salmon House, 388.
Saltburn, 451.
Saltcoats, 217.
Saltmarket, Glasgow, 188.
Samson's Ribs, 103.
Samuel's Cave, 299.
Sanda, 281.
Sanday, 487.
Sandaywell, 35.
Sandbank, 253.
Sands House, 343.
Sandside Bay, 471.
Sandside House, 471.
Sandsting, 490.
Sandwick, 239, 435.
Sandyford, Glasgow, 192.
Sandyhills, 174.
Sandyknowe, 80.
Saneg, 282.
Sannes, 490.
Sannox, 263.
Sanquhar, 38.
Sanquhar Castle, 38.
Sanquhar House, 417.
Sarclet, 464.
Sark Water, 20.
Sauchie, 138, 139.
Sauchie House, 138.
Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, 193.
Saughton Hall, 133.
Sauliseat Loch, 237.
Savalmore, 472.
Savil, 487.
Saxaforth Hill, 491.
Scallop Cave, 292.
Scalloway, 490.
Scalloway Castle, 490.
Scalpa, 438.
Scalpa Flow, 482.
Scalpaie Bay, 266.
Scandinavian Antiquities, xxiv., xxv.
Scar, The, 238.
Scarba, 279.
Scarsburgh, 75.
Schaw's Hospital, Prestonpans, 8.
Schichallion, 342.
School Hill, Aberdeen, 393.
School of Arts, Edinburgh, 118.
School Wynd, Edinburgh, 106.
Schools of Scotland, xix., xx.
Schromstail Water, 442.
Sciennes House, Edinburgh, 119.
Scobbach, 406.
Scolpeg, 446.
Scone, 334.
Scone Palace, 334.
Scores, St. Andrews, 336.
Scorriebreck, 443.
Scotia Street, Glasgow, 190.
Scoto-Saxon Monarchy, xxiv.
Scotscraig House, 368.
Scotstown, 164, 199, 377, 401.
Scott Street, Glasgow, 190.
Scottish Central Railway, 132, 140, 142, 145, 325, 327.
Scottish Episcopal College, 333.
Scottish North-Eastern Railway, 376.
Scottish Royal Academy, Edinburgh, 107.
Scottish Widows' Fund Building, Edinburgh, 123.
Scott's Monument, Edinburgh, 106.
Scott's Monument, Glasgow, 182.
Scott's Monument, Perth, 330.
Scott's Monument, Selkirk, 52.
Scourie, 478.
Scraada, 491.
Scrabster Road, 468.
Scriden Rocks, 263.
Scuir-Donald, 299.
Scuir-Maxy, 459.
Scuir-na-Banachtich, 440.
Scuir-na-Cairn, 456.
Scuir-na-Fingal, 300.
Scuir-na-Gillean, 440.
Scuir-na-Gour, 436.

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Scuir-na-Lapich, 458.
Scuir-na-Riach, 300.
Scuir-na-Vertach, 458.
Scuir of Eigg, 437.
Scuir-Vuilin, 460.
Scunt Water, 445.
Seabank, 216.
Seafield Baths, 128.
Seafield Tower, 361.
Seagate, Dundee, 375.
Seamab Hill, 349.
Seapark, 416.
Seaton, 390, 395.
Seaton House, 7, 401.
Sebastopol, 318.
Seedhill, Paisley, 206.
Seggie, 364.
Seggieden, 372.
Seil, 280.
Selkirk, 52.
Selkirkshire, xi., xviii.
Selma, 286.
Seminaries, Dundee, 375.
Semmiedores, 372.
Serpent River, 301.
Shaggy Water, 332.
Shambelly House, 231.
Shamrock Street, Glasgow, 192.
Shandon, 248.
Shandon Lodge, 248.
Shandwick, 454.
Shandwick House, 454.
Shank Point, 53.
Shanter, 244.
Shantron, 304.
Shanwell, 352.
Shapinshay, 486.
Shawfield, 164.
Shawfield Bank, 164.
Shawfield Park, 164.
Shawhill, 222.
Shaw Park, 346.
Shaw's Hill, 58.
Shaw's Monument, Kilmarnock, 221.
Shedden Park, Kelso, 78.
Sheddocksley, 402.
Shee Water, 379.
Sheemore, 305.
Sheen Water, 460.
Sheep's Isle, 278.
Shenval, 425.
Sheriffmoor, 49, 317.
Shetland, 481.
Shettleston, 174.
Shevoch Water, 410.
Shewalton, 218.
Shewglie House, 429.
Shieldag, 462.
Shieldgreen Castle, 50.
Shieldhill, 27, 204.
Shielhall, 204.
Shielhill, 381.
Shielhouse, 430, 435, 456.
Shiel Water, 434.
Shierglass, 341.
Shin Water, 472.
Shinnel Water, 36.
Shira Water, 252.
Shiskin, 264.
Shochie Water, 333, 334.
Shona, 436.
Short's Observatory, Edinburgh, 109.
Shotts, 157, 158.
Shuna, 278, 279.
Shuttle Street, Glasgow, 182.
Sidehill, 73, 136.
Sidlaw Hills, 371, 372.
Sighthill, 136, 182, 185.
Sighthill Cemetery, 185.
Signet Library, Edinburgh, 111, 112.
Silvermills, Edinburgh, 126.
Silverton Hill, 172.
Sinclair Bay, 469.
Sinclair Castle, 469.
Sinclairtown, 362.
Sir John Malcolm's Monument, 18, 71.
Sir John Moore's Monument, Glasgow, 182.
Sir Pulteney Malcolm's Monument, 71.
Sir Robert Peel's Monument, Glasgow, 182.
Sir Robert Peel's Statue, Montrose, 384.
Sir Walter Scott's Monument, Edinburgh, 106.
Sir Walter Scott's Monument, Glasgow, 182.
Sir Walter Scott's Monument, Perth, 330.
Sir Walter Scott's Monument, Selkirk, 52.
Sir William Wallace's Monument, Abbeycraig, 344.
Sir William Wallace's Monument, Dryburgh, 66.
Skaill Bay, 485.
Skarr Water, 36.
Skateraw, 377.
Skeabost, 439.
Skeabost House, 444.
Skelbo Castle, 465.
Skeldon, 245.
Skellater House, 404.
Skelly Gill, 170.
Skelmorlie, 210.
Skene, 402.
Skene House, 402.
Skeodnish Rivulet, 276.
Skeog, 240.
Skerrington, 220
Skerryvore, 290.
Sketewen, 334.
Skiach Water, 451.
Skibo Castle, 465.
Skiddaw, 19, 30.
Skinnergate, Perth, 330.
Skinner's Field, 56.
Skipness, 259.
Skirmish Field, 56.
Skirmish House, 444.
Skirsahead, 468.
Skye, 436.
Slains Castle, 407, 408.
Slamannan, 136.
Slamannan Railway, 126.
Slatadale, 459.
Slateford, 30.
Slate Islands, 279, 280.
Sleat Point, 436, 437.
Sleat Sound, 436.
Sliddry Water, 261.
Slievegach, 460.
Sligachan Inn, 439.
Slitrig Water, 72, 73.
Sloch-a-chorry, 446.
Slochmulcht Pass, 423.
Slog of Dess, 397.
Smailholm, 80.
Smailholm Tower, 80.
Smeaton House, 7.
Smithstone, 225.
Smithyhaugh, 327.
Smollett's Mount, Renton, 152.
Smoo Cave, 479.
Smoudie Falls, 301.
Smyllum House, 155.
Snaigow, 378.
Snar, 25.
Snelsetter, 482.
Snizort, 444.
Snizort Water, 444.
Soa Island, 440.
Soay Island, 285.
Solway Frith, 20.
Sonnachan House, 271.
Soonhope Burn, 50.
Soonhope Vale, 47.
Sorbie, 241.
Sorbie Place, 240.
Sorbie Tower, 241.
Sorn, 224.
Sorn Castle, 224.
Sound of Islay, 283.
Sound of Mull, 288.
Sound of Raasay, 437.
Sound of Sleat, 436.
South Albion Street, Glasgow, 185, 188.

Digitized by Google

Southannan, 212.
South Back of Canongate, Edinburgh, 106.
South Barr, 200.
South Brae, 144.
South Bridge, Edinburgh, 93, 114, 117.
South Calder Water, 159.
South Church, Aberdeen, 394.
Southdean, 74, 77.
Southend, 264, 284.
Southern Highlands, 22.
Southern Necropolis, Glasgow, 196.
South Esk, 9, 383.
Southfield, 229, 353.
South Gray's Close, Edinburgh, 114.
Southhall, 258.
South Hanover Street, Glasgow, 182.
South Inch, Perth, 329.
South Leith, 127–8.
South Leith Church, 128.
South Medwin Water, 27.
South Prison, Glasgow, 195.
South Ronaldshay, 482.
South Street, Perth, 329.
South Street, St. Andrews, 366.
South Ugie Water, 409.
South Uist, 446.
Soutra Hill, 54.
Spar Cave, 440.
Spean Water, 433.
Spedlin Tower, 22.
Spey, The River, 414.
Spinningdale, 465.
Spittal, 3, 4.
Spittal of Glenshee, 380.
Spittal Street, Edinburgh, 105.
Spottes Hall, 233.
Spouting Cave, 293.
Spout of Ballagan, 147.
Spout of Garnoch, 216.
Springbank, 164.
Springbog, 174.
Springburn, 144.
Springfield, 20, 364, 390.
Springfield House, 364.
Springhill, 402.
Springkell House, 21.
Springwood Park, 78, 80.
Sprouston, 82.
Sputbaan, 309.
Spynie Castle, 416.
Spyonbeg, 285.
Spyonmore, 285.
Stack, 253, 478.
Stack-a-chlo, 479.
Stacks of Duncansby, 469.
Staffa, 291–293.
Stair, 225.
Stair House, 225.
Stamp Office Close, Edinburgh, 113.
Standing-Stones of Stenness, 484.
Stane, 154.
Stanley, 335.
Stanley Braes, 214.
Stanley House, 335.
Stanley Tower, 214.
Stanwix, 69.
Start Point, 488.
Staxigoe, 468.
Steinsholl, 442.
Stenness, 484.
Stennis Water, 20.
Stenton House, 335.
Steps Road, 155.
Stevenson, 159.
Stevenston, 16, 216.
Stewartfield, 409.
Stewarthall, 170.
Stewart's Hospital, Edinburgh, 125, 131.
Stewart's Raiss, 228.
Stewarton, 220.
Steill's Hospital, Tranent, 7.
Stilaig Point, 255.
Stinchar Water, 243.
Stirkoke, 468.
Stirling, 138, 139–141, 145.
Stirling and Dunfermline Railway, 140, 344, 349.
Stirling Castle, 140, 145.
Stirling Hill, 407.
Stirlingshire, xi.
Stirling's Library, Glasgow, 187.
Stirling Street, Glasgow, 185.
Stitchel, 82.
Stitchel House, 82.
Stittenham Inn, 451.
Stobhall, 376.
Stobo Castle, 49.
Stobo Kirk, 49.
Stoba, 73.
Stoba Castle, 73.
Stoba Mill, 53.
Stockbridge, 126, 131.
Stockbriggs, 175.
Stock Exchange, Glasgow, 190.
Stockwell Street, Glasgow, 186.
Stonebyres Fall, 168.
Stonebyres House, 168.
Stonefield, 270, 283.
Stonehaven, 387.
Stonehill, 168.
Stonehouse, 175.
Stonelaw Tower, 164.
Stone Lud, 470.
Stone of Destiny, 286.
Stones of Via, 485.
Stoneykirk, 237.
Stoneytown, 425.
Stonywood, 400.
Stormont, 335, 378.
Stornoway, 445.
Stornoway Castle, 445.
Storr Hill, 443.
Stow, 55.
Stow Burn, 55.
Strachan, 397.
Strachur, 254.
Strachurmore, 254.
Strachur Park, 254.
Strae Water, 270.
Straiton, 244.
Straiton Hills, 246.
Straloch, 402.
Stranraer, 238.
Strath, 467.
Strath Church, 439.
Strath House, 467.
Strathaffrick, 458.
Strathaird Cave, 440.
Strathaird Point, 439.
Strathallan Castle, 326.
Strathaven, 175, 176.
Strathbeg, 480.
Strathbeg Loch, 409.
Strathblane, 138, 147, 150.
Strathbogie, 412.
Strathbran, 460.
Strathbungo, 227.
Strathclyde, xiii., 151.
Strathconan, 451.
Strathdearn, 417, 420.
Strathdeveron, xviii., 406.
Strathdighty, 380.
Strathdon, 400.
Strathdon Church, 404.
Strathearn, xviii., 324.
Stratheden, 353.
Strathendrick, 148.
Strathendry House, 363.
Strathfenella, 386.
Strathfillan, 300.
Strathfleet, 472.
Strathgarry, 341.
Strathgarvie, 451.
Strathglass, 458.
Strathgryfe, 207.
Strathhalladale, 468.
Strathhope, 480.
Strathire, 322.
Strathlachlan, 253.
Strathleven House, 152.
Strathmiglo, 353.
Strathmore, 371.
Strathnaver, 468.

Digitized by Google

Strathnith, 34.
Strath of Douglas, 169.
Strathore, 357.
Strathpeffer, 453.
Strathpeffer Spa, 453.
Strathspey, 422.
Strathtay, 339.
Strathtirry, 473.
Strathtongue, 480.
Strathvagastie, 472.
Strathy, 471.
Strathy Bay, 471.
Strathy Head, 468, 471.
Strathy Water, 471.
Stravithie, 366.
Streams of Scotland, xii.
Strichen, 409.
Strichen House, 409.
Strichen's Close, Edinburgh, 114.
Strickathrow, 385.
String Sound, 483.
Stroan, 425.
Stroma, 470.
Strome Castle, 461.
Stromness, 484.
Stronaclachan Inn, 311.
Strone, 253, 427, 462.
Stronechullin Hill, 249.
Stronehill, 305.
Stronfernan, 307.
Stronsay, 488,
Strontian, 289.
Strontian House, 289.
Stronvar House, 322.
Strowan, 324.
Struan Inn, 439.
Struey Rocks, 264.
Strule Hill, 451, 464.
Struthers, 365.
Stuckendrine, 304.
Stuckgoun Cottage, 305.
Stuckincaple, 300.
Stuic-a-Chroin, 316, 323.
Suie Inn, 308.
Suilven, 476.
Suinart, xviii., 289.
Sumburgh Head, 489.
Summer Isles, 461.
Summerlee, 159.
Summersdale, 484.
Sundaywell Tower, 35.
Sunderland Hall, 50.
Sunderland House, 282.
Sundhope Hill, 58.
Sunipole, 285.
Sunlaws House, 80.
Sunlaws Tower, 81.
Sunnylaw, 318.
Sunnyside, 385.
Sunnyside Lodge, 167.
Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh, 119.
Surgeons' Hall, Glasgow, 197.
Surgeons' Square, Edinburgh, 118.
Suspension Bridge, Glasgow, 195, 196.
Suspension Bridge, Montrose, 384.
Sutherland, xii., 464.
Sutors of Cromarty, 450.
Swanbister Tower, 484.
Sweatheart Abbey, 231.
Sweno's Stone, 417.
Swindridge, 216.
Swiney Castle, 467.
Swiney House, 467.
Swiney Inn, 464.
Swinton, 83.
Swinton Bank, 43.
Swona Loch, 485.
Swordswell, 31.
Symington, 26.
Synniness Castle, 237.

Tail of the Bank, 247.
Tain, 455.
Tain Hill, 451.
Tait's Cross, 62.
Talcroy, 427.
Talisker Bay, 441.
Talisker Head, 441.
Talisker House, 441.
Talla Water, 49.
Tally Street, Dundee, 376.
Tamnaharra, 247.
Tanfield, 130.
Tankerness, 486.
Tannachy, 413.
Tanner Water, 397.
Tantallan Castle, 14, 15.
Taquilone, 439.
Tarbat, 454.
Tarbat Burn, 407.
Tarbat Churchyard, 455.
Tarbat House, 454.
Tarbatness, 455.
Tarbert Bay, 259.
Tarbert Village, 259.
Tarbet, 306.
Tarbolton, 224.
Tarf Water, 236.
Tarland, 398.
Tarras Water, 71.
Tarry, 388.
Tarth Water, 46.
Tarvit Hill, 364, 365.
Tarvit House, 365.
Tay, The River, 310.
Taybank, 388.
Tayfield, 368.
Tayinloan, 283.
Tayinlone, 444.
Taylor's Hall, Edinburgh, 116.
Taymount, 335.
Taymouth Castle, 310.
Taynabruich, 258.
Taynuilt, 273.
Tayport, 368.
Tay Street, Perth, 329.
Teanassie Burn, 457.
Teasses, 365.
Teith Water, 316.
Temper, 343.
Temple, 429.
Templeland, 413.
Tennis Court, Edinburgh, 100.
Tents Moor, 364.
Terculich, 338.
Terraughty, 230.
Terregles, 232.
Terringzean Castle, 226.
Territories of Scotland, xvii. xviii.
Teviot, The River, 68.
Teviotbank, 73.
Teviotdale, 68, 70.
Teviothead, 69.
Teviot Row, Edinburgh, 118.
Thainstone House, 402.
Thankerton, 27.
Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, 97.
Theatre Royal, Glasgow, 190.
Theodosia, 152.
Thief's Road, 49.
Thirdpart, 369.
Thirlstane Castle, 55.
Thirlstane House, 61.
Thirlstane Tower, 61.
Thistle Street, Glasgow, 190.
Thomanean, 352.
Thomaston Castle, 244.
Thompson's Monument, Forres, 417.
Thorn, 214.
Thornhill, 37, 321.
Thornliebank, 227.
Thornton, 221, 357.
Thornton Castle, 5, 385.
Thrieve Castle, 233.
Thrumster, 467.
Thunder House, 415.
Thurso, 470.
Thurso Castle, 470.
Thurso Palace, 471.
Thurso Water, 470.
Thurston, 2.
Tibbermore, 332.
Tibbers, 37.
Tibby Shiel's Inn, 60.
Tighary Point, 446.
Tighnalinn, 343.
Till, The River, 84.

Digitized by Google

Tillanomont, 410.
Tillery House, 408.
Tillicoultry, 349, 350.
Tillicoultry House, 350.
Tilliechewan Castle, 148.
Tilliletudlem Castle, 171.
Tillmouth, 84.
Tillmouth Castle, 84.
Tillycairn Castle, 401.
Tillygreig House, 408.
Tillyminnet Glen, 412.
Tillynaught, 413.
Tilt Water, 341.
Tilwhilly Castle, 396.
Timah Water, 52, 61.
Timpendean, 74.
Tingwall Loch, 490.
Tingwall Vale, 490.
Tinnis Burn, 72.
Tinnis Castle, 49.
Tinto, 25, 26, 140, 150.
Tinwald, 39.
Tinwald Downs, 40.
Tinwald Hills, 19, 40.
Tinwald House, 40.
Tippet Hill, 23.
Tiree, 290.
Tirefour Castle, 287.
Tirry Water, 472.
Tobermory, 289.
Toberonochy, 280.
Todhall, 364.
Todhillmuir, 39.
Toftingall, 467.
Tolbooth, Aberdeen, 393.
Tolbooth Free Church, Edinburgh, 117.
Tolbooth Steeple, Glasgow, 188.
Tollcross, 174.
Tollcross, Edinburgh, 117.
Tollcross House, 174.
Tolly, 459.
Tomadow, 146.
Tomandoun, 430.
Tomantoul, 426.
Tomatin House, 423.
Tombea, 322.
Tomnachastle, 324.
Tomnahurich, 428.
Tonderghie, 242.
Tongland, 239.
Tongue, 472.
Tongue House, 472.
Tontine Buildings, Glasgow, 189.
Tor a' Bhean, 428.
Tor-Achiltie, 459.
Tor-Alvie, 423.
Tor Castle, 416, 431.
Torguil, 430.
Torhillmuir, 39.
Torhouse, 241.
Torlin Water, 264.
Torloisk, 291.
Torlum Hill, 326.
Tormore, 261, 425.
Tornidneon, 263.
Torphichen, 142.
Torphins, 392.
Torr, 240.
Torrance, 162.
Torrandhu, 425.
Torr Burn, 401.
Torridon House, 462.
Torrin, 439.
Torrin Rocks, 285.
Torrinch, 304.
Torrisdale, 471.
Torrisdale Castle, 267.
Torry, 388.
Torry House, 347.
Torryburn, 347.
Torsay, 280.
Torsonce, 53.
Torterston, 408.
Torthorwald, 38.
Torthorwald Castle, 38.
Torthorwald Hills, 38.
Torwood, 138, 145.
Torwoodlee Castle, 56.
Torwoodlee House, 56.
Tote House, 444.
Tothorl Castle, 168.
Touch, 146.
Touch House, 139.
Tough, 401.
Tour, 221.
Toward Castle, 256.
Toward Point, 256.
Tower Hill, 221.
Tower Lindsay, 24.
Tower of Repentance, 31.
Towie Barclay Castle, 406.
Towie Castle, 403.
Town Church, St. Andrews, 366.
Town Hall, Aberdeen, 393.
Town Hall, Dundee, 374.
Town Hall, Greenock, 203.
Town Hall, Leith, 128.
Town Hall, Linlithgow, 134.
Town Hall, Stirling, 140.
Town Loch, 355.
Town's Hospital, Glasgow, 185.
Towns of Scotland, xvii.
Trades' Hall, Glasgow, 187.
Trailgill Water, 475.
Tranent, 7, 8.
Traprain Law, 2.
Traquair, 51.
Traquair House, 51.
Treachtan, 302.
Treasland Cottage, 444.
Trees, 228.
Treesbank, 222.
Treig Water, 433.
Trentham, 464.
Treshinish Isles, 290.
Treshinish Point, 285.
Tresness, 488.
Tribboch Tower, 225.
Tribbochy, 224.
Trinity, 129.
Trinity Church, St. Andrews, 366.
Trinity College Church, Edinburgh, 95, 99.
Trinity Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, 126.
Trinity House, Leith, 128.
Trochrie Castle, 337.
Trodda Island, 442.
Tromie Water, 422.
Tron Church, Edinburgh, 114, 117.
Tron Church, Glasgow, 189.
Trongate, Glasgow, 189.
Tron Steeple, Glasgow, 189.
Trool Glen, 236.
Troon, 218.
Troqueer, 34, 230.
Trosachs, The, 314, 315.
Trosachs Church, 315.
Trotternish, 442.
Troup, 406.
Trow Craga, 81.
Trows, 175.
Truim Water, 422.
Trynelaw, 176.
Tryst, The, 77.
Tudhope Fell, 69.
Tulla Isle, 321.
Tullich, 398, 432.
Tulliebardine, 325.
Tulliebardine Castle, 326.
Tulloch Castle, 453.
Tullochgorum, 425.
Tulloch Moor, 472.
Tulloch Printfield, 333.
Tullyallan Castle, 346.
Tullybelton House, 335.
Tullybody, 345.
Tullybody House, 345.
Tullybole Castle, 351.
Tullymet House, 340.
Tullyveolan, 338.
Tulvey, 425.
Tummel, The River, 339.
Tummel Bridge, 342.
Tuquoy, 486.
Turin Hill, 382.
Turin House, 382.
Turk Water, 315.

Digitized by Google

Turmiston, 484.
Turnahash, 401.
Turnberry Castle, 243.
Turnberry Head, 243.
Turner Hall, 408.
Turnwheel, 162.
Turriff, 406.
Turrit Water, 325.
Tushielaw Inn, 62.
Tushielaw Tower, 62.
Tutumtarvach Burn, 474.
Tweed, The River, 48.
Tweeddale, xviii.
Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh, 115.
Tweeden Burn, 72.
Tweedmouth, 1–3.
Tweed's Cross, 50.
Tweedshaws, 50.
Tweedsmuir, 48.
Tweed Viaduct, 2.
Tweed's Well, 50.
Twisel Bridge, 84.
Twisel Castle, 84.
Twynholm, 239.
Tyndrum, 301.
Tyne Water, 7.
Tynehead, 52, 55.
Tynninghame Bay, 6.
Tynninghame House, 6.
Tynninghame Village, 6.
Tynron, 37.
Tynron Doon, 36, 37.
Tyrie, 360.

Ualghmore, 317.
Uamh-an-oir, 443.
Uamoar, 317.
Uddingstone, 161.
Uddington, 168.
Udny, 408.
Udston, 173.
Ugie Water, 408.
Uig, 444.
Ulbster, 467.
Ullinish, 441.
Ullapool, 463.
Ulston, 74.
Ulva, 291.
Ulva House, 291.
Unapool Inn, 477.
Under Kineddar, 346.
Underwood, 222.
Unimore, 288.
Union Bank, Edinburgh, 1:2.
Union Bank, Glasgow, 186.
Union Bridge, 85.
Union Canal, 30, 132, 133, 136, 141, 142.
Union Street, Aberdeen, 392.
Union Street, Greenock, 203.
United College, St. Andrews, 367.
United Presbyterian Churches, Glasgow, 183, 185, 191, 192, 193, 194, 196.
Universities of Scotland, xix.
University of Edinburgh, 118, 119.
University of Glasgow, 187.
University of St. Andrews, 366, 367.
Unst, 491.
Uphall, 142.
Upper Barcaple, 239.
Upper Kineddar, 346.
Upper Largo, 358.
Upper Pollock, 229.
Urquhart Castle, 429.
Urr, 233.
Urr Water, 233.
Urrard House, 340.
Urray Church, 452.
Ury House, 387.
Ury Water, 405.
Usan House. 384.
Uyea Sound, 491.

Vagastie Water, 473.
Valla House, 490.
Vale of Appin, 310, 311.
Vale of Fincastle, 342.
Vale of Glassary, 276.
Vale of Leven, 148, 152.
Vale of Melrose, 62.
Vale of St. Blane, 266.
Valleyfield, 239.
Valleyfield House, 347.
Vanduara, 205.
Vat Burn, 398.
Vaternish, 442.
Vattan, 439.
Vementry, 488.
Venlaw House, 46.
Vestrafiold, 485.
Via Stones, 485.
Victoria Bowling-green, Moffat, 41.
Victoria Bridge, Glasgow, 195.
Victoria Hall, Edinburgh, 108.
Victoria Street, Edinburgh, 118.
Viewfield, 418.
Virginia Street, Glasgow, 187.
Voy, 483.
Vrogie Falls, 274.

Waith, 483.
Wallace Hall, 36.
Wallace's Cave, 166, 167.
Wallace's Chair, 27, 167.
Wallace's Cradle, 136.
Wallace's Green, Berwick, 3.
Wallace's Leap, 201, 248.
Wallace's Monument, Dryburgh, 66.
Wallace's Statue, Lanark, 156.
Wallace's Stone, Falkirk, 137.
Wallace Tower, 81, 219, 380.
Wallacetown, 219.
Wallhouse, 142.
Wallpath, 37.
Walls, 482, 490.
Walston, 27.
Wampherflat, 155, 164.
Wamphray, 22.
Wamphray Water, 22.
Wandell Burn, 19.
Wanlockhead, 38.
Wardhouse, 410.
Wardie, 127.
Wardlaw Hill, 451.
Ward Street, Dundee, 375.
Wark, 62.
Wark Castle, 83.
Warmanbie, 31.
Warriston Crescent, Edinburgh, 127.
Wart Hill, 469, 482, 483, 486.
Wartle, 404.
Wartle House, 404.
Washing-Pan, 22.
Watchman's Stone, 451.
Waterfalls of Scotland, xii.
Watergate, Edinburgh, 100.
Watergate, Perth, 330.
Waterloo Place, Edinburgh, 97.
Waterloo Rooms, Edinburgh, 97.
Waterloo Street, Glasgow, 194.
Water of Ayr, 218, 224.
Water of Leith, 30.
Water Reservoir, Edinburgh, 108, 109.
Water Reservoir, Perth, 330.
Waterside, 246.
Waterston, 53.
Waterton, 402.
Watling Street, 77, 156, 174.
Watten, 467.
Watt Monument, Greenock, 203.
Watt's Monument, Glasgow, 182.
Watt's Statue, Edinburgh, 118.
Wauchope Water, 71.
Waverley Bridge, Edinburgh, 96.
Waygateshaw, 157.
Wedale, 55.
Wedderburn Castle, 13.
Weem, 311.
Wellfield House, 353.
Wellhouse, 174.

Digitized by Google

Wellington Arcade, Glasgow, 193.
Wellington Square, Ayr, 219.
Wellington Street, Glasgow, 194.
Wellington Suspension Bridge, Aberdeen, 391.
Wellington's Monument, Edinburgh, 96.
Wellington's Monument, Glasgow, 186.
Wellshot, 163.
Wells of Wearie, 103.
Wemyss, 362.
Wemyss Bay, 210.
Wemyss Castle, 362.
Wemyss Hall, 365.
West Balbeggie, 357.
West Border, 18.
West Bow, Edinburgh, 108.
West Brownlee, 171.
Westburn House, 163.
West Calder, 28.
West Church, Greenock, 203.
West Church, Stirling, 140.
West End Park, Glasgow, 192.
Wester Aberdour, 356.
Westerdale, 467.
Wester Elchies House, 426.
Westerhall, 71.
Wester Kaimes Castle, 258.
Westerkirk, 71.
Wester Moniack, 451.
Wester Loch, 468.
Western Club, Glasgow, 194.
Western Highlands, 269.
Western Islands, 269, 436.
Wester Rossland, 201.
Westerton House, 318.
Wester Water, 468.
Westerwood, 143.
West Ferry, 388.
Westfield, 365.
West George Street, Glasgow, 194.
Westhall, 411.
Westhall House, 411.
Westhaven, 389.
West Kilbride, 212.
West Linton, 45.
West Loch Tarbert, 259, 283, 445.
West Moy, 427.
Westness House, 486.
West Newton, 176.
West Nicolson Street, Edinburgh, 119.
West Nile Street, Glasgow, 190.
West Norton Place, Edinburgh, 104.
West Otter Quay, 255.
West Park Church, Glasgow, 192
Westport, Edinburgh, 93, 117, 363.
West Prince's Street Gardens, Edinburgh, 106.
Westquarter, 175.
Westraw House, 27.
Westray, 487.
West Register Street, Edinburgh, 96.
West Shandon, 248.
Westside House, 486.
Westthorn, 164.
Westwater, 385.
West Wemyss, 362.
Whalsay, 490.
Whangie, 148.
Whifflet, 155.
Whigs' Vault, 387.
Whim, 46.
Whistlefield, 248.
Whitadder Water, 12.
Whitburn, 142.
White Cart Water, 200.
Whitecastle Hill, 168.
White Esk, 71.
Whitefarland, 261.
Whiteford House, Edinburgh, 116.
Whitehall Close, Dundee, 375.
Whitehaugh House, 403.
Whitehill, 155.
Whitehill House, 44.
Whitehorse Close, Edinburgh, 116.
Whitehouse, 283, 401.
Whitehouse Inn, 283.
White Loch, 28.
Whitewell House, 44.
Whithorn, 241.
Whiting Bay, 265.
Whitsome, 83.
Whitten Head, 480.
Whitton, 77.
Wick, 467, 468.
Wick Castle, 464.
Wick Water 468.
Wideford Hill, 483, 484.
Wig, 253.
Wigton, 240.
Wigton Bay, 240.
Wigton Hill, 240.
Wigtonshire, x.
William III.'s Statue, Glasgow, 189.
Willie's Mill, 224.
Wilsontown, 155.
Wilton, 69.
Wilton Lodge, 69.
Winchburgh, 134.
Windmill Croft, Glasgow, 195
Windy Burn, 58.
Windygates, 357.
Windylaws Burn, 43.
Winkston, 43.
Wire Island, 486.
Wishaw, 158.
Wishaw House, 158.
Wisphill, 69.
Wiston, 26.
Witches' Bog, 314.
Witches' Bridle, 382.
Witch's Stone, 417.
Wolfiee, 75.
Wolf's Crag, 11.
Woodburn, 255.
Wooden, 78, 81.
Woodend Cottage, 397.
Woodhall, 159.
Woodhill, 39.
Woodhouse Tower, 20.
Woodhouselee, 45.
Woodlands, 390.
Wood's Hospital, Greenock, 203.
Woodside, 78, 205, 378, 401.
Woodside Crescent, Glasgow, 193.
Woodside House, 401.
Woodside Place, Glasgow, 190.
Woodside Road, Glasgow, 191.
Woodside Street, Glasgow, 191.
Woodville, 390.
Woolmanhill, Aberdeen, 393.
Wreaths, 231.
Wyesbie, 20.

Yair, 51.
Yair Bridge, 50.
Yair House, 51.
Yarrowfeus, 58.
Yarrowford, 58.
Yarrowhill, 464.
Yarrow Kirk, 59.
Yarrow Water, 58, 59.
Yell, 491.
Yester Castle, 17.
Yester House, 16, 17.
Yetholm, 78.
Yetholm Loch, 78.
Yetts of Muckhart, 349.
Yoker, 200.
Yoker House, 200.
Yoker Lodge, 200.
York Place, Edinburgh, 130.
Yorlin Water, 261.
Ythan Water, 406.

Zoological Gardens, Edinburgh, 130.

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